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Archaic and Provincial

PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,

FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

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PREFACE.

The difficulties proverbially attending the first essay in a literary design of any magnitude constitute one of the very few apologies the public are generally willing to concede an author for the imperfect execution of his undertaking. Perhaps no desideratum in our literature could be named which needs this indulgence more than a Dictionary of the Early English language,—a work requiring such extensive and varied research, that the labours of a century would still leave much to be added and corrected, and one which has been too often abandoned by eminent antiquaries for failure to be conspicuous. It is now brought to a completion for the first time in the following pages, in some respects imperfectly, but comprising a variety of information nowhere else to be met with in a collective state, and forming at present the only compilation where a reader of the works of early English writers can reasonably hope to find explanations of many of the numerous terms which have become obsolete during the last four centuries.*

So far I may be permitted to speak without intrenching on the limits of criticism. A work containing more than 50,000 words,† many of which have never appeared even in scattered glossaries, and illustrated, with very few exceptions, by original authorities, must contain valuable material for the philologist, even if disfigured by errors. With respect to the latter contingency, I am not acquainted with any glossary, comprising merely a few hundred words, which does not contain blunders, although in many instances the careful attention of the editor has been specially directed to the task. Can I then anticipate that in a field, so vast that no single life would suffice for a minute examination of every object, I could have escaped proportionate liabilities? That such may be pointed out I have little doubt, notwithstanding the pains taken to prevent

* A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words was compiled about fifty years ago by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, but only a small portion, extending to *Bla*, has yet been published. The manuscript, which is in the custody of one of the editors of the work, I have not seen, but to judge from what has appeared, it probably contains much irrelevant matter. Mr. Toone has given us a small manual of early English words, 8vo. 1832. Nares' Glossary, published in 1822, is confined to the Elizabethan period, a valuable work, chiefly compiled from the notes to the variorum edition of Shakespeare.

† The exact number of words in this dictionary is 51,027.

their occurrence; but it will be manifestly unfair to make them the test of merit, or thence to pronounce a judgment on the accuracy of the whole. I may add that the greatest care has been taken to render the references and quotations accurate, and whenever it was practicable, they have been collated in type with the originals. The great importance of accurate references will be fully appreciated by the student who has experienced the inconvenience of the many inaccurate ones in the works of Nares, Gifford, and others.

The numerous quotations I have given from early manuscripts will generally be found to be literal copies from the originals, without any attempt at remedying the grammatical errors of the scribes, so frequent in manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The terminal contractions were then, in fact, rapidly vanishing as part of the grammatical construction of our language, and the representative of the vowel terminations of the Anglo-Saxon was lost before the end of that century. It is only within the last few years that this subject has been considered by our editors, and it is much to be regretted that the texts of Ritson, Weber, and others are therefore not always to be depended upon. For this reason I have had recourse in some cases to the original manuscripts in preference to using the printed texts, but, generally, the quotations from manuscripts have been taken from pieces not yet published. Some few have been printed during the time this work has been in the press, a period of more than two years.

In ascertaining the meaning of those early English words, which have been either improperly explained or have escaped the notice of our glossarists, I have chiefly had recourse to those grand sources of the language, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman. It appeared to me to be sufficient in such cases to indicate the immediate source of the word without referring to the original root, discarding in fact etymological research, except when it was necessary to develop the right explanation. Etymological disquisitions on provincial words have also been considered unnecessary; but in some few instances, where there existed no reasonable doubt, the root has been mentioned.

In explaining terms and phrases of the Elizabethan era, I have had the advantage not enjoyed in preparing that part of the work which relates to the earlier period, of referring to the labours of a predecessor in the same task. The Glossary of Archdeacon Nares has here necessarily in some respects been my guide, generally a faithful one as far as his explanations are concerned, but still very imperfect as a general glossary to the writers of that age. I have attempted to supply his deficiencies by more than trebling his collection of words and phrases, but my plan did not permit me to imitate his prolixity, and I have therefore frequently stated results without explaining the reasoning or giving the reading which led to them. Nares' Glossary is however, notwithstanding its imperfections, a work of great merit, and distinguished by the clearness and

discrimination with which the collections of the Shakespearian commentators are arranged and discussed. To find him occasionally in error merely illustrates the impossibility of perfection in philological studies.

Having had in view the wants of readers unskilled in early English rather than the literary entertainment of professed students, I have admitted numerous forms the etymologist will properly regard corrupt, and which might easily have been reduced to their original sources. I may have carried the system too far, but to have excluded corruptions would certainly have rendered the work less generally useful; and it is not to be presumed that every one who consults a manual of this kind will despise the assistance thus afforded. There are, too, many corruptions the sources of which are not readily perceivable even by the most experienced.

So many archaisms are undoubtedly still preserved by our rural population, that it was thought the incorporation of a glossary of provincialisms would render the work a more useful guide than one restricted to known archaisms. When Ray in 1674 published the first collection of English localisms, he gives three reasons for having undertaken the task: "First, because I knew not of anything that hath been already done in this kind; second, because I conceive they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern counties, in helping them to understand the common language there; third, because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks." It is remarkable that Ray seems to have been unacquainted with the real value of provincial words, and most of his successors appear to have collected without the only sufficient reason for preserving them, the important assistance they continually afford in glossing the works of our early writers.

Observations on our provincial dialects as they now exist will be found in the following pages, but under the firm conviction that the history of provincialisms is of far inferior importance to the illustration they afford of our early language, I have not entered at length into a discussion of the former subject. I have spared no pains to collect provincial words from all parts of the country, and have been assisted by numerous correspondents, whose communications are carefully acknowledged under the several counties to which they refer. These communications have enabled me to add a vast quantity of words which had escaped the notice of all the compilers of provincial glossaries, but their arrangement added immeasurably to the labour. No one who has not tried the experiment can rightly estimate the trouble of arranging long lists of words, and separating mere dialectical forms.

The contributors of provincial words are elsewhere thanked, but it would hardly be right to omit the opportunity of enumerating the more extensive com-

munications. I may, then, mention my obligations to Captain Henry Smith, for his copious glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms; to the Rev. James Adcock, to whom I am principally indebted for Lincolnshire words; to Goddard Johnson, Esq. for his valuable Norfolk glossary; to Henry Norris, Esq. for his important Somersetshire collection; to David E. Davy, Esq. for his MS. additions to Forby; to Major Moor, for his collections for a new edition of his Suffolk Words and Phrases; and to the Rev. J. Staunton, for the use of the late Mr. Sharp's manuscript glossary of Warwickshire words. Most of the other communications have been of essential service, and I cannot call to mind one, however brief, which has not furnished me with useful information. My anonymous correspondents will be contented with a general acknowledgment; but I have not ventured to adopt any part of their communications unsupported by other authority. My thanks are also returned to Mr. Toone, for MS. additions to his Glossary, chiefly consisting of notes on Massinger; to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., for a few notes on hunting terms in the earlier letters; and to Mr. Chaffers, jun. for a brief glossary compiled a few years since from Chaucer, Lydgate, &c. But my chief obligations are due to Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., whose suggestions on nearly every sheet of this work, as it was passing through the press, have been of the greatest advantage, and whose profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman has frequently been of essential service when the ordinary guides had been ineffectually consulted.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

Brixton Hill, Surrey,
Feb. 1*st*, 1847.

THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

Robert of Gloucester, after describing the Norman Conquest, thus alludes to the change of language introduced by that event:

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dude atom, and here chyldren dude also teche.
So that hey men of this lond, that of her blod come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nome.
Vor bote a man couthe French, me tolth of hym wel lute,
Ac lowe man holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche zute.
Ich wene ther ne be man in world contreyes none,
That ne holdeth to her kunde speche, bote Engeland one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel yt ys,
Vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

This extract describes very correctly the general history of the languages current in England for the first two centuries after the battle of Hastings. Anglo-Norman was almost exclusively the language of the court, of the Norman gentry, and of literature. "The works in English which were written before the Wars of the Barons belong," says Mr. Wright, "to the last expiring remains of an older and totally different Anglo-Saxon style, or to the first attempts of a new English one formed upon a Norman model. Of the two grand monuments of the poetry of this period, Layamon belongs to the former of these classes, and the singular poem entitled the *Ormulum* to the latter. After the middle of the thirteenth century, the attempts at poetical composition in English became more frequent and more successful, and previous to the age of Chaucer we have several poems of a very remarkable character, and some good imitations of the harmony and spirit of the French versification of the time." After the Barons' Wars, the Anglo-Norman was gradually intermingled with the Anglo-Saxon, and no long time elapsed before the mongrel language, English, was in general use, formed, however, from the latter. A writer of the following century thus alleges his reason for writing in English:

In Englis tonge y schal zow telle,
Zyf ze so long with me wyl dwelle;
No Latyn wil y speke ne waste,
Bot Englisch that men uses maste,
For that ys zoure kynde langage,
That ze habe here most of usage;
That can och man untherstonde
That is born in Englonde;
For that langage ys most schewed,
Als wel mowe lereth as lewed.
Latyn also y trowe can nane,
Bot tho that hath hit of schole tane;
Som can Frensch and no Latyne,
That useth has court and duellt therinne,
And som can of Latyn aparty,
That can Frensch ful febylly;
And som untherstondith Englisch,
That nother can Latyn ne Frensch.
Bot lerde, and lewde, old and zong,
Alle untherstondith Englisch tonge.
Therfore y holde hit most siker thanne
To schewe the langage that ech man can;
And for lewethe men namely,
That can no more of clergy,
Tho ken thom whare most nede,
For clerkes can both se and rede
In divers bokes of Holy Writt,
How they schul lyve, yf they loke hit:
Wharefore y wylle me holly halde
To that langage that Englisch ys calde. *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 48.

The author of the Cursor Mundi thought each nation should be contented with one language, and that the English should discard the Anglo-Norman:

This ilk bok it es translate
Into Inglis tong to rede,
For the love of Inglis lede,
Inglis lede of Ingland,
For the commun at understand.
Frankis rimes here I redd
Comunlik in ilk sted.
Mast es it wroght for Frankis man,
Quat is for him na Frankis can?
Of Ingland the nacion
Es Inglisman thar in commun:
The speche that man wit mast may spede,
Mast thar wit to speke war nede.
Selden was for ani chance
Praised Inglis tong in France!
Give we ilkan thare langage,
Me think we do tham non outrage.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

In the curious tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, the latter is described as being perfectly astonished with the French and Latin of the court:

The lordis anon to chawmbur went,
The kyng aftur the scheperde sent,
He was brogt forth fulle sone:
He clawed his hed, his hare he rent,
He wende wel to have be schent,
He ne wyst what was to done.
When he French and Latyn herde,
He hade mervelle how it ferde,
And drow hym ever alone:
Jhesu, he seid, for thi gret grace,
Bryng me fayre out of this place!
Lady, now helo my bone!

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

In the fifteenth century, English may be said to have been the general language of this country.* At this period, too, what is now called old English, rapidly lost its grammatical forms, and the English of the time of Henry VIII., orthography excepted, differs very little from that of the present day. A few archaisms now obsolete, and old phrases, constitute the essential differences.

Our present subject is the provincial dialects, to which these very brief remarks on the general history of the English language are merely preliminary,—a subject of great difficulty, and one which requires far more reading than has yet been attempted to develop satisfactorily, especially in its early period. Believing that the principal use of the study of the English dialects consists in the explanation of archaisms, I have not attempted that research which would be necessary to understand their history, albeit this latter is by no means an unimportant inquiry. The Anglo-Saxon dialects were not numerous, as far as can be judged from the MSS. in that language which have been preserved, and it seems probable that most of our English dialects might be traced historically and etymologically to the original tribes of the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, not forgetting the Danes, whose language, according to Wallingford, so long influenced the dialect of Yorkshire. In order to accomplish this we require many more early documents which bear upon the subject than have yet been discovered, and the uncertainty which occurs in most cases of fixing the exact locality in which they were written adds to our difficulties. When we come to a later period, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, there being no standard literary form of our native language, every MS. sufficiently exhibits its dialect, and it is to be hoped that all English works of this period may one day be classed according to their dialects. In such an undertaking, great assistance will be derived from a knowledge of our local dialects as they now exist. Hence the value of specimens of modern provincial language, for in many instances, as in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, compared with the present dialect of Gloucestershire, the organic forms of the dialect have remained unchanged for centuries. The Ayenbyte of Inwyt is, perhaps, the most remarkable specimen of early English MSS. written in a broad dialect, and it proves very satisfactorily that in the fourteenth century the principal features of what is termed the Western dialect were those also of the Kentish dialect. There can be, in fact, little doubt that the former was

* Anne, Countess of Stafford, thus writes in 1438, I "ordeyne and make my testament in English tonge for my most profit, redyng, and understandyng in this wise."

long current throughout the Southern counties, and even extended in some degree as far as Essex.* If we judge from the specimens of early English of which the localities of composition are known, we might perhaps divide the dialects of the fourteenth century into three grand classes, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, the last being that now retained in the Western counties. But, with the few materials yet published, I set little reliance on any classification of the kind. If we may decide from Mr. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry, which were written in Herefordshire, or from Audelay's Poems, written in Shropshire in the fifteenth century, those counties would belong to the Midland division, rather than to the West or South.

The few writers who have entered on the subject of the early English provincial dialects, have advocated their theories without a due consideration of the probability, in many cases the certainty, of an essential distinction between the language of literature and that of the natives of a county. Hence arises a fallacy which has led to curious anomalies. We are not to suppose, merely because we find an early MS. written in any county in standard English, that that MS. is a correct criterion of the dialect of the county. There are several MSS. written in Kent of about the same date as the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, which have none of the dialectical marks of that curious work. Most of the quotations here given from early MSS. must be taken with a similar limitation as to their dialect. Hence the difficulty, from want of authentic specimens, of forming a classification, which has led to an alphabetical arrangement of the counties in the following brief notices:—

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been fully investigated in Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language, 8vo. 1809. *Ew* takes the place of *ow*, *ea* of *a*, *ow* of the long *o*, *oi* of *i*, &c. When *r* precedes *s* and *e* final, or *s* and other consonants, it is frequently not pronounced. *Ow* final is often changed into *er*; *ge* final, into *dge*; and *g* final is sometimes omitted.

BERKSHIRE.

The Berkshire dialect partly belongs to the Western, and partly to the Midland, more strongly marked with the features of the former in the South-West of the county. The *a* is changed into *o*, the diphthongs are pronounced broadly, and the vowels are lengthened. *Way* is pronounced *woye*; *thik* and *thak* for this and that; *he* for him, and *she* for her.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The language of the peasantry is not very broad, although many dialectical words are in general use. A list of the latter was kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Hussey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There is little to distinguish the Cambridgeshire dialect from that of the adjoining counties. It is nearly allied to that of Norfolk and Suffolk. The perfect tense is formed strongly, as *hit*, hot, *sit*, sot, *spare*, spore, e. g. "if I am spore," i. e. spared, &c. I have to return my thanks to the Rev. J. J. Smith and the Rev. Charles Warren for brief lists of provincialisms current in this county.

CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire dialect changes *l* into *w*, *ul* into *w* or *qo*, *i* into *oi* or *ee*, *o* into *u*, *a* into *o*, *o* into *a*, *u* into *i*, *ea* into *yo*, and *oa* into *wo*. Mr. Wilbraham has published a very useful and correct glossary of Cheshire words. Second ed. 12mo. 1836.

Extract from a Speech of Judas Iscariot in the Play of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.

By deare God in magistie!
I am so wroth as I maye be,
And some waye I will wreeken me,
As sone as ever I maie.
My mayster Jesus, as men maye see,
Was rubbed heade, foote, and knye,
With oyntmente of more daintie
Then I see manye a daie.
To that I have greate envye,
That he suffred to destroye
More then all his good thrye,
And his dames towe.
Hade I of it hade masterye,
I wouldè have soulde it sone in hie,
And put it up in tresuerye,
As I was wonte to doe.
Whatsoever wes geven to Jesu,
I have kepte, since I hym knewe;
For he hopes I wilbe trewe,
His purse allwnie I bare.
Hym hade bene better, in good faye,
Hade spared oyntmente that daie,

* This is stated on sufficiently ample authority, but Verstegan appears to limit it in his time to the Western counties,—"We see that in some severall parts of England itselfe, both the names of things, and pronuntiations of words, are somewhat different, and that among the country people that never borrow any words out of the Latin or French, and of this different pronuntiation one example in steed of many shal suffice, as this: for pronouncing according as one would say at London, *I would eat more cheese if I had it*, the Northern man saith, *Ay sud eat mare cheese gin ay hadet*, and the Westerne man saith, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it*. Lo heere three different pronountiations in our owne country in one thing, and hereof many the like examples might be alleaged."—*Verstegan's Restitution*, 1634, p. 195.

For wrocken I wilbe some waie
Of waste that was done their;
Three hundreth penny worthes it was
That he let spill in that place;
Therefore God geve me harde grace,
But hymselfe shalbe soulde
To the Jewes, or that I sitte,
For the tenth penye of it:
And this my maister shalbe quite
My gresse a hundreth foulde.

Chester Playe, ii. 12.

CORNWALL.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the ancient Cornish language has long been obsolete. It appears to have been gradually disused from the time of Henry VIII., but it was spoken in some parts of the country till the eighteenth century. Modern Cornish is now an English dialect, and a specimen of it is here given. Polwhele has recorded a valuable list of Cornish provincialisms, and a new glossary has recently been published, in 'Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect,' 8vo. 1846. In addition to these, I have to acknowledge several words, hitherto unnoticed, communicated by Miss Hicks, and R. T. Smith, Esq.

Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 14, thus mentions the Cornish language: "The Cornish and Devonshire men, whose countrie the Britons call Cerniw, have a speach in like sort of their owne, and such as hath in deed more affinitie with the Armoricane toong than I can well discusse of. Yet in mine opinion, they are both but a corrupted kind of British, albeit so far degenerating in these daies from the old, that if either of them doo meete with a Welshman, they are not able at the first to understand one another, except here and there in some od words, without the helpe of interpretors."

In Cornwal, Pembr. and Devon they for to milk say milky, for to squint, to squinny, this, thicky, &c., and after most verbs ending with consonants they clap a *y*, but more commonly the lower part of Pembrokeshire.

Lhuyd's MS. Additions to Ray, Ashm. Mus.

(1) *The Cornwall Schoolboy.*

An ould man found, one day, a yung gentleman's portmantle, as he were a going to es dennar; he took'd et en and gived et to es wife, and said, "Mally, here's a roul of lither, look, see, I supposse some poor ould shoemaker or other have los'en, tak'en and put'en a top of the teaster of tha bed, he'll be glad to hab'en agen sum day, I dear say." The ould man, Jan, that was es neame, went to es work as before. Mally then open'd the portmantle, and found en et three hunderd pounds. Soon after thes, the ould man not being very well, Mally said, "Jan, I'ave saaved away a little money, by the bye, and as thee caan't read or write, thee shu'st go to scool" (he were then nigh threescore and ten). He went but a very short time, and comed hoam one day, and said, "Mally, I wain't go to scool no more, 'caase the childer do be laffen at me; they can tell their letters, and I caan't tell my A, B, C, and I wud rayther go to work agen." "Do as thee wool," ses Mally. Jan had not ben out many days, afore the yung gentleman came by that lost the portmantle, and said, "Well, my ould man, did'ee see or hear tell of sich a thing as a portmantle?" "Portmantle, sar, was't that un, sumthing like thickey? (pointing to one behind es saddle.) I found one the t'othor day zackly like that." "Where es et?" "Come along, I carr'd en en and gav'en to my wife Mally; thee sha't av'en. Mally, where es that roul of lither that I giv'd tha the t'othor day?" "What roul of lither?" said Mally. "The roul of lither I broft en and tould tha to put'en a top of the teaster of the bed, afore I go'd to scool." "Drat tha emperance," said the gentleman, "thee art betwattled, that was before I were born."

(2) *A Western Eclogue.*

Pengrouze, a lad in many a science blest,
Outshone his toning brothers of the west:
Of smugling, hurling, wrestling much he knew,
And much of tin, and much of pilchards too.
Fam'd at each village, town, and country-house,
Menacken, Helstone, Polkinhorne, and Grouze;
Trespissen, Buddock, Cony-yerle, Treverry,
Polbastard, Hallabazzack, Eglesderry,
Pencob, and Restijeg, Treviskey, Breague,
Irewinnick, Buskenwyn, Busveal, Roscreague:
But what avail'd his fame and various art,
Since he, by love, was smitten to the heart?
The shaft a beam of Bet Polglaze's eyes;
And now he dumplin loaths, and pilchard pies.
Young was the lass, a servant at St. Tizzy,
Born at Polpiss, and bred at Mevagizzy.
Calm o'er the mountain blush'd the rising day,
And ting'd the summit with a purple ray,
When sleepless from his hutch the lover stole,
And met, by chance, the mistress of his soul.
And "Whither go'st?" he scratched his skull and cry'd;
"Arrear, God bless us," well the nymph reply'd,
"To Yealston sure, to buy a pound o' baeky,
That us and measter wonderfully lacky;
God bless us ale, this fortnight, 'pon my word,
We nothing smoaks but oak leaves and cue-terd."

Pengrouze.

Arrear then, Bessy, ly alonne the backy,
Sty hero a tiny bit and let us talky.
Bessy, I loves thee, wot a ha me, zay,
Wot ha Pengrouze, why wot a, Bessy, hæ?

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, mind at Moushole fair
What did you at the Choughs, the alehouse there?
When you stows eighteen pence in cakes and beer,
To treat that dirty trollup, Mall Rosevear:
You stuffs it in her gills, and makes such pucker,
Arrear the people thoft you wid have choack her.

Pengrouze.

Curse Mall Rosevear, I says, a great jack whore,
I ne'er sees such a dirty drab before:
I stuffs her gills with cakes and beer, the hunk,
She stuffs herself, she meslin and got drunk.
Best* drink sure for her jaws wan't good enow,
So leckert makes her drunk as David's sow;
Her feace is like a bull's, and 'tis a fooel,
Her legs are like the legs o' cobler's stoeel;
Her eyes be grean's a lick,‡ as yaffers big,
Noase flat's my hond, and neck so black's a pig.

Bet Polglaze.

Ay, but I've more to say; this isn't ale,
You deane'd wy Mall Rosevear 't a sartin bale;
She toald me so, and lefts me wy a sneare—
Ay! you, Pengrouze, did deance wy Mall Rosevear.

* Best drink implies strong beer. † Brandy.
‡ Green as a leek.

Pengrouze.

Now, Bessy, hire me, Bessy, vath and soale,
Hire me, I says, and thou shat hire the whoale;
One night, a Wensday night, I vows to Goade,
Aloane, a-hossback, to Tresouze I roade;
Sure Bessy vath, dist hire me, 'tis no lies,
A d—mnder bale was never seed wy eyes.
I hires sum mizziok at an oald hearne doore,
And hires a wondrous rousing on the floore;
So in I pops my head; says I, arreare!
Why, what a devil's neame is doing heare?
Why deancing, cries the crowder by the wale,
Why deancing, deancing, measter—'tis a bale.
Deancing, says I, by Gam I hires sum preancers,
But tell us where the devil be the deancers;
For fy the dust and strawze so fleed about,
I could not, Bessy, spy the hoppers out.
At laste I spies Rosevear, I wish her dead,
Who meakes me deance all nite, the stinking jade.
Says I, I have no shoose to kick a foote:
Why kick, says Mall Rosevear, then kick thy boote.
And, Bet, dist hire me, for to leert us ale,
A furthing candle wiuk'd again the wale.

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, I am huge afraid
That you is laughing at a simple maid.

Pengrouze.

Deare, dearest Bet, let's hug thee to my hearte,
And may us never never never pearte!
No, if I lies than, Bessy, than I wisher
The Shackleheads may never close the fishes;
That picky dogs may eat the sceane when fule,
Eat'n to rags, and let go ale the schule.

Bet Polglaze.

Then here's my hoad, and wy is teake my hearte.

Pengrouze.

Goade bless us too, and here is mines, ods hearte!
One buss, and then to Pilchard'ing I'll packy.

Bet Polglaze.

And I to Vealstone for my master's backy.

(3) *A Cornish Song.*

Come, all ye jolly Tinner boys, and *listen* to me;
I'll tell ee of a storie shall make ye for to see,
Consarning Boney Peartie, the schaames whigh he had maade
To stop our tin and copper mines, and all our pilchard traade.
He summonsed forty thousand men, to Polland they did gon,
All for to rob and plunder there you very well do knawa;
But *ten*-thou-*sand* were killed, and laade dead in blood and goare,
And thirty thousand ranned away, and I cante tell where, I'm sure.
And should that Boney Peartie have forty thousand still
To maake into an army to work his wicked will,
And try for to invaade us, if he doent quickly fly—
Why, forty thousand Cornish boys shall knawa the reason why.
Hurea for tin and copper, boys, and fisheries likewise!
Hurea for Cornish maidens—oh, bless their pretty eyes!
Hurea for our ould gentrie, and may they never faale!
Hurea, hurea for Cornwall! hurea, boys, "one and ale!"

CUMBERLAND.

The dialects of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Durham may be considered to be identical in all essential peculiarities, the chief differences arising from the mode of pronunciation. According to Boucher, the dialect of Cumberland is much less uniform than that of Westmoreland. In Cumberland, *wo* is in frequent use instead of the long *o*, as will be noticed in the following example. A glossary of Cumberland words was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Thomas Sanderson.

(1) *Love in Cumberland.*

Tune,—"Cuddle me, Cuddy."

Wa, Jwohn, what'n mannishment's 'tis
'At tou's gawn to dee for a hizzy!
Aw hard o' this torrable fiss,
An' aw's cum't to advise tha'.—'at is ee.

Mun, thou'll nobbet lwose tee gud neame
Wi' gowlin an' whingin sea mickle;
Cockswunturs! min beyde about heame,
An' let her e'en ga to auld Nickle.

Thy plow-geer's aw liggin how-strow,
An' somebody's stown thee thy couter;
Oh faiks! thou's duin little 'at dow
To fash theesel ivver about her.

Your Seymey has broken car stang,
An' mendit it wid a clog-coaker;
Pump-tree's geane aw wheyt wrang,
An' they've sent for auld Tom Stawker.

Young filly's dung ourr the lang stee,
An' leam'd peer Andrew the theeker;
Thee mudder wad suffer't for tee,
An' hqw hadn't happ'n't to clock her.

Thou's spoilt for aw manner o' wark:
Thou nobbet sits peghan an' pleenan.
Odswucke, man! doff that durty sark,
An' pretha gi'e way git a clean an!

An' then gow to Carel wi' me,—
Let her gang to knock-cross wid her sewornin,
Soo clanken at market we'll see,
A'll up'od tn' forgit hor 'or mwornin'!

(2) *Song, by Miss Blamire.*

What ails this heart o' mine?
What means this wat'ry e'e?
What gars me ay turn pale as death
When I tak' leave o' thee?
When thou art far awa',
Thou'll dearer be to me;
But change o' place, and change o' folk,
May gar thy fancy jee.

When I sit down at o'en,
Or walk in morning air,
Ilk rustling bough will seem to say,
I us'd to meet thee there:
Then I'll sit down and wail,
And greet aneath a tree,
And gin a leaf fa' i' my lap,
I's ca't a word frae thee.

I'll hie me to the bow'r
Where yews wi' roses tred,
And where, wi' monie a blushing bud,
I strove my face to hide;
I'll dont on ilka spot,
Where I ha'e been wi' thee,
And ca' to mind some kindly look
'Neath ilka hollow tree.

Wi' sec thoughts i' my mind,
Time thro' the warl may gae,
And find me still, in twenty years,
The same as I'm to-day:

'Tis friendship bears the sway,
And keeps friends i' the c'e;
And gin I think I see the still,
Wha can part thee and me?

DERBYSHIRE.

"This dialect," observes Dr. Bosworth, "is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw*, call, *bowd*, bold, *coud*, cold. Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c." Lists of provincial words peculiar to this county have been kindly forwarded by Dr. Bosworth, Thomas Bateman, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Fox, the Rev. William Shilleto, Mrs. Butler, and L. Jewitt, Esq.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoom?

Tummus Lide. Becoz, mester, 'tis so cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw. I've bryckn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes so hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozzen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire; I wish I cud. I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow. I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Connet yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times? I'll doo onnythink to addle a penny. I con thresh—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, but it freezes so hard. I con winner—I con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow or onnythink.

Farmer B. I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; but Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

Tummus L. O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well; bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

Farmer B. What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

Tummus L. Why, Hester may be wor summut to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o'the gentefook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; but they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice: an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Introd. p. 31.

DEVONSHIRE.

The MS. Ashmole 33 contains an early romance, written about the year 1377, which appears to have been composed by a clergyman living in the diocese of Exeter. Several extracts from it will be found in the following pages. The MS. possesses great interest, having part of the author's original draught of the romance. See farther in Mr. Black's Catalogue, col. 15.

"A Devonshire song" is printed in Wits Interpreter, ed. 1671, p. 171; the "Devonshire ditty" occurs in the same work, p. 247. The Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, specimens of the broad Devonshire dialect at the commencement of the last century, have been lately republished. The third edition was published at Exeter in 1746, 4to. Mr. Marshall has given a list of West Devonshire words in his Rural Economy of the West of England, 1796, vol. i. pp. 323-32, but the best yet printed is that by Mr. Palmer, appended to a Dialogue in the Devonshire Dialect, 8vo. 1837. A brief glossary is also added to the Devonshire Dialogue, 8vo. 1839. My principal guide, however, for the dialectical words of this county is a large MS. collection stated in Mr. Thomas Rodd's Catalogue of MSS. for 1845 (No. 276) to have been written by Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and quoted in this work as Dean Milles' MS. I have been since informed that it was compiled by the late Rev. Richard Hole, but in either case its integrity and value are undoubted. Notes of Devonshire words have been kindly transmitted by the Rev. John Wilkinson, J. H. James, Esq., William Chappell, Esq., Mrs. Lovell, and Mr. J. Metcalfe. The West Country dialect is now spoken in greater purity in Devonshire than in any other county.

The following remarks on the English dialects are taken from Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire, a MS. preserved in the library of the Royal Society:

The Northern parts of England speake gutturally; and in Yorkshire and the bishoprick of Durham they have more of the *cadence*, or Scottish tone than they have at Edinborough: in like manner, in Herefordshire they have more of the Welch *cadence* than they have in Wales. The Westerne people cannot open their mouthes to speak *ore rotundo*. Wee pronounce *paal*, *pale*, &c., and especially in Devonshire. The Exeter Coll. men in disputations, when they allege *Causa Causæ est Causa Causati*, they pronounce it, *Caza*, *Cazæ est Caza Cazati* very un-gracefully. Now écontra the French and Italians doe naturally pronounce *a* fully ore rotundo, and *e*, and even children of French born in England; and the farther you goe South the more fully, qd. NB. This must proceed from the earth or aire, or both. One may observe, that the speech (twang or accent—adiantus) of ye vulgar begins to alter some thing towards the Herefordshire manner even at Cyrencester. Mr. Thom. Hobbs told me, that Sir Charles Cavendish did say, that the Greekes doe sing their words (as the Hereff. doe in some degree). From hence arose the accents, not used by the ancients. I have a conceit, that the Britons of the South part of this isle, e. g. the Trinobantes, &c., did speak no more gutturall, or twangings, than the inhabitants doe now. The tone, accent, &c., depends on the temper of the earth (and so to plants) and aire.

(1) *A Lovers' Dialogue.*

Rab. I love dearly, Bet, to hear the tell; but, good loving now, let's tell o'zummet else. Time slips away.

Bet. I, fegs, that it dith. I warnis our vokes wonder what the godgor's a come o'me. I'll drive home. I wish thee good-neart.

Rab. Why there now. Oh, Bet! you guess what I ha to tell about, and you warnt hear me.

Bet. I, say so, co:—a fiddle-de-dee—blind mares.

Rab. There agen!—did ever any boddy hear the like? Well, socc, what be I to do?

Bet. I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me. Pithee, let's here no more o'at.

Rab. Woll, I zee how 'tis. You'll be the death o'me, that's a zure thing.

Bet. Dear hart, how you tell! I the death o' thee!—no, not vor the world, Rab. Why I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days. What whimzies you have! Why do ye put yourself in such a pucker?

Rab. Why, because the minnet I go about to break my meend, whip socc, you be a-go, and than I coud bite my tongue.

Bet. Why than will you veass me away when you know I can't abide to hear o'at? Good-now, don't'ee zay no more about et. Us have always been good friends—let us bide so.

Rab. I've now began, and I want let thee go till thee hast a-heard me out.

Bet. Well, I woll, but don't'ee cream my hand zo.

Rab. I don't know what I do nor what I zay;—many many nearts I ha'n't a teen'd my eyes vor thinking o'thee. I can't live so, 'tis never the ncer to tell o'at; and I must make an end o'at wan way or t'other. I be bent upon't; therefore don't stand shilly-shally, but lookeedezee, iv thee disn't zay thee wid ha me, bevore thicca cloud hath heal'd every sheen o' the moon, zure an double-zure I'll ne'er ax thee agen, but go a soger and never zee home no more. Lock! lock! my precious, what dist cry vor?

Bet. I be a cruel moody-hearted tiresome body; and you scare wan, you do zo. I'm in a sad quandory. Iv I zay is, I may be sorry; and if I zay no, I may be sorry too, zimmet. I hop you widn't use me badly.

Rab. Dist think, my sweeting, I shall o'er be mat'd anew to claw out my own eyes? and thee art, dearer to me than they be.

Bet. Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to zay. You must know, Rab, the leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never goodee way an. I'll tell thee how I was e nuced.

Rab. Good-now, lovey, don'tee think o'at. We shall fadgee and find without et. I can work, and will work, an all my carking and caring will be for thee, and everything shall bee as thee woud ha'et. Thee shall do what thee wid.

Bet. I say so too. Co, co, Rab, how you tell! Why, pithee, don't'ee think I be such a ninny-hammer as to desire et. If 'tis ordained I shall ha thee, I'll do my best to make tha a gude wife. I don't want to be cocker'd. Hark! hark! don't I hear the bell lowering for aight?—'tis, as I live. I shall ha et whan I get home.

Rab. If I let thee go now, will meet me agen tomorrow evening in the dimmet?

Bet. No. To-morrow morning at milking time I woll.

Rab. Sure.

Bet. Sure and sure. So I wish thee good neart.

Rab. Neart, neart, my sweeting!

(2) *John Chawbacon and his wife Moll, cum up t' Exeter to zee the railway opened, May* 1, 1844.

"Lor Johnny! lor Johnny! now whativver es that,
A urning along like a hoss upon wheels?
'Tis as bright as yer buttons, and black as yer hat,
And jist listen, Johnny, and yer how 'a squeals!"

"Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know;
Us was vools to come yerr and to urn into danger,
Let's be off—'a spits vire! lor, do let us go—
And 'a holds up his head like a gooze at a stranger.

"I be a bit vrighten'd—but let us bide yerr;
And hark how 'a puffs, and 'a caughs, and 'a blows;
He edden unlike the old cart-hoss last yer—
Broken-winded;—and yet only zee how 'a goes!

"'A urns upon ladders, with they things like wheels,
Or hurdles, or palings, put down on the ground:
But why do they let 'un stray out of the veels?
'Tis a wonder they don't clap 'un into the pound."

"'A can't be alive, Jan—I don't think 'a can."
"I bain't zure o' that, Moll, for jist look'ee how
'A breathes like a hoss, or a snivell'd old man:—
And hark how he's bust out a caughing, good now.

"'A never could dra' all they waggins, d'ee zee,
If 'a lived upon vatches, or turmets, or hay;
Why, they waggins be vill'd up with people—they be;
And do 'ee but look how they'm larfin away!

"And look to they childern a urning about,
Wi' their mouths vull of gingerbread, there by the shows;
And zee to the scores of vine ladies turn'd out;
And gentlemen, all in their best Zunday clothes.

"And look to this house made o' canvas so smart;
And the dinner zet out with such bussle and fuss;—
But us brought a squab pie, you know, in the cart,
And a keg of good zider—zo that's nort to us.

"I tell 'ee what 'tis, Moll—this here is my mind,
The world's gone quite maze, as zure as you'm born;
'Tis as true as I'm living—and that they will vind,
With their hosses on wheels that don't live upon corn.

"I wouldn't go homeward b'mbye to the varm
Behind such a critter, when all's zed and dun,
We've a travell'd score miles, but we never got harm,
Vor there's nort like a market cart under the zun."

DORSETSHIRE.

"The rustic dialect of Dorsetshire," observes Mr. Barnes, "is, with little variation, that of most of the Western parts of England, which were included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon." The Dorset dialect, however, has essential features of that of the Western counties which are not heard in Surrey or Hants, as will be sufficiently apparent from the specimens here given. The language of the south-east part of Dorsetshire is more nearly allied to that of Hants.

"In the town of Poole," according to Dr. Salter, "there is a small part which appears to be inhabited by a peculiar race of people, who are, and probably long have been, the fishing population of the neighbourhood. Their manner of speaking is totally different from that of the neighbouring rustics. They have a great predilection for changing all the vowels into short *u*, using it in the second person, but without a pronoun, and suppressing syllables, e. g. *cas'n car't*, can you not carry it, &c." Mr. Vernon, in remarking upon these facts, observes, "the language of our seamen in general is well worth a close investigation, as it certainly contains not a few archaisms; but the subject requires time and patience, for in the mouths of those who

call the Bellerophon and the Ville de Milan, the *Billy Ruffian* and the *Wheel-em-along*, there is nothing

> "But doth suffer a sea-change
> Into something new and strange."

This must be received with some limitation, and perhaps applies almost entirely to difficult modern terms not easily intelligible to the uneducated. Many of the principal English nautical terms have remained unchanged for centuries.

Valuable lists of Dorsetshire words have been liberally sent me by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, James Davidson, Esq., Samuel Bagster, Esq., Dr. Salter, and G. Gollop, Esq.; but my principal references have been made to the glossary attached by Mr. Barnes to his "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect," 8vo. 1844. The same work contains a dissertation on the dialect, with an account of its peculiar features. The change of *o* into *a*, so common in Dorsetshire, completely disappears as we proceed in a westerly direction towards Worcestershire.

(1) *A Letter from a Parish Clerk in Dorsetshire to an absent Vicar, in the Dialect of the County.* From 'Poems on several Occasions, formerly written by John Free, D.D.,' 8vo. Lond. 1757, p. 81.

Measter, an't please you, I do zend
Theaz letter to you as a vriend,
Hoping you'll pardon the inditing,
Becaz I am not us'd to writing,
And that you will not take unkind
A word or zo from poor George Hind,
For I am always in the way,
And needs must hear what people zay.
First of the house they make a joke,
And zay the chimnies never smoak.
Now the occasion of these jests,
As I do think, where zwallows nests,
That chane'd the other day to vaal
Into the parlour, zut and aal.
Beside, the people not a few
Begin to murmur much at you,
For leaving of them in the lurch,
And letting straingers zerve the church,
Who are in haste to go agen,
Zo, we ha'nt zang the Lord knows when.
And for their preaching, I do know
As well as moost, 'tis but zo, zo.
Zure if the call you had were right,
You ne'er could thus your neighbours slight.
But I do fear you've zet your aim on
Naught in the world but vilthy mammon, &c.

(2) *Axen Maidens to goo to Fiair.*

To-marra work so hard's ya can,
An' git yer jobs up under han',
Var Dick an' I, an' Poll's young man
Be gwâin to fiair; an' zoo
If you'll tiake hold ov each a yarm
Along the road ar in the zwarm
O' vo'ke, we'll kip ye out o'harm,
An' gi ye a fiairen too.
We woon't stây liate ther; I'll be boun'
We'll bring our shiades back out o' town
Zome woys avore the zun is down,
So long's the sky is clear;
An' zoo, when al yer work's a-done,
Yer mother cant but let ye run
An' zee a little o' the fun
Wher nothin is to fear.
The zun ha' flow'rs to love his light,
The moon ha' sparklen brooks at night,
The trees da like the plâysome flight
Ov ayer vrom the west.
Let zome like empty sounds to mock
Ther luonesome vâice by hill or rock,
But merry chaps da like t' unlock
Ther hearts to maidens best.
Zoo you git ready now, d'ye hear?
Ther's nar another flair so near,
An' thiese don't come but twice a year,
An' you woon't vind us spiaren.
We'll goo to al the zights an' shows,
O' tumblers wi' ther spangled cloa's,
An' conjurers wi' cunnen blows,
An' raffle var a fiairen.

(3) *The Woodlands.*

O spread agen your leaves an' flow'rs,
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands
Here underneath the dewy show'rs
O' warm-âir'd spring-time, zunny woodlands
As when, in drong ar oben groun',
Wi' happy buoyish heart I voun'
The twitt'ren birds a-builden roun'
Your high-bough'd hedges, zunny woodlands
Ya gie'd me life, ya gie'd me jây,
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me health as in my plây
I rambled droo ye, zunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me freedom var to rove
In âiry meâd, ar shiady grove;
Ya gie'd me smilen Fanny's love,
The best ov all o't, zunny woodlands
My vust shill skylark whiver'd high,
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
To zing below your deep-blue sky,
An' white spring-clouds, O zunny woodlands!
An' boughs o' trees that oonce stood here,
Wer glossy green the happy year
That gie'd me oon I lov'd so dear,
An' now ha lost, O zunny woodlands!
O let me rove agen unspied,
Luonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
Along your green-bough'd hedges' zide,
As then I rambled, zunny woodlands!
An' wher the missèn trees oonce stood,
Ar tongues oonce rung among the wood,
My memory shall miake em good,
Though you've alost em, zunny woodlands!

(4) *The Weepen Liady.*

When liate o' nights, upon the green,
By *thik* wold house, the moon da sheen,
A liady there, a-hangen low
Her head's a-wak-en to an' fro
In robes so white's the driven snow;
Wi' oon yarm down, while oon da rest
Al lily-white upon the breast
O *thik* poor weepen liady.
The curdlen win' an' whislen squall
Do shiake the ivy by the wall,
An' miake the plyen treé-tops rock,
But never ruffle her white frock,
An' slammen door an' rottlen lock
That in *thik* empty house da sound,
Da never seem to miake look round
Thik downcast weepen liaday,
A liaday, as the tiale da goo,
That oonce liv'd there, an' lov'd too true,
Wer by a young man cast azide
A mother sad, but not a bride;
An' then her father in his pride

An' anger offer'd oon o' two
Vull bitter things to undergoo
To *thik* poor weepen lady.

That she herzuf should leäve his door,
To darken it again noo muore,
Ar that her little plâysome chile,
A-zent awoy a thousand mile,
Should never meet her eyes to smile,
An' plây again, till she in shiame
Should die an' leäve a tarnish'd niame,
A sad varsiaken lady.

"Let me be lost," she cried, "the while,
I do but know var my poor chile;"
An' left the huome ov al her pride,
To wander droo the wordle wide,
Wi' grief that vew but she ha' tried,
An' lik' a flow'r a blow ha' broke,
She wither'd wi' *thik* deadly stroke,
An' died a weepen lady.

An' she da keep a-comen on,
To zee *thik* father dead an' gone,
As if her soul could have noo rest
Avore her teary chiak's a-prest
By his vargiv-en kiss: zoo blest
Be they that can but live in love,
An' vine a pliace o' rest above,
Unlik' the weepen lady.

DURHAM.

The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire, the former being more like Scotch, and the latter more like English, but each in a very slight degree. The Durham pronunciation, though soft, is monotonous and drawling. See the 'Quarterly Review' for Feb. 1836, p. 358.

No glossary of Durham words has yet appeared, but Kennett has recorded a considerable number in his MS. Glossary. I have been enabled to add many unknown to that author, derived from communications by the Rev. R. Douglas, George B. Richardson, Esq., Miss Portus, E. T. Warburton, Esq., and Mr. S. Ward.

If the following anecdote be true, Southern English is but little known amongst some of the lower orders in Durham:

"John," said a master tanner in South Durham, the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel." John walked off, revolving the word in his mind, and returned with a pitchfork! "I don't want that," said the wondering tanner; "I want fuel, John." "Beg your pardon," replied the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skins." And off he went again, not a whit the wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance. Much meditating, he next pitched upon the besom, shouldering which, he returned to the counting-house. His master was now in a passion. "What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed; "I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire." "O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic, "that's what you want, is it?" Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of using a London dictionary word?" And, wishful to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what "fuel" was. "Aye!" answered Joe, "ducks an' geese, and sike like!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

ESSEX.

The dialect of Essex is closely allied in some parts of the county to that of Kent, and in others to that of Suffolk, though generally not so broad, nor spoken with the strong Suffolk whining tone. Mr. Charles Clark has given a glossary of Essex words at the end of 'John Noakes and Mary Styles, or an Essex Calf's Visit to Tiptree Races,' 8vo. 1839, and I am indebted for many others to the kindness of the Rev. W. Pridden and Mr. Edward T. Hill. A list of Essex words is given in the Monthly Magazine for July, 1814, pp. 498-9.

(1) *From a Poem of the fifteenth century, by the Vicar of Maldon.*

Therfor, my leffe chyld, I schalle teche the,
Herken me welle the maner and the gyse,
How thi sowle inward schalle aqueyntyd be
With thewis good and vertw in alle wysse:
Rede and conseyve, for he is to dispice,
That redyth ay, and noot what is ment,
Suche redyng is not but wynde despent. . .
Pray thi God and prayse hym with alle thi hart,
Fadir and modyr have in reverence,
Love hem welle, and be thou never to smert
To her mennys consayle, but kepe the thens,
Tylle thu be clepid be clene withowyt offence:
Salvw gladly to hym that is moor dygne
Than art thiselfe, thu schalt thi place resygne.
Dredc thi mayster, thy thynge loke thu kepe,
Take hede to thy housold, ay love thy wyff,
Plesaunte wordes ouyt of thi mowth schalle crepe;
Be not irous, kepe thi behest os lyff,
Be tempryd, wyste, and non excessyff;
Thy wyves wordes make thu noon aetorité,
In folisclepe no moor thanne nedyth the.

MS. Harl. 271, f. 26.

(2) *Cock-a-Bevis Hill.*

At Tottum's Cock-a-Bevis Hill,
A sput suppass'd by few,
Where toddlers ollis haut to eye
The proper pritty wiew;

Where people crake so ov the place,
Leas-ways, so I've hard say;
An' frum its top yow, sarteny,
Can see a monsus way.

'Bout this oad Hill, I warrant ya,
Their bog it nuver ceases;
They'd growl shud yow nut own that it
Beats Danbury's au' to pieces.

But no sense ov a place, some think,
Is this here hill so high,—
Cos there, full oft, 'tis nation coad,
But that don't argufy.

Vit, if they their inquirations maake
In winter time, some will
Condemn that place as no great shakes,
Where folks ha' the coad-chill!

As sum'dy, 'hops, when nigh the sput,
May ha' a wish to see't,—
From Mauldon toun to Keldon 'tis,
An' 'gin a four releet,

Where up the road the load it goos
So lugsome an' so stiff,
That hosses mosly kitch a whop,
Frum drivers in a tiff.

But who'd pay a hoss when tugging on?
None but a tetchy elf:
Tis right on plain etch chap desarves
A clumsy thump himself.

Haul'd o'er the coals, sich fellars e'er
Shud be, by Martin's Act;
But, then, they're raythor muggy oft,
So with um we're not zact.

But thussins, 'haps, to let um oaf
Is wrong, becos oteh carter,
If maade to smart, his P's and Q's
He'd mine for ever arter.

At Cock-a-Bovis Hill, too, the
Wiseacres show a tree,
Which if yow clamber up, besure,
A precious way yow see.

I dorn't think I cud clime it now,
Aldoe I uster cud;
I shudn't warsley loike to troy,
For gueich cum down I shud.

My head 'ood swim,—I-'oodn't do'it.
Nut even for a guinea:
A naarbour ax'd me, tother day,
"Naa, naa," says I, "nut quinny."

At Cock-a-Bovis Hill, I was
A-goon to tell the folks,
Some warses back—when I bargun—
In peace there lived John Noakes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It has been already remarked that the organic forms of the Gloucestershire dialect have remained unchanged for centuries, and are to be traced in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. Many Anglo-Saxon words are here preserved in great purity. "He geunne it him," he gave it him, the verb *geunne* being in general use amongst the peasantry. The dialect is more similar to that of Somersetshire than of the adjoining counties, though not so strongly marked as a Western dialect. They change *o* into *a*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *v*, *t* into *d*, *p* into *b*, short *a* into *i* or *aoy*, long *e* into *eea*, long *i* into *ey*, long *o* into *ooa*. The A.-S. termination *en* is still preserved; *thee* is used for *thou* and *you*; *thilk* is in constant use; *her* is put for *she*, *she* for *her*, *I* for *me*, and *ou* for *he*, *she*, or *it*. Communications of Gloucestershire words have been received from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Miss Shipton, and Mr. E. Wright.

George Ridler's Oven.

The stwons that built George Ridler's oven,
And thauy geum from the Bleakeney's quaar;
And George he wur a jolly old mon,
And his yead it graw'd above his yare.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur not a notable theng;
He mead his braags avoore he died,
Wi' any dree brothers his zons zs'hou'd zeng.

There s Dick the treble and John the mean,
Let every mon zing in his auwn pleace;
And George he wur the elder brother,
And therevoore he would zing the beass.

Mine hostess's moid (and her neaum 'twur Nell)
A pretty wench, and I lov'd her well;
I lov'd her well, good reauzon why,
Because zshe lov'd my dog and I.

My dog is good to catch a hen,
A duck or goose is vood for men;
And where good company I spy,
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

My mwother told I when I wur young,
If I did vollow the strong-beer pwoot;
That dreuk would pruv my auverdrow,
And meauk me wear a thsread-bare cwoat.

My dog has gotten zitch a trick,
To visit moids when thauy be sick;
When thauy be zick and like to die,
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

When I have dree zispences under my thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come;
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis poverty gearts good company.

If I should die, as it may hap,
My greauve shall be under the good yeal tap;
In vouled carms there wool us lie,
Cheek by jowl my dog and I!

HAMPSHIRE.

The romance of Octovian, according to Mr. D'Israeli, "is in the Hampshire dialect nearly as it is spoken now." Although somewhat doubtful as to the literal correctness of this opinion, an extract from it may be compared with a modern specimen of the dialect. A short glossary of Hampshire words is given in Warner's collections for that county. The dialect of the west of the county is similar to that of Wiltshire, *f* being changed into *v*, and *th* into *d*; and *un* for him, her, it. It is a common saying, that in Hampshire every thing is called *he* except a tom-cat which is called *she*.

(1) *Extract from the early romance of Octovian Imperator.*

The knyȝtys logh yn the halle,
The mantellys they yove menstralos alle;
Lavor and basyn they gon calle
To wassche and aryse;
And syth to daunce on the walle
Of Parys.

Whan the soudan thys tydyng herde,
For ire as he wer wod he ferd;
He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentryc,
And alle hys goddys ther he amerrede
With greet envye.

Asterot, Jopyn, and Mahoun
He alle to-hew with hys fachoun,
And Jubitor he drew adoun
Of hys autore;
He seyde, hy nere worth a scalouno
Alle y-fere.

Tho he hadde hys goddys y-bete,
He was abated of alle hys hete.
To sende hys sendys nolde he nazt lete,
Tho anoonryȝt,
To Babylonye after lordes grete
To help hym fyȝt.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 28.

A Letter to the Editor of the Times, from a poor Man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.

Sir,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shodn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the Gentlefolke will be talking about the working folke.

I be but a farmers working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agone, and have three Childern living with me, one 10; another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatis; and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep

our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne when he come to be our Union Doctor tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Releving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the children, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay here and starve, but would do something for you if they knowed how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I see him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the Guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying. If you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself; but the Union Doctor had ordered em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore em again, and which I does; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, of pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaccous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and prhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there no Parsons and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favor of this here new Law, and as he gets 60l. a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese foc the likes of we, and so he didnt come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsomever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've told you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Major, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and t'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else t'would make us all ill. This I does as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrer for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and I was aforced to wait about until hed had done breakfast, and it seemed as twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is paid for doing what I wanted wouldt do such little work as that

afore here made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me waiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm beleif, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty he'd a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and had a made un give her what she wanted; but then, he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Releving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes tis true, last week.

And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The pronoun *a* is used for he, she, or it. Strong preterits are current, climb, *clomb*, heave, *hove*, pick, *puck*, shake, *shuck*, squeeze, *squoze*, &c. The dialect of this county must be classed as belonging to the Midland division. The word *just* is used in rather a peculiar manner. Instead of saying, I have but just returned, they say I returned but just. A list of Herefordshire words is given in Duncumb's History of Hereford, and a more extended one has recently been separately published, 8vo. 1839. I am indebted for many words not to be found in either of these to lists given me by Sir S. R. Meyrick, T. W. Lane, Esq., and Mr. Perry.

(1) *From Maximon, a tale in a MS. written in Herefordshire of the time of Edward II.*

Herkne to my ron,
As ich ou telle con,
Of elde al hou yt gos,
Of a mody mon,
Hihte Maxumon,
Soth withoute les.
Clerc he was ful god,
So moni mon understod.
Nou herkne hou it wes.

Ys wille he hevede y-noh,
Purpre and pal he droh,
Ant other murthes mo.
He wes the feyrest mon,
With-outen Absolon,
That seththe wes ant tho.
Tho laste is lyf so longe,
That he bigan unstronge,
As mony tides so.
Him con rewe sore
Al is wilde lore,
For elde him dude so wó;

So sone as elde him com
Ys boc an honde he nom,
Ant gan of reuthes rede,
Of his herte ord
He made moni word,
Ant of is lyves dede.
He gan mene is mone;
So feble were is bone,
Ys hew bigon to wexle.
So clene he was y-gon,
That heu ne hude he non;
Ys herte gan to bleke.

Care and kunde of elde
Maketh mi body felde,
That y ne mai stonde upriht;
Ant min herte unbolde,
Ant mi body to colde,
That er thou wes so dyht.
Ant mi body thunne,
Such is worldes wunne,
This day me thinketh nyht.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 82.

(2) *From an English translation of Macer de virtutibus herbarum, made by John Lelamour, scolemaister of Herforde*, 1373.

Mowsere growith lowe by the grownde, and berith a yellowe floure. Drinke the juis with wyne other ale, and anoynte the reynes and the bak with the blode of a fox, for the stone. Also stampe him and mylfoly togadyr, and drinke that juis with white wyne, and that wille make one to pisse. Also drinke the juis with stale ale, a seke man that is woundid, and yf he holdithe that drinke he shalle lyfe, and yf he caste bit he shalle dye. Also drinke the juis of this erbe for the squynancy. *MS. Sloane 5, f. 35.*

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There seem to be no peculiarities of dialect here which are not common to the adjoining county of Cambridgeshire. They say *mort* for a quantity; a *mort* of people, a *mort* of rain. *To-year* for this year, like *to-day* or *to-morrow*. *Wonderful* for very; his pain were *wonderful* great. *To get himself ready*, for to dress himself; he is too weak to get himself ready. If a disorder or illness of any kind be inquired for, they never say it is better or worse, but *that's* better, or *that's* worse, with an emphasis on *that*. The Rev. Joseph Horner kindly favoured me with a list of the few provincial words which may be peculiar to this county.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The dialect of the native inhabitants of this island differs in many respects from the county to which it is opposite. The accent is rather mincing than broad, and has little of the vulgar character of the West country dialects. The tendency to insert *y* in the middle of words may be remarked, and the substitution of *v* for *f* is not uncommon among the peasantry, but by no means general. The pronunciation may generally be correctly represented by the duplication of the vowels.

No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared, but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages. Useful communications have also been received from E. J. Vernon, Esq., Dr. Bromfield, and Dr. Salter.

Specimen of the Isle of Wight dialect.

Jan. What's got there you?

Will. A blastnashun straddlebob eranlun about in the nammut bag.

Jan. Straddlebob! Where ded'st leyarn to caal'n by that neyam?

Will. Why, what shoud e caal'n? tes the right myam esn ut?

Jan. Right neyam, no! why ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a Dumbledore?

Will. I knows tes, but vur aal that Straddlebob's zo right a neyam vorn as Dumbledore ez.

Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doan:laay thee a quart o' that.

Will. Done! and I'll ax meyastur to night when I goes whoam, bee't how 't wool.
(Accordingly meyastur was applied to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.)

Will. I zay, Jan! I axed meyastur about that are last night.

Jan. Well! what ded 'ur zay?

Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vorn as tother, and *he* lous a ben eanld Straddlebob over zunce the island was vust meyad.

Jan. The devvul a hav I if that's the keeas I spoons I lost the quart.

Will. That thee has't lucky! and we'll goo down to Arverton to the Red Lion and drink un ater we done work.

KENT.

The modern Kentish dialect is slightly broad, indeed more so than that of Surrey or Sussex. *Daiy, plaiy, waiy,* for day, play, way, &c. They say *who* for *how*, and *vice versa*. Mate, instead of boy or lad, is the usual address amongst equals. The interchange of *v* and *w* is common here as well as in the metropolis. As in most parts of England, the pronunciation of names of places differs very much from the orthography, e. g. *Sunnuck* for Sevenoaks, *Dairn* for Darenth, *Leusum* for Lewisham, &c. No glossary of Kentish words has yet been published, unless we may so style a short list of words in Lewis's History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet, 1736, pp. 35-39, but I have received valuable communications from the Rev. M. H. Lloyd, John Brent, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the Rev. L. B. Larking, John Pemberton Bartlett, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Thomas Wright, Esq., Miss Cotterell, J. R. Hughes, Esq., and A. J. Dunkin, Esq. An early song in this dialect occurs in Ravensoroft's Melismata, 1611.

We have a most curious specimen of the Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century (1340) in the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, a MS. in the Arundel collection. An extract from it will be found at p. 801, and another is here given. The change of *f* into *v*, and *s* into *z*, are now generally peculiar to the West country dialect, but appear at this early period to have extended over the South of England. In the next century, the broadness of the dialect was not so general. At least, a poem of the fifteenth century, in a MS. at Oxford, written in Kent, is remarkably pure, although the author excuses himself for his language:

And though myn English be sympill to myn'entent,
Hold me excusid, for I was borne in Kent.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 49.

The principal peculiarity in this MS. seems to consist in *e* being the prefix to the verb instead of *i* or *y*. For a long period, however, the dialect of the Kentish peasantry was strongly marked. In a rare tract entitled, "How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster," a character is thus mentioned:

He was patched, torne, and all to-rente;
It semed by his langage that he was borne in Kente.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, vol. i. p. 46.

The following very curious passage from Caxton will further illustrate this fact:

And certaynly our langage now used varyeth ferre from that whiche was used and spoken whan I was borne, for we Englysshemen ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexynge one season, and wanoth and dyscreaseth another season; and that comyn Englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, insomoche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a shippe in Tamyse for to have sayled over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde, thei taryed atte Forlond, and wente to lande for to refreshe them. And one of theym, named Sheffelde, a mercer, cam into an hows and axed for mete, and specyally he axyd after eggys; and the goode wyf answerde that she coude speke no Frenshe, and the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode hym not; and thenne he laste another sayd that he wolde have *eyren*. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte egges or *eyren*? Certaynly it is harde to playse every man, bycause of dyversité and chaunge of langage. *Caxton's Eneydos*, 1490.

(1) *Extract from the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, MS. Arundel* 57, ff. 86-87.

Me ret ine lives of holy vaderes thet an holy man tealde hou he com to by monek, and zede hou thet he hedde y-by ane payenes zone, thet wes a prest to the momenettes. And tho he wes a child on time he yede into the temple mid his vader privelleche: ther he yzez ane gratne dyevel thet zet ope ane vyealdinde stole, and al his mayné aboute him. Ther com on of the princes, and leat to him; tho he him aksede the ilke thet zet ine the stole huannes he com, and he ansuerede thet he com vram ane londe huer he hedde arered and y-mad manye werren and manye vizlinges, zuo thet moche volk weren y-slaze, and moche blod ther y-sced. The mayster him acsede ine hou moche time he hette thet y-do, and he ansuerede ine thritti dazes. He him zede, Ine za moche time hest zuo lite y-do? Tho he het thet he wer rizt wel y-beate, and evele y-draze. Efter than com another thet alsuo to him leat aso the verste. The mayster him acsede huannes ha com. He ansuerede thet he com vram the ze huer he hedde y-mad manye tempestes, vele ssipes to-broke, and moche volk adreyet. The maister acsede ine hou long time. He ansuerede ine tuenti dazes. He zayde, Ine zuo moche time hest zuo lite y-do? Efterward com the thridde, thet ansuerede thet he com vram ane cité huer he hedde y-by at ane bredale, and ther he hedde arered and y-mad cheastes and striff, zuo thet moche volk ther were y-slaze, and ther-to he hedde y-slaze thane hoselbounde. Tho

maister him acsede hou long time he zette thet vor to done. He ansuerede thet ine ten dayes. Tho he het thet he were wel y-byate vor thet he hedde zuo longe abide thet to done without more. Ate lasten com another to-vore the prince, and to him he beaȝ; and he him acsede, huannes comst thou? He ansuerede thet he com vram the ermitage huer he hedde y-by vourti yer vor to vondi ane monek of fornicacion, thet is the zenne of lecherie, and zuo moche ich habbe y-do thet ine thise nyȝt ich hine habbe overcome, and y-do him valle into the zenne. Tho lhip op the mayster, and him keste and beclepte, and dede the coroune ope his heved, an dede him zitte bezide him, and to him zede that he hedde grat thing y-do and grat prowesse. Tho zayde the guode man thet huanne he hedde thet y-hyerd and thet y-zoȝe, he thoȝte thet hit were grat thing to-by monek, and be tho encheysoun he becom monek.

(2) *Extract from MS. Laud.* 416, *written by a native of Kent about* 1460.

Also use not to pley at the dice ne at the tablis,
Ne none maner gamys uppon the holidais;
Use no tavernys where be jestis and fablis,
Syngyng of lewde balettes, rondolettes, or virolais;
Nor erly in mornyng to feeche home fresch mais,
For yt makyth maydins to stomble and falle in the breirs,
And afterward they telle her councele to the freirs.

Now y-wis yt were wele done to know
The dyfference bytwene a damselle and a maide,
For alle bene lyke whan they stond in a row;
But I wylle telle what experience said,
And in what wyse they be entyrid and araied;
Maydyns were callis of silk and of thred,
And damsellis kerchevis pynnid uppon ther hed.

Wyffis may not to chirch tille they be entyred,
Ebridyllid and paytrellid, to shew her aray,
And fetyd alle abowte as an haeony to be hyred;
Than she lokyth aboute her if eny be so gay;
And oon thyng I comend, which is most to my pay,
Ther kerchef hanggyth so low, that no man can a-spye,
To loke undirnethe oons to shrew her eie.

Jangelyng in chirche among hem is not usid,
To telle alle her howswyfry of the weke byfore;
And also her husbondis shalle not be accusid,
Now orokyd and crabbed they bene ever more;
And suche thyngges lo! they can kepe no store,
They bene as close and covert as the horn of Gabrielle,
That wylle not be herd but from hevyn to helle.

(3) *From Dick and Sal, a modern poem in the Kentish dialect.*

Ya see, when Middlemas come roun,
I thought dat Sal and I
Ud go to Canterbury town,
To see what we eud buy.
Fer when I liv'd at Challock Leys,
Our Secont-man had been:
An wonce, when we was carrin peas,
He told me what he'd sin.

He said dare was a teejus fair,
Dat lasted for a wiek;
An all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must ear dair shining stick.

An how dat dare was mable riga.
An Merriandier's jokes;
Sauff-boxes, shows, an whirligigs,
An bouged sights a folks.

But what queer'd me, he sed 'twas kep
All roun about de church;
An how dey had him up de steps,
An left him in de lurch.

At last he got into de street,
An den he lost his rond;
An Bet an he come to a gate,
Where all de soadgers stood.

Den she ketcht fast hold av his han,
For she was rather scar'd;
Tom sed, when fust he see 'em stan,
He thought she'd be a-fared.

LANCASHIRE.

The dialect of Lancashire is principally known by Collier's Dialogue, published under the name of Tim Bobbin. A glossary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire, is preserved in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. A letter in the Lancashire dialect occurs in Braithwaite's Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, and other early specimens are given in Heywood's Late Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1634, and Shadwell's Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1682. The glossary at the end of Tim Bobbin is imperfect as a collection for the county, and I have been chiefly indebted for Lancashire words to my father, Thomas Halliwell, Esq. Brief notes have also been received from the Rev. L. Jones, George Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hume, G. R. Spencer, Esq., and Mr. R. Proctor. The features of the dialect will be seen from the following specimens; *o* and *ou* are changed into *a*, *ea* into *o*, *al* into *au*, *g* into *k*, long *o* into *oi*, and *d* final into *t*. The Saxon termination *en* is retained, but generally mute.

(1) *Extract from Tim Bobbin's Dialogue between Tummus and Meary.*

M. Odds-fish! boh that wur breve. I wou'd lil bin ch yore Kele.

T. Whau whau, boh theawst hear. It wur o dree wey too-to; heawe'er I geet there be suse o'clock, on before ch opp'nt dur, I covert Nip with th' cleawt, ot eh droy-neh-nese weh, t'let him see heaw I stoart her. Then I opp'nt dur; on whot te dule dust think, boh three little tyney Bandyhewits coom weaughing os if th' little ewals wou'd o worrit me, on after that swallut me whick: Boh presontly there coom o fine wummon; on I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine: For I heard Ruchott o' Jack's tell meh-meastor, that hoo justices awius did th' moast o'th' wark: Heawe'er, I axt hur if Mr. justice wur o whoam; hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur meawth t' sey eigh, or now; boh simpurt on sed iss, (the dickkons iss hur on him too) Sed I, I waddi'n tell him I'd fenc speyk to him.

(2) *A Letter printed and distributed in the procession that was formed at Manchester in commemoration of free trade.*

Bury, July 15th, 1846.

To MR LAWRD JHON RUSSELL,—Well, me Lawrd, yoan gett'n ut last up to th' top o' th' ladthur, un th' heemust stave asnt brokk'n wi yo this time us it did afore. Wayst see i' t'neaw wethur yo kun keep yur stonnin ur not; awm rayther fyert ut yoan find it slippy un noan safe footin; but, heawsumovvur, thirs nawt like thryin.

But wot'r yo fur dooin? Yo seomn to think ut o

vast dyel o things wants mendin, un yo thinkn reet, for they dun:—but kon yo mannidge um? Yur fust job 'll be a twoff un; un tho it'll be o sweet subjek, it'll ha sum scawr stuff obeawt it. But scawr ur not yo mun stick like breek, un not let that cantin, leawsy stuff obeawt "slave-groon un free-groon" stop yo. Bless me life, mon! its anoof to gie won th' bally wratch to yer o set o gawnblins uts beyyin, un spinnin, un weyvin, un warin slave-groon kottn eitch day o thir lives, tawk obeawt thir konshunsus not lettin um sweetn thir faybry pie fur th' chilthur wi o bit o slave-groon shugur. It's oa humbug, me Lawrd, un tell um aw say so. Stick yo fast to the skame o' having oa th' dewties olike: but yo may slip eawt thoos twothrey yer ut yore fur keepin up o differunce, us soon us ynn o mind. We kun spare om wen wer bizzy.

Sum o yur skames ur weel onoof: but th' main thing 'll be for yo to ta care to spend us little brass us yo kon, un giv us o gud thrade.

Yoan lettn Sur Robbut (yoa knoan he's a Berry muff un we're sharp chaps)—aw say yoan lettn Sur Robbut get howd o yur tools and wurtch wi um wonst, wi not beein sharp onoff. He made o gud hopdlin on um; too uns gettn t'wajus for his wark, tho' t'skame wur yoars, un iv yo dunnut mind he'll do t'same ogen. He'll let yo get th' patthurns reddy, and make t'kestins, un t'bowls, un t'skrews, un sitchn: but he'll put t'mosheen togethur, un dray th' wage ut th' Sethurde neet, iv yo annut yur een obeawt yo.

Dunnot be fyert, mon, but rap eawt wi awt uts reet, un us Berry foke 'll elp yo us ard as we kon. Wayn helpt Kobdin, un wayn elp yo, if yoan set obeawt yur wark gradely.

Wayre havvin o greyt stur to day heer for us wurtchin foke, un wayre to have doance o Munday neet. Aw nobbut wush ut yo k'd kum deawn un see us—yoad see sitch o seet un yer sitch sheawtin yoa ne'er seed nur i yor life. They konnut sheawt i Lunnon—its nobbot gradely butthermilk un porritch Lankeshur lads ut kun sheawt woth koin sheawtin.

But yo mun ne'er heed, Lawrd John. Dunnot be fyert, us aw sed afore, but ston up for wots reet, un iv t' parlyment winnit let yo ha yer oan rode, kum eawt, un let t' gangway kawves thry how thay kun seawk t' public pap.

Awm noan yust to ritin, un aw feel tyert, so aw mun. Iyev awt moor ut aw av to say tell me honst's restut itsel. So aw remain, me Lawrd,

Yours for evvur,

BURY MUFF.

(3) *A Lancashire Ballad.*

Now, aw me gud gentles, an yau won tarry,
Ile tel how Gilbert Scott soudn's mare Berry.
He soudn's mare Berry at Warikin fair;
When heel be pade, hee knows not, ere or nere.
Soon as hee coom whoom, an toud his wife Grace,
Hon up wi th' kippo, an swat him ore th' face;
Hoo pickdt him oth' hilloc, wi sick a thwack,
That hoo had whel ni a brokken his back.
Thou hooer, quo hee, wo't but lemme rise,
Ile gi thee auth' leet, wench, that limme lies.
Thou udgit, quo hoo, but wher dus hee dwel?
Belakin, quo hee, but I connan tel.
I tuck him to be sum gud gresimon's son;
He spent too pense on mee when hee had doon.
He gin mee a lunch'n o deuty snig py,
An shaukdt mee bith' haundt most lovingly.
Then Grace, hoo prompdt hur, so neeat an so ne.
To War'kin hoo went, o Wensday betime.
An theer too, hoo stade ful five mark it days,
Til th' mon, wi th' mare, were coom to Raunley Shaw's.
As Grace was restin won day in hur rowm,
Hoo spydt th' mon a ridin o th' mare down the town.
Bounce gus hur hart, an hoo wer so glopen
That out o th' windo hoo'd like fort lopen.
Hoo staumpdt, an hoo star'dt, an down stairs hoo run,
Wi' th' hat under th' arm, an windt welly gon.
Hur hod-gear flew off, an so did hur snowd,
Hoo staumpdt, an hoo star'dt, as an hoo'd been wood.
To Raunley's hoo hy'd, an hoo hove up th' latch,
Afore th' mon had teed th' mare welly too th' cratch.
Me gud mon, quo hoo, frend, hee greets yau merry,
An desires yau'd send him money for Berry.
Ay, money, quo hee, that I connan spare:
Belakin, quo hoo, but then Ile ha th' mare.
Hoo poodt, an hoo thromperdt him, shaum't be seen;
Thou hangmon, quo hoo, Ile poo out thin een:
Ile mak thee a sompan, haud thee a groat
Ile oth'r ha' th' money, or poo out the throat;
'Tween them they made such a wearison din,
That for t' intreat them, Raunly Shaw coom in,
Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon;
What, deel, ar yau monkeen, or ar yau woon?
Belakin, quo hee, yau lane so hard on—
I think now that th' woman has quite spoildt th' mon.
Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon;
Yaust ha' th' mare, or th' money, whether yau won
So Grace got th' money, an whoomwardt hoo's gon,
Hoo keeps it aw, an gees Gilbert Scott non.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been entirely neglected, with the exception of a few brief remarks in Macaulay's History of Claybrook, 1791; but it deserves a careful study. A valuable glossary of Leicestershire words was given me by Mr. John Gibson, but too late to be used in the early part of the work.

The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity to aspirate their words; the letter *h* comes in almost on every occasion where it ought not, and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in. The words *fine*, *mine*, and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt *foine*, *moine*; *place*, *face*, &c. as if they were spelt *pleace*, *feace*; and in the plural sometimes you hear *pleacen*; *closen* for *closes*; and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words *there* and *where* are generally pronounced thus, *theern*, *wheere*; the words *mercy*, *deserve*, &c. thus, *marcy*, *desarve*. The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: *us*, strongly aspirated, for *us*, *war* for *was*, *meed* for *maid*, *faither* for *father*, *e'ery* for *everybrig* for *bridge*, *thurrough* for *furrow*, *hawf* for *half*, *cart-rit* for *rut*, *malefactory* for *manufactory*, *inac*, *tious* for *anxious*.

Macaulay's Claybrook, 1791, pp. 128-9

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The river Witham may be considered with tolerable accuracy the boundary line between the Northern and Southern dialects of the county, which differ considerably from each

other; the former being more nearly allied to that of Yorkshire, the latter to the speech of East Anglia, but neither are nearly so broad as the more Northern dialects. Many singular phrases are in use. They say, Very not well, I used to could, You shouldn't have ought, &c. The Lincolnshire words were partially collected by Skinner in the seventeenth century, but no regular glossary has yet appeared. This deficiency, however, as far as the present work is concerned, has been amply supplied by as many as nineteen long communications, each forming a small glossary by itself, and of peculiar value, from the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln, to whom I beg to return my best acknowledgments. I have also to acknowledge assistance from Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Oliver, Robert Goodacre, Esq., T. R. Jackson, Esq., Mr. E. Johnson, and papers kindly inserted at my suggestion in the Lincoln Standard.

(1) *Extract from MS. Digby* 86, *written in Lincolnshire, temp. Edw. I.*

Nițtingale, thou havest wrong,
Wolt thou me senden of this lond,
For ich holde with the riȝtte;
I take witnesse of sire Wawain,
That Jhesu Crist ȝaf miȝt and main,
And strengthe for to fiȝtte.

So wide so he hevede i-gon,
Trewe ne founde he nevere non
Bi daye ne bi niȝtte.
Fowel, for thi false mouth,
Thi sawe shal ben wide couth,
I rede the fle with miȝtte.

Ich habbe leve to ben-here,
In orchard and in erbere,
Mine songes for to singe;
Herdi nevere bi no levedi,
Bote hendinese and curteysi,
And joye hy gunnen me bringe.

Of muchele murthe hy telleth me,
Fere, also I telle the,
Hy liveth in longinginge.
Fowel, thou sitest on hasel bou,
Thou lastest hem, thou havest wou,
Thi word shal wide springe.

Hit springeth wide, wel ich wot,
Hou tel hit him that hit not,
This sawes ne beth nout newe;
Fowel, herkne to mi sawe,
Ich wile the telle of here lawe,
Thou ne kepest nout hem, I knowe.

Thenk on Constantines quene,
Foul wel hire semede fow and grene,
Hou sore hit son hire rewe:
Hoe fedde a crupel in hire bour,
And helede him with covertour,
Loke war wimmen ben trewe. *Reliq. Antiq.*

(2) *From "Neddy and Sally; a Lincolnshire tale,"* by John Brown, 12mo. n. d.

Cum, Sall, its time we started now,
Yon's Farmer Haycock's lasses ready
And maister says he'll feed the eow,
He didn't say so,—did he Neddy?

Yees, that he did, so make thee haste,
And git thee sen made smart and pretty,
We yaller ribbon round the waist,
The same as oud Squire Lowden's Kitty.

And I'll go fetch my sister Bess,
I'm sartin sure she's up and ready,
Come gie's a bus, thou can't do less,
Says Sally, No, thou musn't, Neddy.

See, yonder's Bess a cummin cross
The fields, we lots o' lads and lasses,
All haim be haim, and brother Joss
A shouting to the folks as passes.

Odds dickens, Sall, we'll hev a spree,
Me heart's as light as ony feather,
There's not a chap 'bout russel me,
Not all the town's chaps put together.

MIDDLESEX.

The metropolitan county presents little in its dialect worthy of remark, being for the most part merely a coarse pronunciation of London slang and vulgarity. The language of the lower orders of the metropolis is pictured very faithfully in the works of Mr. Dickens. The interchange of *v* and *w* is a leading characteristic. Some of the old cant words, mixed with numerous ones of late formation, are to be traced in the London slang.

The Thimble Rig.

"Now, then, my jolly sportsmen! I've got more money than the parson of the parish. Those as don't play can't vin, and those as are here harnt there! I'd hold any on you, from a tanner to a sovereign, or ten, as you don't tell which thimble the pea is under." "It's there, sir." "I barr tellings." "I'll go it again." "Vat you don't see don't look at, and vat you do see don't tell. Ill hould you a soveren, sir, you don't tell me vitch thimble the pea is under." "Lay him, sir, (in a whisper); it's under the middle'un. I'll go you halves." "Lay him another; that's right." "I'm blow'd but we've lost; who'd a thought it?" Smack goes the flat's hat over his eyes; exit the confederates with a loud laugh.

NORFOLK.

"The most general and pervading characteristic of our pronunciation," observes Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, mouth-filling tones of Northern English. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced." The same writer enters very minutely into the subject of the peculiarities of this dialect, and his glossary of East Anglian words, 2 vols. 8vo. 1830, is the most complete publication of the kind. A brief list of Norfolk words is given in Brown's Certain Miscellany Tracts, 8vo. 1684, p. 146. A glossary of the provincialisms of the same county occurs in Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk, 1787, and observations on the dialect in Erratics by a Sailor, 1809. In addition to these, I have had the advantage of using communications from the Rev. George Munford, the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, Mrs. Robins, and Goddard Johnson, Esq.

A vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Norfolk, is preserved in MS. Addit. 12195, but the Promptorium Parvulorum is a much more valuable and extensive repository of early Norfolk words. A MS. of Capgrave's Life of St. Katherine in the Bodleian Library, MS. Rawl. Poet. 118, was written in this county. It would appear from the following passage that Norfolk was, in early times, one of the least refined parts of the island:

I wende riflynge were restitucion, quod he,
For I lerned nevere rede on boke;
And I kan no Frensshe, in feith,
But of the fertheste ende of Northfolk.
Piers Ploughman, ed. Wright, p. 91.

(1) *Old Measures of Weight.*

From MS. Cotton, Claudius E. viii. fol. 8, of the fourteenth century, written at Norwich.

Sex waxpunde makiet .j. ledpound. .xij. ledpunde .j. fotmel. .xxiiij. fotmel .j. fothir of Bristouwe, ys haved .cc. and .xxvijti. wexpound.

Sex waxpunde makiet .j. ledpound. .xvij ledpund .j. led bole. .xvij. leed boles. .j. fothir of the Northleondes, ys haat .xc. and .xliij. leed punde, that beeth .xlx. hundryd and foure and fourti wexpunde, and ys avet more bi six and ..... leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.

Sevene waxpund makiet onleve ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, this avelt two thousand and .ix. score and foure wexpund, that beeth thre hundryd and twelfve leedpound, this his more than that of the Norethland be foure and thritti more of leedpoundes, that beeth foure and twentl lasse.

(2) *Norfolk Degrees of Comparison.*

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Little .	Less . .	Least
	Lessor . .	Lessest.
	Lesserer .	Lesserest.
	Lesserer still	Lessest of all.
	Littler . .	Littlest.
Tiny .	Tinier . .	Tiniest.
Titty .	Tittier .	Tittlest.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A midland dialect, less broad and not so similar to the Northern as Warwickshire. I have to acknowledge communications on the dialect of this county from the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, and Charles Young, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland has a dialect the most broad of all the English counties, nearly approaching the Scotch, the broadest of all English dialects. The Scottish *burr* is heard in this county and in the North of Durham. A large number of specimens of the dialect have been published, and the provincial words have been collected by Mr. Brockett, but no extensive glossary of words peculiar to the county has been published separately. A short list, however, is given in Ray's English Words, ed. 1691; and others, recently collected, were sent me by George B. Richardson, Esq. and the Rev. R. Douglas. An early specimen of the Northumberland dialect occurs in Bullein's Dialogue, 1564, reprinted in Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 187.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Formerly belonged in dialect to the Northern division, but may now, I believe, be included in the Midland. I speak, however, with uncertainty, no work on the Nottinghamshire dialect having yet appeared.

From a Treatise on the Fistula in ano, by John Arderne, of Newark.

Johan Arderne fro the first pestelence that was in the yere of our Lord 1349, duelled in Newerke in Notinghamschire unto the yere of our Lorde 1370, and ther I heled many men of *fistula in ano*; of which the first was Sir Adam Everyngham of Laxtoc in the Clay byside Tukkesford, whiche Sir Adam for sothe was in Gascone with Sir Henry that tyme named herle of Derby, and after was made Duke of Lancastre, a noble and worthy lord. The forsaid Sir Adam forsoth sufferend *fistulam in ano*, made for to aske counsell at alle the lechez and corurgienz that he myght fynd in Gascone, at Burdeux, at Briggerac, Tolows, and Neyybon, and Peyters, and many other placez, and alle forsoke hym for uncurable; whiche y-se and y-herde, the forsaid Adam hastied for to torne home to his contree, and when he come home he did of al his knyghtly clothings, and cladde mournyng clothes in purpose of abydyng dissolvyng or lesyng of his body beyng nyȝ to hym. At the laste I forsaid Johan Arderne y-soȝt, and covenant y-made, come to hyme and did my cure to hym, and, our Lorde beyng mene, I heled hyme perfitely within halfe a yere, and afterward hole and sound he ledde a glad life 30 yere and more. For whiche cure I gate myche honour and lovyng thurȝ alle Ynglond; and the forsaid Duke of Lancastre and many other gentilez wondred therof. Afte[r]ward I cured Hugon Derlyng of Fowick of Balne by Snaythe. Afterward I cured Johan Schefeld of Rightwelle aside Tekille.
MS. Sloane 563, f. 124.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The provincial speech of this county has none of the marked features of the Western dialect, although many of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire words are in use. The Oxfordshire dialect may be described as rather broad, and at the same time sharp, with a tendency to contraction. *Us* is used instead of *I*, as in some other counties. There are not a large number of words quite peculiar to the county, and no glossary has yet been published. Kennett has preserved many now obsolete, and I am indebted for several to Mr. A. Chapman, and Francis Francillon, Esq. In the sixteenth century, the Oxfordshire dialect was broad Western. In Scogin's Jests, we have an Oxfordshire rustic introduced, saying *ich* for I, *dis* for this, *vay* for fay, *chill* for I will, *vor* for for, &c.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The dialect of Rutlandshire possesses few, if any, features not to be found in the adjoining counties. It would appear to be most similar to that of Leicestershire, judging from a communication on the subject from the Rev. A. S. Atcheson.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the modern dialect of this county, *a* is frequently changed into *o* or *e*; *c* into *q*, *co* into *qu*; *d* final is often suppressed or commuted into *t* in the present tense; *e* is sometimes lengthened at the commencement of a word, as *eend*, end, and it is frequently changed into *a*; *g* is often omitted before *h*; the *h* is almost invariably wrongly used, omitted where it should be pronounced, and pronounced where it should be omitted; *i* is changed into *ei* or *e*; *l* into *w*; *o* is generally lengthened; *r* when followed by *s* is often dropped, the *s* in such cases being doubled; *t* is entirely dropped in many words where it precedes *s*, and is superseded by *e*, especially if there be any plurality; *y* is prefixed to a vast number of words which commence with the aspirate, and is substituted for it. See further observations in Mr. Hartshorne's Shropshire glossary appended to his Salopia Antiqua, 8vo. 1841, from which the above notices of the peculiarities of the dialect have been taken. To this work I have been chiefly indebted for Shropshire words, but many unknown to Mr. Hartshorne have been derived from Llhuyd's MS. additions to Ray, a MS. glossary compiled about 1780, and from communications of the Rev. L. Darwall and Thomas Wright, Esq.

A translation of the Pars Oculi in English verse, made by John Mirkes, a canon of Lilleshul, in Shropshire, is preserved in MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. and MS. Douce 60, 103, manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The poem commences as follows:

God seyth hymself, as wryten we fynde,
That whenne the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the dyche they fallen boo,
For they ne sen whare by to go.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

God seith himself, as writen y fynde,
That whan the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the diche they falleth bo,
For they ne seen howe they go.
MS. Douce 60, f. 147.

It should not be forgotten that the dialect of a MS. is not necessarily that used by the author himself. It oftener depended on the scribe. We have copies of Hampole's Prick of Conscience written in nearly every dialect.

The poems of John Audelay, a monk of Haghmon, who wrote about 1460, afford a faithful specimen of the Shropshire dialect of that period. A small volume of his poetry was printed by the Percy Society, 8vo. 1844:

As I lay seke in my langure,
In an abbay here be West,
This boke I made with gret dolour,
When I myȝt not slep ne have no rest;
Offt with my prayers I me blest,
And sayd hylé to heven kyng,
I knowlaclie, Lord, hit is the best
Mekelé to take thi vesetyng,
Ellis wot I wil that I were lorne.
Of al lordis be he blest!
Fore al that ȝe done is fore the best,
Fore in thi defawte was never mon I wot,
That is here of womon borne.

Mervel ȝe not of this makyng,
Fore I me excuse, hit is not I;
This was the Holé Gost wercheng,
That sayd these wordis so faythfully;
Fore I quoth nower bot hye foly,
God hath me chastyst fore my levyng!
I thong my God my grace treuly
Fore his gracious vesityng.
Beware, serls, I ȝoue pray,
Fore I mad this with good entent,
In the reverens of God omnipotent;
Prays fore me that beth present,
My name is Jon the blynd Awdlay.

The similarities between the dialect of Audelay's poems and that of modern Shropshire are not very easily perceptible. The tendency to turn *o* into *a*, and to drop the *h*, may be recognized, as *ald* for hold, &c. *I* is still turned into *e*, which may be regarded as one of Audelay's dialectical peculiarities, especially in the prefixes to the verbs; but the *ch* for *sh* or *sch*, so common in Audelay, does not appear to be still current. There is much uncertainty in reasoning on the early provincial dialects from a single specimen, owing to the wide difference between the broad and the more polished specimens of the language of the same county; and Audelay's poems can be by no means considered as affording an example of the broadest and purest early Salopian dialect.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Parret divides the two varieties of the dialects of Somersetshire, the inhabitants of the West of that river using the Devonshire language, the difference being readily recognized by the broad *ise* for I, *er* for he, and the termination *th* to the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood. The Somersetshire dialect changes *th* into *d*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *v*, inverts the order of many of the consonants, and adds *y* to the infinitive of verbs. It also turns many monosyllables into words of two syllables, as *ayer*, air, *booäth*, both, *fayer*, fair, *viër*, fire, *stayers*, stairs, *shower*, sure, &c. See Jennings' Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, 1825, p. 7.

A singularly valuable glossary of Somersetshire words was placed in my hands at the commencement of the present undertaking by Henry Norris, Esq., of South Petherton. It was compiled about fifty years since by Mr. Norris's father, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Norris has continually enriched it with additions collected by himself. To this I am indebted for several hundred words which would otherwise have escaped me; and many others have been derived from lists formed by my brother, the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, of Wrington, Thomas Elliott, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Carew, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Elijah Tucker, and Mr. Kemp.

Numerous examples of the Somersetshire dialect are to be found in old plays, in which country characters are frequently introduced, and in other early works. It should, however, be remarked that many writers have unhesi-

tatingly assigned early specimens, containing the prevailing marks of Western dialect, to this county, when the style might be referred to many others in the South and West of England; and on this account I have omitted a list of pieces stated by various authors to be specimens of Somersetshire dialect. We have already seen that though the essential features of the present West country dialect may be found, they may possibly suit specimens of the South, Kent, or even Essex dialects, in the state the latter existed two or three centuries ago.

(1) *The Peasant in London, from a work of the seventeenth century.*

Our Taunton-den is a dungeon,
And yvaith cham glad cham here;
This vamous zitty of Lungeon
Is worth all Zomerset-zhere;
In wagons, in carts, and in coaches,
Che never did yet zee more horse,
The wenches do zhine like roches,
And as proud as my fathers vore horse.

Fairholt's Lord Mayors' Pageants, ii. 217.

(2) *John's account of his Trip to Bristol, on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit, to his Uncle Ben*, 1843.

Nunk! did ever I tell thee o' my Brister trip,
Ta zee Purnce Albert an' tha gurt irn ship?
How Meary goo'd wi' me (thee's know Meary mi wife)
An' how I got vrighten'd maust out o' mi life?

Nif us niver did'n, 'ch 'eol tell thee o't now;
An' be drat if tid'n true iv'ry word, I da vow!
Vor Measter an' Miss war bwoth o' m along;
Any one o 'm ool tell thee nif us da zay wrong.

We goo'd to Burgeoter wi' Joe's liddle 'oss;—
Thee's know thick us da meanne, tha da call'n wold Boss:
An' a trotted in vine style; an' when we got there,
The voke was sa thick that 'twas jiss lik a vair.

We did'n goo droo et, but goo'd to tha station—
There war gurt irn 'osses all in a new vashion;
An' there war gurt boxes ta 'old moor'n a thousan',
Za long as all Petherton, an' za high as tha houzen.

Ther war gennolmens' sarvants a-dressed all in blue,
Wi' rud-collar'd quoats, an' a lot o' em too;
An' all o' em number'd—vor one us did zee
War mark'd in gurt viggers, a hunderd an' dree.

Hem war nation aveard when tha vuss put hem in
Ta the grut ooden box, maust sa big's a corn binn;
T'had two gurt large winders wi' 'oles vor tha glass;
Tha lock'd up tha doors, an' there hem war vass.

Hem had'n bin there more'n a minnit or zoo,
Vore zumbody wussell'd, an' off us did goo!
My eyes! how hem veol'd!—what a way vor ta ride!
Hem dra'd in her breath, an' hem thought hem'd a died.

Vore ever us know'd et us 'oller'd out "stap!"
Hem opp'd wi' es hond an' catch'd wuld o' es 'at;
All the voke laugh'd at hem, an' that made hem mad;
But thof a' zed nothin, hem veel'd cruel bad.

When vust hem look'd out, hem war vrighten'd still moor;
Hem thoft 'twar tha "wuld one" a-draggin, vor sure;
Vor narry a 'oss, nor nothin war in et;
I'll be durn'd if we did'n goo thirty miles in a minit.

Tha cows in tha veels did cock up their tails,
An' did urn vor their lives roun' tha 'edges an' rails;
Tha 'osses did glowy, an' tha sheep glowied too,
An' the jackasses blared out "ooh—eh—ooh!"

About a mile off hem zeed a church-steeple,
An' in less 'an a minnit a zeed all the people;
Us war glowing right at 'em ta zee who hem cou'd vind,
But avore hem cou'd look, tha war a mile behind.

Thee'st bin to a vare where the conjerers ply—
"Pristo Jack an' begone!" and tha things vlee awy;
Dash my wig! an' if 'twad'n the same wi' tha people,
Wi' the waggins an' 'osses, tha church an' tha steeple.

Gwain auver a brudge, athurt a gurt river,
Tha dreyv'd jis sa hard an' sa ventersom's iver;
An' rummell'd lik thunder; hem thoft to be ground
All ta pieces, an' smash'd, an' murder'd, an' drown'd.

Oh dear! my poor hed! when us think o' et now,
How us ever got auver't hem can't tell thee 'ow;
Mi hed did whirdlely all roun' and roun'—
Hem cou'd'n ston' op, nor hem cou'd'n zit down.

When us got in ta Brister—But hem wo'n't tell the now,
(Vor I da zee thee art vidgetty now vor ta goo)
How hem zeed tha Queen's husbond tha Pirnce, an' hes train;
How tha Pirnce an' tha ship war buoth catch'd in tha rain.

Uch 'l tell'ee tha rest o 'et zum other time,
Vor hem promised hem's wife hem'd be woam avore nine;
An' now tha clock's hattin a quarter past ten;
Zo gee us thi hond, an' good night, Nuncle Ben!

(3) *Mr. Guy and the Robbers.*

Mr. Guy war a genoelman
O' Huntspill, well knawn
As a grazier, a hirch one,
Wi' lons o' hiz awn.
A 6ten went ta Lunnun
Hiz cattle vor ta zill;
All tha hosses that a rawd
Niver minded hadge or hill.
A war afeard o' naw one;
A niver made hiz will,
Like wither vawk, avaur a went
Hiz cattle vor ta zill.
One time a'd bin ta Lunnun
An zawld iz cattle well;
A brought awā a power o'gawld,
As I've a hired tell.
As late at night a rawd along
All droo a unket ood,
A ooman rawze vrom off tha groun,
An right avaur en stood.
She look'd za pitis Mr. Guy
At once hiz hoss's pace
Stapt short, a wonderin how, at night,
She com'd in jitch a place.
A little trunk war in her hon;
She zim'd vur gwon wi' chile.
She ax'd en nif a'd take er up
An cor er a veo mile.
Mr. Guy, a man o' veelin
Vor a ooman in distress,
Than took er up behind en;
A cood'n do na less.
A corr'd er trunk avaur en,
An by hiz belt o'leather
A bid er hawld vast: on tha rawd
Athout much tak, together.

Not vur thâ went avaur she gid
A whissle loud an long,
Which Mr. Guy thawt very strânge;
Er voice too zim'd za strong!
She'd lost er dog, she zed; an than
Another whizzle blaw'd,
Thut stortled Mr. Guy;—a stapt
Hiz hoss upon tha rawd.
Goo on, zed she; bit Mr. Guy
Zum rig beginn'd ta fear:
Vor voices rawze upon tha wine,
An zim'd a comin near.
Again thâ rawd along; again
She whissled. Mr. Guy
Whipt out hiz knife an cut tha belt,
Than push'd er off!—Vor why?
Tha ooman he took up behine,
Begummers, war a *man!*
Tha rubbers zaw ad lâd ther plots
Our grazier to trepan.
I sholl not stap ta tell what zed
Tha man in ooman's clawze;
Bit he, an âll o'm jist behine,
War what you mid suppawze,
Thâ cust, thâ swaur, tha dreaten'd too,
An âter Mr. Guy
Thâ gallop'd âll; 'twar niver-tha-near:
Hiz hoss along did vly.
Auver downs, droo dales, awâ a went,
'Twar dâ-light now amawst,
Till at an inn a stapt, at last,
Ta thenk what he'd a lost.
A lost?—why, nothin—but hiz belt!
A zummet moor ad gain'd:
Thic little trunk a corr'd awâ—
It gawld g'lore contain'd!
Nif Mr. Guy war hirch avaur,
A now war hircher still:
Tha plunder o' tha highwâmen
Hiz coffers went ta vill.
In sâfety Mr. Guy rawd whim;
A ôten tawld tha storry.
Ta meet wi' jitch a rig myzel
I shood'n, sooe, be zorry.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Kennett has recorded numerous Staffordshire provincialisms, most of which are probably now obsolete, and would have escaped me but for his valuable collections. A valuable MS. glossary by Mr. Clive, but extending no further than B in the part seen by me, was also found of use, and a few words in neither of these MSS. were given me by Miss L. Marshall and Mr. Edward T. Gooch. The following specimen of the dialect, taken from Knight's 'Quarterly Magazine,' 1823, will sufficiently exhibit its general character. The lengthening of the vowel *i* appears very common. In the collieries surnames are very frequently confused. It constantly happens that a son has a surname very different from that of his father. Nicknames are very prevalent, e. g. Old Puff, Nosey, Bullyhed, Loy-a-bed, Old Blackbird, Stumpy, Cowskin, Spindle-shanks, Cockeye, Pigtail, Yellow-belly, &c.

Dialect of the Bilston Folk.

The dialect of the lower order here has frequently been noticed, as well as the peculiar countenance of the real "Bilston folk." We noticed ourselves (upon the excursion) the following:—"Thee shatn't," for "you sh'a'nt;" "thee cost'na," for "you can't;" "thee host aff, surry, or oil mosh thoi yed-fur thee," for "take yourself away, sirrah, or I'll crush your head;" "wecar bist thee?" for "where are you?" "in a cazulty wee loik," for "by chance;" with "thee bist, thee shonna;" "you are, you sha'n't." A young woman turned round to address a small child crying after her upon the threshold of the hovel, as she went off towards the mine, "Ah, be seized, yung'un if thee dos'n'r knoo' my bock as well as thee knoo-ast moy fee-as." Some of the better apparelled, who affect a superior style, use words which they please to term "dicksunary words," such as "casement, convinciated, abstimonious, timothy" (for timid). One female, in conversation with a crony at the "truck-shop" door, spoke of "Sal Johnson's aspirating her mon's mind soo'n, and 'maciating his temper," and "I never seed a sentiment o' nothin' bod till it took Tum all at once't," (sentiment here used for symptom) speaking of indisposition.—*Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil.*

Conversation between a Staffordshire Canal Boatman and his Wife.

Lady. Dun yo know Soiden-mouth, Tummy?

Gent. Eees; an' a' neation good feller he is tew.

Lady. A desput quoiet mon! But he loves a sup o' drink. Dun yo know his woif?

Gent. Know her! ay. Her's the very devil when her sperit's up.

Lady. Her is. Her uses that mon sheamful—her rags him every neet of her loif.

Gent. Her does. Oive known her come into the public and call him all the neames her could lay her tongue tew afore all the company. Her oughts to stay till her's got him i'the boat, and then her mit say who her'd a moind. But her taks aiter her feyther.

Lady. Hew was her feyther?

Gent. Whoy, singing Jemmy.

Lady. Oi don't think as how Oi eyor know'd singing Jemmy. Was he ode Soaker's brother?

Gent. Eees, he was. He lived a top o' Holl Bonk. He was the wickedest, swearinst mon as ever I know'd. I should think as how he was the wickedest mon i' the wold, and say he had the rheumatiz so bad.

SUFFOLK.

The characteristics of the Suffolk dialect are in all essential particulars the same as those of the Norfolk, so carefully investigated by Mr. Forby. The natives of Suffolk in speaking elevate and depress the voice in a very remarkable manner, so that "the Suffolk whine" has long been proverbial. The natives of all parts of East Anglia generally speak in a kind of singsong tone. The first published list of Suffolk words is given in Cullum's History of Hawsted, 1784, but no regular glossary appeared till the publication of Major Moor's Suffolk Words and Phrases, 8vo. 1823, a very valuable collection of provincialisms. With the greatest liberality, Major Moor kindly placed in my hands his interleaved copy of this work, containing copious and important additions collected by him during the last twenty years; nor have I been less fortunate in the equally liberal loan of most valu-

able and numerous MS. additions to Forby's East Anglia, collected in Suffolk by D. E. Davy, Esq. Brief lists have also been sent by Miss Agnes Strickland and the Rev. S. Charles.

An early book of medical receipts, by a person who practised in Suffolk in the fifteenth century, is preserved in MS. Harl. 1735; an English poem, written at Clare in 1445, is in MS. Addit. 11814; and Bokenham's Lives of the Saints in MS. Arundel 327, transcribed in 1447, is also written in the Suffolk dialect.

(1) *Extract from a MS. of English poetry of the fifteenth century, written in Suffolk, in the possession of W. S. Fitch, Esq.*

Herketh now forther at this frome,
How this sheperd wolde come;
To Abraham the tydyngus comyn,
The prophetys hit undernomyn,
That is Moyses and Jonas,
Abacuc and Elias,
Ant Danyell and Jeromie,
And Davyd and Isaye,
And Elisen and Samuell,
Thei seyn Goddys comyng ryght well,
Long it were of hem alle to telle.
But herkynth how Ysay con spelle,
A child that is i-boryn to us,
And a sone i-zevyn us,
That shalle upholden his kyndome,
And alle this shall byn his nome,
Wondurfull God and of myght,
And rewfull, and fadur of ryght,
Of the world that hereaftur shall byn,
And Prince of Pes men shalle him seyn:
These buth the nomes as ze mowe i-leven,
That the prophetys to hym zevyn.

(2) *From Bokenam's Lives of the Saints, written in* 1447.

Whylom, as the story techyth us,
In Antyoche, that grete cyté,
A man ther was clepyd Theodosius
Wych in gret state stood and dignyté,
For of paynymrye the patryark was he,
And had the reule and al the governaunce,
To whom alle prestys dede obecyaunce.

This Theodosius had a wyf ful mete
To hys astate, of whom was born
A doughtyr fayr, and clepyd Margarite,
But ryht as of a ful sharp thorn,
As provyded was of God beforn,
Growyth a rose bothe fayr and good;
So sprong Margrete of the hethene blood.

MS. Arundel 327, f. 7.

(3) *A Letter in the Suffolk Dialect, written in the year* 1814.

DEAR FRINND,

I was axed some stounds agon by Billy P. our 'sesser at Mulladen to make inquiration a' yeow if Master——— had pahd in that there money into the Bank. Billy P. he fare kienda unasy about it, and when I see him at Church ta day he sah timmy, says he, prah ha yeow wrot—so I kienda wef't um off—and I sah, says I, I heent hard from Squire D——— as yit, but I dare sah, I shall afore long—So prah write me some lines, an send me wahd, wutha the money is pahd a' nae. I dont know what to make of our Mulladen folks, nut I—but somehow or another, theyre allus in dibles, an I'll be rot if I dont begin to think some on em all tahn up scaly at last; an as to that there fulla—he grow so big and so purdy that he want to be took down a peg—an I'm glad to hare that yeow gint it it em properly at Wickhum. I'm gooin to meet the Mulladen folks a' Friday to go a bounden, so prah write me wahd afore thennum, an let me know if the money be pahd, that I may make Billy P. asy. How stammin cowd tis nowadays—we heent no feed no where, an the stock run blorein about for wittles jest as if twa winter—yeow mah pend ont twool be a mortal bad season for green geese, an we shant ha no spring wahts afore Soom fair. I clipt my ship last Tuesday (list a' me—I mean Weasday) an tha scringe up their backs so nashunly I'm afeard they're wholly stryd—but 'strus God tis a strange cowd time. I heent got no news to tell ye, only we're all stammenly set up about that there corn bill—some folks dont fare ta like it no matters, an tha sah there was a nashun noise about it at Norrij last Saturday was a fautnit. The mob thay got 3 efijis, a farmer, a squire, an a mulla, an strus yeowre alive thay hung um all on one jibbit—so folks sah. Howsomever we are all quite enough here, case we fare to think it for our good. If you see that there chap Harry, give my sarvice to em.

SUSSEX.

The dialect of the East of Sussex is very nearly the same as that of Kent, while that of the West is similar to the Hampshire phraseology. "In Sussex," says Ray, English Words, ed. 1674, p. 80, "for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c.; for neck, nick; for throat, throttle; for choak, chock; let'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon." These observations still hold good. In East Sussex *day* is pronounced *dee*, and the peasantry are generally distinguished for a broad strong mode of speaking. They pronounce *ow* final as *er*, but this habit is not peculiar; and they often introduce an *r* before the letters *d* and *t*. A "Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex," by W. D. Cooper, was printed in 1836, a neat little work, a copy of which, with numerous MS. additions, was kindly sent me by the author. Several Sussex words, not included in Mr. Cooper's list, were sent to me by M. A. Lower, Esq., the Rev. James Sandham, Colonel Davies, and M. T. Robinson, Esq.; and Mr. Holloway's General Dictionary of Provincialisms, 8vo. 1838, contains a considerable number.

(1) *Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnun, the first seven stanzas.*

Last Middlemus I 'member well,
When harvest was all over;
Us cheps had hous'd up all de banes,
An stack'd up all de clover.

I think, says I, I'll take a trip
To Lunnun, dat I wol,
An see how things goo on a bit,
Lest I shu'd die a fool!

Fer sister Sal, five years agoo,
Went off wud Squyer Brown;
Housemaid, or summut; don't know what,
To live at Lunnun town.

Dey 'hav'd uncommon well to Sal,
An ge ur clothes an dat:
So Sal 'hav'd nashun well to dem,
An grow'd quite tall an fat.

I ax'd Ol' Ben to let me goo,
Hem rum ol' fellur he,
He scratch'd his wig, 'To Lunnun, Tom?'
Den turn'd his quid, 'I'll see.'

So strate to mother home goos I,
An thus to ur did say,
Mother, I'll goo an see our Sal,
Fer measter says I may.

De poor ol' gal did shake ur head,
Ah! Tom, twant never do,
Poor Sal is gone a tejus way,
An must I now loose you?

(2) *A Dialogue between two Farm-labourers in Sussex.*

Tom. Why, Jim, whore a bin?

Jim. Down to look at the ship.

Tom. Did ye look at the stack?

Jim. Umps, I did, and it roakes terrible!

Tom. Why didn't ye make a hole in it?

Jim. I be gunin to it.

Tom. It's a pity, 'twas sich a-mortal good 'un.

Jim. Es sure! Well, it's melancholy time for the crops, aint it?

Tom. Ah! it'll be ripping time pretty soon now.

Jim. Ah! I shan't do much at that for the rumatiz.

Tom. What be gunin to do with that ere jug? You'd better let it bide. Do you think the chimbley sweeper will come to-day?

Jim. Iss! he's safe to come, let it be how t'will.

Tom. Which way do you think he'll come?

Jim. He'll come athirt and across the common.

Tom. What, caterways, aye?

Jim. Iss. Did you mind what I was a telling of?

Tom. To be sure; but dang ye if I could sense it, could you?

Jim. Lor, yis. I don't think it took much cuteness to do that!

WARWICKSHIRE,

The following observations on the dialect of this county are taken from a MS. glossary of Warwickshire words, compiled by the late Mr. T. Sharp, and kindly communicated to me by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick: "The diphthong *ea* is usually pronounced like *ai*, as mait, ait, plaise, paise, waik, say, for *meat, eat, please, weak, sea.* The vowel *o* gives place to *u*, in sung, lung, amung, for *song, long, among;* wunst for *once;* grun, fun, and pun, for *ground, found,* and *pound. Shownd* is also frequent for the imperative of show. *A* and *o* are often interchanged, as drap, shap, yander, for *drop, shop, yonder*; and (per contra) hommer, rot, and gonder, for *hammer, rat,* and *gander. J* is substituted for *d*, in juke, jell, jeth, and jed, for *duke, deal, death,* and *dead;* whilst *juice* is often pronounced duce. *D* is added to words ending in *own*, as drownded and gownd, for *drowned* and *gown. E* is sometimes converted into *a*, as batty, laft, fatch, for *betty, left,* and *fetch.* The nom. case and the acc. are perpetually and barbarously confounded in such phrases as, "They ought to have spoke to we; her told him so; he told she so; us wont be hurt, will us?" This is one of our most grating provincialisms." This MS. glossary has been fully used in the following pages. I have also received communications from Mr. Perry, Mr. W. Reader, the Rev. W. T. Bree, the Rev. J. Staunton, Mr. J. T. Watson, and Thomas Haslewood, Esq. The modern dialect of Warwickshire contains a very large proportion of North country words, more than might have been expected from its locality. They say *yat* for gate, *feul,* fool, *sheeam,* shame, *weeat,* wheat, *Yethard,* Edward, *Jeeams,* James, *leean,* lane, *roead,* road, *wool,* will, *p-yaaper,* paper, *feeace,* face, *cooat,* coat, &c.

WESTMORELAND.

"A bran new Wark by William de Worfat, containing a true Calendar of his thoughts concerning good nebberhood," 12mo. Kendal, 1785, pp. 44, is a good specimen of the Westmoreland dialect, but of great rarity. This dialect is very similar to that of Cumberland.

(1) *A Westmoreland Dialogue.*

Sarah. What yee hev hard hee yan ev my sweethearts, Lord! This ward is brimful a lee for sartan.

Jennet. Aye, thears lees enow, but I reckon that nin.

Sarah. Yee may be mistaan as weel as udder fowk; yee mun know I went to Arnside tawer wie aur Breaady toth Bull, an she wod nit stand, but set off an run up Tawer-hill, an throoth loan on tae Middle Barra plane, an I hefter he, tul I wer welly brosen. Dick wor cumin up frae SHver dale, an tornd her, helpt me wie her toth Bull, an then went heeam wie me, an while ea leev I'll nivver tak a kaw mair. Ise sure its a varra shamful sarvis to send onny young woman on, en what I think nicone hart is dun ea nae spot but Beothans parish. En frae this nebbors ses we er sweethearts.

(2) *A "Grahamed" Letter.*

TET HEDDITUR ET KENDAL MERCURY.

Sur,—Es as sea oft plagin ye aboot summut ur udder, it maks me freetend et ye'll be gittin oot uv o' pashens, but, ye kna, et wer varra unlarned in oor dawle, en, therefore, obleiged when in a bit ov a difficultee to ax sumbody et can enleeten us ont. Aw whope, hooiver, et this'en ol be't last time et al hev occashun for yer advice; for if aw can manage to git hoad uv this situwashun et aw hev uv me es, al be a gentelman oot days uv me life. Noo, ye see, Mr. Hedditur, yaw day befowre t'rent com du, aw meen afowre t'time et fader was stinted to pay't in; for't landlawrd wiv mickle perswndin gev him a week or twa ower; but he telled him plane onuf if he dudent stum up that he wad send t'Bumbaillies ta seez t'sticks en turn byath fader en mudder, mesel en oos barns, tut duer. O, man, thur landlawrds thur hard-hart'd chaps. Aw beleev he wad du't tu, for yan niver sees him luke plissant, especialle et farm, for o'its et best condishun, en we've lade sum uv this neu-fashend manner et they co' Guanney ont (Fadder likes to be like t' neabers). Sartenly, it suits for yaw year, en theer's sum varra bonnie crops whor its been lade on middlin thick; but it wo'at stand

t'end es weeles a good food midden. Whish, Mr. Hedditur, es aw was gangen to say, yaw day afowre t'time et Fadder hed ta pay't rent he sent me wid a coo en a stirk tuv a girt fare, they co Branten Fare, nar Appelby, en aw was to sell them if anybody bad me out, for brass he mud hey, whedder aw gat ther woorth ur nut. When aw was ut fare aw gat reet intuit middel uv o'at thrang, whor aw thout aw cudnt help but meet wid a customar; but aw was was farely cheeted, for aw stude theer nar o't day we've me hands uv me pockets, en neabody es mickle es axd me what awd gayne aboot, en ye ma be sure aw pood a lang fawce, tell a gude-looken gentleman like feller com up tuv me, and nea doot seen aw was sare grhevd; began ta ax me es to whea aw was? whor aw coo fra? hoo me Fadder gat his leeven, en a deel mare see like questions. Ov coorse, aw telld him nout but truth, for, ye kna, aw nivver like ta tell a lee ta neabody, en aw dudnt forgit, et saame time to let him kna hoo badly off Fadder was, en hoo it wud put him aboot when aw hednt selt beens. T'gentleman, puer feller! was a varra feelen man, for he seemed a girt deel thurt, *en* gev me what aw wanted for me coo en stirk, widoot ivver a wurd ov barteren. Efthr o' was sattled, en we'ed gitten eader a glass, aw axed him for his nyame to tak ta Fadder, en he wrayate me't doon wid a wad pensel, ont back uv a lail green card; but unfortunatele aw put it intul me wayscowt pocket en't name gat rubbed oot afowre aw gat hyame. Ont tudder side et card, Mr. Hedditur, was an advertisement, ov which this is a wurd for wurd copy:

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER,
At a Salary of £500 per Annum,
To MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS,
And a further sum of £500,
TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLE'S ALONE!
☞ For further particulars enquire of the Secretary for the Home Department."

Et first aw dudnt tak mickle noutice ont; but sen aw've been considereu that me Fadder is sare fashed we've sea mony ov us, en, as aw suppowse, all hev as gude a chance a gitten a situwashun es onybody else, aw want to kna, Mr. Hedditur, hoo aw mun gang aboot it. Aw cannet tell what sud ale me gitten ont, for aw've allus bourne a gude carickter, en thats t'sort uv a chap they want, en aw've nea doot aw cud sune larn t'trade. Aw see it coms ta nar twenty pund a week, throot yer, en its a grand thing for a puer body. T'laborin fowks aboot here cant hardlys mak hofe es mony shillens. O mon, t'fowk hes sare shift to git a putten on, noo o' days. But besides o' that, aw can tell ye summet mare underneath, et maks me want ta gang ta Lunnen sea mickle es aw suppowse its whare this situwation is. Ye kna, Mr. Hedditur, me sweetheart Nanny (es like ta sham we tellen ye, but ye munnet menshion t'our agen for awt worl) es aw was a saing me sweetheart Nanny went up ta Lunnen ta be a Leddies maide, en aw sud like varra we'el to see her et times. Es we ur sea far off taen t'other, we rite letters back en forrett ivery noo en then es udder fowk does; but theers laytly been sum queer stowries in oor dawle aboot a feller they co Jammy Graam. They sa he's been peepen intul oat letturs et gang up ta Lunnen, en then tellen oot en maken oot mischeef et ivver he can. By gum! if aw thout he'ed been breken t'seals ov my letturs es aw sent ta Nanny—first time aw met him aw wad giv him sic a thumppen es he nivver gat in his life befowre. Aw wonder they hev'nt kick'd see a good-for-nout feller oot uv t'Post laug sen, whon hes gilty uv see like sneeken lo-lif'd trieks es them. Me hand's beginning ta wark, en aw mun finish we beggin ov ye ta tell me o' ye kna aboot situwashun, for es detarmend ta heft, en aw dunnet kna whea Secretary of t'Home Department is, en theerfowre es at a loss whea ta apply tu.

Yer effeeshunet friind,
JACOB STUBBS,
fra t'Dawle.

29th July, 1844.

PS.—T'wedder's nobbet been varra bad thur twea ur thre days back, en thunner shooers hev been fleen aboot.

WILTSHIRE.

The dialect of this county is so nearly related to that which is denominated the West-Country dialect, that the distinction must be sought for in words peculiar to itself rather than in any general feature. The Saxon plural termination *en* is still common, and *oi* is generally pronounced as *wi*. Instances of their perfects may be 'ved, *snap*, snopt, *hide*, hod, *lead*, lod, *scrape*, scrope, &c. Some of their phrases are quaint. *That's makes me out*, puzzles me; *a kind of a middling sort of a way he is in*, out of sorts, &c. Mr. Britton published a glossary of Wiltshire words in his Topographical Sketches of North Wilts, vol. iii, pp. 369-80; and a more complete one by Mr. Akerman has recently appeared, 12mo. 1842. Many words peculiar to this county will be found in the following pages which have escaped both these writers, collected chiefly from Kennett, Aubrey, and MS. lists by the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Dr. S. Merriman, the Rev. Richard Crawley, and Mr. M. Jackson. The Chronicon Vilodunense, edited by W. H. Black, fol. 1830, is a specimen of the Wiltshire dialect in the fifteenth century. It is so frequently quoted in this work that any further notice is unnecessary. The following clever pieces in the modern dialect of the county are from the pen of Mr. Akerman.

(1) *The Harnet and the Bittle.*

A harnet zet in a hollur tree,—
A proper spiteful twond was he;
And a merrily zung while *he* did zet
His stinge as shearp as a bagganet:
Oh, whoso vine and bowld as I,
I vears not hee, nor wapse, nor vly!

A bittle up thuck tree did clim,
And scarruvully did look at him;
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who giv thee
A *right to zet in thuck there tree?*
Vor ael you zenge zo nation vine,
I tell 'e 'tis a house o' mine."

The harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
But grawin' bowld wi his long stinge,
Zays he, "Possession's the best lâaw;
Zo here th' sha'sn't put a clâaw!
Be off, and leave the tree to me,
The mixen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,
Was axed by them the cause to try:
"Ha! ha! I zee how 'tis!" zays he,
"They'll make a vamous nunch vor me!"
His bill was shearp, his stomach leat,
Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair!

MORAL.

Acl you as be to lāāw inclined,
This leetle stwory bear in mind;
Vor if to lāāw you aims to gwo,
You'll vind they'll allus zar 'e zo:
You'll meet the vate o these here two,
They'll take your cwoat and carcass too!

(2) *The Genuine Remains of William Little, a Wiltshire man.*

I've allus bin as vlush o' money as a twoad is o' veathers; but if ever I gets rich, I'll put it acl in Ziszeter bank, and not do as owld Smith, the miller, did, comin' whoam vrom market one nite. Martal avraid o' thieves a was, zo a puts his pound-bills and acl th' money a'd got about un in a hole in the wall, and the next marnin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid owld wosbird!

Owld Jan Wilkins used to zay he allus cut's stakes, when a went a hedgin', too lang, bekaze a' cou'd easily cut 'em sharter if a' wanted, but a' cou'dnt make um langer if 'em was too shart. Zo zays I: zo I allus axes vor more than I wants. Iv I gets that, well and good; but if I axes vor little, and gets less, it's martal akkerd to ax a zecond time, d'ye kneow!

Pipple zay as how they gied th' neam o' *moonrakers* to us Wiltshire vauk bekase a passel o' stupid bodies one night tried to rake the shadow o' th' moon out o' th' bruk, and tuk't vor a thin cheese. But that's th' wrong ind o' th' stwory. The chaps az was doin' o' this was smugglers, and they was a vishin' up some kegs o' sperrits, and only purtended to rake out a cheese! Zo the oxciseman az axed 'em the question had his grin at 'em; but they had a good laugh at he when 'em got whoame the stuff.

Owld Molly Sannell axed Molly Dafter to gie her a drap o' barm one day. "I ha'n't a'got narn!" says she; "bezides, I do want un mezelf to bake wi'."

Measter Goddin used to zay as how childern costed a sight o' money to breng um up, and 'twas all very well whilst um was leetle, and zucked th' mother, but when um began to zuck the vather, 'twas nation akkerd.

Measter Cuss and his zun Etherd went to Lonnun a leetle time zence, and when um got to their journey's ind, Measter Cuss missed a girt passel a carr'd wi' un to th' cwonch. "Lard, vather!" zays Etherd, "I zeed un drap out at Vize!" (Devizes.)

(3) *North Wiltshire eloquence.*

"Now, do'e plaze to walk in a bit, zur, and rest'e, and dwont'e mind my measter up ag'in th' chimley carner. Poor zowl on him, he've a bin despert ill ever zence t'other night, when a wur tuk ter'ble bad wi' th' rheumatiz in's legs and stummick. He've a bin and tuk dree bottles o' doctor's stuff, but I'll be, whipped if a do simbly a bit th' better var't. Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be acl in zich a caddel, acl alang o'they childern. They've a bin a leasin', and when um coomed whoame, they acl tuk and drowed the carn acl amang th' vire stuff, and zo here we be, acl in a muggle like. And you be lookin' middlinish, zur, and acl as if'e was shrammed. I'll take and bleow up th' vire a mossel; but what be them bellises at? here they be slat a-two! and here's my yeppurn they've a' bin and scarched, and I've agot narra 'nother 'gin Zunday besopts thisum!"

This elegant sample of North Wiltshire eloquence was uttered nearly in a breath, by Mistress Varges, the wife of a labourer with a large family, as the poor man's master entered the cottage to inquire after his health, and whether he would be soon able to return to his work.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In Worcestershire, the peculiarity of speech most striking to a stranger is perhaps the interchange of *her* and *she*, e. g. "her's going for a walk with she." This perversion is even used in the genitive, "she's bonnet." As in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, the pronoun *which* is constantly used to connect sentences, and to act as a species of conjunction. At a recent trial at Worcester, a butcher, who was on his trial for sheep-stealing, said in defence, "I bought the sheep of a man at Broomsgrove fair, *which* he is a friend of the prosecutor's, and won't appear; *which* I could have transported the prosecutor ever so long agoo if I liked." As in many other counties, the neuter is frequently invested with the masculine gender. A more striking feature is the continual dropping of the *i* in such words as *stair*, *fair*, pronounced *star*, *far*, &c.; and the letter *r* is sometimes sounded between a final vowel, or vowel-sound, and an initial one. No works on the dialect of this county have yet appeared, and the majority of the words here quoted as peculiar to it have been collected by myself. I have, however, received short communications from J. Noake, Esq., Jabez Allies, Esq., Miss Bedford, Mrs. John Walcot, Thomas Boulton, Esq., Mr. R. Bright, and Mr. William Johnson. The following extract is taken from a MS. in my possession.

Extract from a MS. of medical receipts written by Syr Tomas Jamys, Vicar off Badseye, about the year 1450.

For the skawle a gode medeyn. Take pedylyon to handfulle ever that he be flowryd, and than he ys tendur, and than take and sethe hym welle in a potelle of stronge lye tille the to halfe be soddyn awey, and than wesche the skallyd hede in stronge pysse that ys hoote; and than schave awey the schawle clene, and let not for bledyng: and than make a plasture of pedylyon, and ley it on the hede gode and warme; and so let it ly a day and a nyth, and than take it awey, and so than take thy mele and ronnyng watur of a broke, and therof make theke papelettes, and than sprede them on a clothe that wolle cover al the soore, and so ley it on the sore hede, and let it ly iij. dayys and iij. nythtes ever it be remeveyd, and than take it of, and wesche the hede welle in strong pysse ayenne, and than take and schave it clene to the flesche, and than take rede oynownce as mony ase wolle suffyce for to make a plasture over the sore, and boyle them welle in. watur, and than stampe them, and temper them with the softe of calamynte, and old barow grese that ys maltyne clene, and so use this tylle the seke be hole.

YORKSHIRE.

There are numerous early MSS. still preserved which were written in various parts of Yorkshire, most of them containing marks of the dialect of the county. The Towneley Mysteries, which

have been printed by the Surtees Society, were written in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. An English commentary on the Psalms, translated from the Latin work by Hampole, a MS. in Eton College Library, was also written in this county, the writer observing, "in this werke I seke no strange Inglyshe bot the lightest and the comonest, and swilke that es maste like til the Latyn, so that thas that knawes noght the Latyn by the Inglyshe may come to many Latyn wordes." A metrical translation of Grosthead's *Chasteau d'Amour*, in MS. Egerton 927, was made by a "munke of Sallay," who calls it "the Myrour of lewed Men." To these may be added MS. Harl. 1022, MS. Harl. 5396, MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6, and the Thornton MS. so often quoted in the following pages.

Higden, writing about 1350, says "the whole speech of the Northumbrians, especially in Yorkshire, is so harsh and rude that we Southern men can hardly understand it;" and Wallingford, who wrote long before, observes that "there is, and long has been, a great admixture of people of Danish race in that province, *and a great similarity of language*." See the 'Quarterly Review,' Feb. 1836, p. 365. There seem to be few traces of Danish in the modern Yorkshire dialect.

So numerous are modern pieces in the Yorkshire dialect, that it would be difficult to give a complete list. The rustic of this county has even had a newspaper in his native dialect, the 'Yorkshire Comet,' the first number of which appeared in March, 1844; but in consequence of certain personal allusions giving offence, the publisher was threatened with a prosecution, and he relinquished the work after the publication of the seventh number, and refused to sell the objectionable parts. The most complete glossary of Yorkshire words was compiled by Mr. Carr, 2 vols. 8vo. 1828, but it is confined to Craven, the dialect said to be used by Chaucer's North country scholars. See Mr. Wright's edition, vol. i. p. 160. Dr. Willan's list of words used in the mountainous district of the West-Riding, in the Archæologia, vol. xvii. pp. 138-167, should also be noticed; and long previously a Yorkshire glossary appeared at the end of the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo. 1697. Thoresby's list of West-Riding words, 1703, was published in Ray's Philosophical Letters; and Watson gives a "Vocabulary of Uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish" in his History of Halifax, 1775. These latter have been reprinted in the Hallamshire Glossary, 8vo. 1829, a small collection of words used in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Sheffield dialect has been very carefully investigated in an Essay by the Rev. H. H. Piper, 12mo. 1825. In addition to the printed glossaries, I have had the advantage of using MS. lists of Yorkshire words communicated by Wm. Turner, Esq., William Henry Leatham, Esq., Henry Jackson, Esq., Dr. Charles Rooke, the Rev. P. Wright, Mr. M. A. Denham, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, John Richard Walbran, Esq., Mr. Banks, and N. Scatcherd, Esq.

(1) *A charm for the Tooth-ache, from the Thornton Manuscript*, f. 176.

A charme for the tethe-werke.—Say the charme thrls, to it be sayd ix. tymes, and ay thrys at a charemynge.

I conjoure the, laythely beste, with that like spere,
That Longyous in his hande gane bere,
And also with ane hatte of thorne,
That one my Lordis hede was borne,
With alle the wordis mare and lesse,
With the Office of the Messe,
With my Lorde and his xii. postilles,
With oure Lady and her x. maydenys,
Saynt Margrete, the haly quene,
Saynt Katerin, the haly virgyne,
ix. tymes Goddis forbott, thou wikkyde worme,
Thet ever thou make any rystynge,
Bot awaye mote thou wende,
To the erde and the stane!

(2) *Dicky Dickeson's Address to't knawn world, from the first number of the Yorkshire Comet, published in* 1844.

DEAR IVVERYBODY,

Ah sud'nt wonder bud, when some foaks hear o' me startin' on a Paper, they'll say, what in't world hes maade Dicky Dickeson bethink hizsen o' cummin' sich a caaper as that? Wah, if ye'll nobbut hev hauf o't paatience o' Joab, Ah'll try ta tell ya. Ye mun knaw, 'at aboot six year sin', Ah wur i' a public-hoose, wheare ther wur a feller as wur braggin' on his larnin', an' so Ah axed him what he knawed aboot onny knawledgement, an' he said he thowt he'd a rare lump moare information i' his heead, ner Ah hed i' mine. Noo, ye knaw, Ah sudn't ha' been a quarter as ill mad, if ther hedn't been a lot o' chaps in't plaace 'at reckoned ta hev noa small share o' gumption. Soa, as sooin as Ah gat hoame that neet, Ah sware ta oor Bet, 'at as suare as shoo wur a match-hawker, Ah wud learn all't polishments 'at Schooilmaister Gill could teich ma. Varry weel, slap at it Ah went, makkin' pothukes, an' stroakes, an' Ah hardly knaws what; an' then Ah leearnt spelderin', readin', i' fact, all 'at long-heeaded Schoolmaister Gill knew hizsen; so 'at, when Ah'd done wi' him, Ah wur coonted as clever a chap as me feyther afore ma, an' ye mun consider 'at Ah wur noa small beer when Ah'd come ta that pass, for he could tell, boot lukin', hoo mich paaper it wud tak' ta lap up an oonce o' 'bacca. Weel, as sooin as Ah'd gotten ta be sa wonderful wise, d'ye see? Ah thowt—an' it wur a bitter thowt, tew!—what a pity it wor 'at ivverybody couldn't dew as mich as Ah could. More Ah studied aboot it, an' war it pottered ma, Ah'll assuare ya. Wun neet, hooivver, as oor Bet an' me wur set be't fireside, shoo turned hersen suddenly roond, an' said, "Thoo's a fooil, Dicky!" "What! Bet, does thoo really meean ta say Ah's a fooil?" "Ah dew," shoo said: "thoo's a real fooil!" "Hoo does ta mak' that oot, Bet?" said Ah, for Ah wur noane hauf suited aboot it. "Ah'll say it ageean an' ageean," says shoo; "thoo's a fooil, an' if ta's onny way partikelar ta knaw, Ah'll tell tha hoo Ah maks it oot. In't first plaace, luke what braans thoo hes; as starlin' as onny 'at ivver thease gurt men hed; an' yet, like a fooil as Ah say thoo is, thoo taks it as eeasy as a pig in't muck." "Weel, weel," Ah continid, "what wod ta ha' ma ta dew, lass? Tell us, an' Ah'll dew't." "Then," says shoo, "start a paaper i' thee awn naative tongue, an' call it t'Yorshar Comet. Ah'll be bun for't it'll pay as

weel as ivver goold coin did." Noo, then, as sooin as Ah heeard oor Bet's noations, Ah wur ommust stark mad ta carry 'em oot; for Ah thowt, as shoo did 'at it wod pay capital, an' beside, Ah'sud maybe be improoovin't stanie o' saciaty, an't morals o't vicious. Ye doan't need ta think 'at Ah'z nowt bud an ignarant mushrum, for, though Ah say't mysen, Ah can tell ya 'at Dicky Dickeson's as full o' knawledge as a hegg's full o' meeat. Nut 'at Ah wants ta crack o' mysen, nowt o't soart; it *isn't* what Ah says an' thinks o' mysen, bud what other foaks says an' thinks o' ma; an' if ye ha' no objections, ye's just read a letter 'at Ah gat fro' Naathan Vickus aboot a year an' a hauf sin', when all that talk wur agate relatin' ta Otley gerrin' franchised. It ran as follers:

"Pig-Coit Farm, October, 1842.

"DEAR DICKY,

"Ah mun confess 'at Ah've heeard some talk aboot oor toon-sennin' two Members ta Parlement, an' if ivver it sud come ta pass, thoo ma be suare 'at Naathan Vickus 'll stick to tha up hill an' doon daale. Ah'z noane sa thick, Dicky, bud what Ah knaws pretty near what a chap is be't cut on his jib, thoo unnerstans; an', depend on't, lad, that's what Ah judges thee by. Thoo's a man 'at 'll dew honour to't toon whearever ta goes, an' if ther's onny feathers for onnybody's cap, it's Dicky Dickeson 'at's boon ta get 'em, or else Ah's a fooll of a judge o' human flesh, that's all. Ah hev varry gurt pleasure i' offerin' tha my voate, an' oor Toby's in't bargain; an' Ah dew promise tha, 'at if ivvery pig, mule an' cauf aboot my farm wur receevable as common sense creaturs, thoo sud fin' a supporter i' ivvery one on 'em. Wi' a bucket o' compliments ta the sister Bet an't rest o't breed,

"Ah is, dear Dicky,
"Moast respectful thine,
"NAATHAN VICKUS."

Ta Mr. Dickeson, Esq.

Noo, then, Ah ax ageean, is ther onny o' ya, dear readers, as wod hev't leeast bit o' doot o' yer minds noo? Is ther, Ah say? Noa: An fancies Ah can hear some o' ya chucklin', an' sayin', "Hurra for Dicky Dickeson! he flogs all 'at's goane afore him!" An' let ma tell ya, 'at so Ah meeans ta dew; an' if onny of ya is trubbled wi' seets o' ghoasts or dull thowts, Ah'll guarantee ta freeten 'em oot o' ya, an' that's what noa soul afore ma's done yet. Bud Ah mun gi' ower writin' tul ya at present, for oor Bet tells ma 'at me porridge hez been waitin' this hauf hoor, an', as a matter in coarse, they're stiff wi' stannin'. Ah can nobbut beg on ya ta read t'Yorshar Comet ivvory week, an', be dewin' soa, tak' my word for't, ye'll saave moonny a poond i't yeear i' pills, boalusses, an' all sich belly-muck as thin are.

Bet joins wi' ma i' luv ta ya all, (shoo's a deacent lass, is Bet!) an' wi' a thoosand hoapes 'at ye'll incourage ma,

Ah is, dear Ivverybody,
Yer varry humble sarvant,
DICKY DICKESON.

T'Editor's Study.

(3) *A Leeds Advertisement.*

MISTRESS BIDDY BUCKLEBEWIT,
Laate Haup'ny Cheesecaake-Makker tul Her Majesty,
Begs ta inform t'public 'at shoo hez just
SETTEN UP FOR HERSEN I' THAT LINE,
26, Paastry Square, Leeds,
Whearе sha carries on
ALL THEM EXTENSIVE BUSINESSES
O' tart-makker, honest brandy-snap banker, treacle-stick boiler, humbug importer, spice-pig traader, an' univarsal deeaf-nut, breead, cheese, bunnock, an' giner-beer dealer; an' fro't experience 'at shoo's hed i' them lines o' genius wal wi' her Majesty, shoo begs ta assuare t'inhabitants 'at shoo's t'impedence ta think here's noabody 'll gi' more for t'brass, or sich inconceevable qualaty as shoo will.

Biddy Bucklebewit alsoa desires ta noatice, 'at as for punctualaty, noabody can be more soa ner hersen; for shoo awlus hez t'oven hoat, an' what's better, keeps a wheelbarrow for t'express purpose o' despatchin' articles ta all t'paarts o't gloabe.

P.S.—I' consequence o't immense saale an' superioraty o' B. B.'s goods, lots o' unprincapled foaks hez been induced ta adopt her receapts like, an' ta defraud her; ta prevent which t'Honorable Commissioners o' Stamps hez ordered 'at all B. B.'s staff be figured wi' a billy-goont's heead, (them animals bein' tremendous fond o' lollipop) soa 'at noane i' futur 'll be ge-nu-ine but what is ornamented as afore particalarized. Be suare ta think on

No. 26, Paastry Square, Leeds.

(4) *Scraps from Newspapers.*

Fraud.—Felix Flibberton hed a sad roond wi' his wife this week, caused, as we're told, be Mistress Flibberton bein' guilty on a piece o' roguery, t'like o' which we seldom hear tell on. It's said, when Felix tasted on his teea, t'last Thursday mornin', he fan it oot 'at it worn't ower strong, but, on't contrairy, wur considerably weaker ner common. O' this fact comin' ta leet, he called his wife tut seratch, an' axed as lovinly as ha wur aable, hoo it happened 'at his teea wur i' that pickle. Noo, Felix an' his wife's coffee an' sich like, wur aulkus prepaared i' separate pots,—Ah meean tea-pots; an', that mornin', Mister Flibberton hevin' ligged rayther long i' bed, his wife hed t'howt proper ta gulp iser brekfast afore he landed doon. T'question wor, hed t'mistress ta'en t'biggest shaare o't teea, as theare wur noane in t'canister then? T'poor woman said, ther wur preeious little ta mak' t'brekfast on; bud what ther wor, shoo divided fairly, leeavin' her husband be far t'bigger hauf. Nut chusin' ta believe all 'at his wife spluttered oot, Felix shooted o't sarvant, whoa depoased 'at when shoo gat up, shoo wur suare 'at theare wur then plenty i't canister ta mak' six rare strong cups. Efter a deeal o' cross-examinaation between t'mistress an't sarvant, t'former began o' roarin', an' confessed 'at shoo hed defrauded her lawful partner, devoatin' tul her awn use three, wal tul her husband shoo nobbut left one an' a hauf spooinful o' teea. Felix wodn't grant noa parlon then, bud bun her ower ta keep t'peeace for three months; an', supposin' 'at shoo brak it ageean, he threeatened sendin' a brief o't whoale eause ta Maister Wilkins, barrister, an' ta tak' sich steps as he mud advise.

A Munificent Gift.—Dr. Swabbs, Physician extraordinary ta ivverybody 'at wants poisonin', hez once more come oot ov his shell, an' letten t'world knaw 'at he's t'saame Dr. Swabbs still 'at ivver ha wor. O' Tuesday neet, wal t'doctor wur smookin' his pipe, an' swillin' his tummler o' brandy an' watter, a deputation o' maad-sarvants, consistin' o't cooks an' seven or eight hoose an' chaamer-maads, waated on him wi' a Roond Robin, petitionin' for a small donaation i' order ta buy a mixtur ta poison t'mice wi', as they wur gerrin varry impedent i' ther walks intut kitchen an' cupboard; i' fact, as't trustwarthy cook said, one on 'em hed t'bare-faacedness ta come an' wag his tail i' her chocolate, and then as bare-faacedly maade his eseanpe, wi'oot stoppin' ta be wallopped for't. T'doctor wur soa moved be thease

argements, 'at he threw doon his pipe, brekkin' on't, as t'hoose-maaid teld ma, thrusted his hand intul his pocket, an' drew sixpence. What a blessin' wod it be if men genarally wod nobbut foller Dr. Swabbs's example!

A Litarary Saciaty.—A Litarary Saciaty hez been formed i' Otley be some perseverin' an' commonsense young men, 'at's ov opinion 'at it's nowt bud reight 'at they sud hev as mich larnin' as tha can afford ta pay for. A committee's been maade, consistin' o' seven o't wisest o' thease conspirators tut owerthraw o' ignarance, an' rules drawn up an' printed i' a hexcellent style, varry creditable boath tut author an' tut printer thereon, Ah's suare. we've just seen a catalogue o't books they've already gotten, an' as it could'nt miss but *speik volums* i' ther favour, we beg ta subjoin t'naames on a to-three o't principal warks:—Jack t'Giant-Killer, Tom Thumb, Cock Robin, Mother Hubbard, Jumpin' Joan, Puss i' Booits, Tom t'Piper's Son, an' a splendid haup'ny edition o' Whittin'ton an' his Cat. This is a grand opportunaty for lovers o' soond mathamatical, an' other litarary pursuits, ta come forrard, an' suppoart an' sustaan a novelty fro' which tha ma gether all t'information ther minds is on t'luke oot for.

(5) *Deborah Duckiton's Advice Corner.*

If ya tuke noatice, ye would see, 'at t'latter end o' March, i't first quarter, t'mooin wur laad ov her back, a suare sign o' stormy weather. Ye'll all knaw, 'at theare's been part frost an' snaw sin'; an', if my judgment isn't awfully wrong, we's ha' some more. Weel, noo, i' frosty weather, ye're aware, it's raythor daangerous walkin', becos o't varry gurt slapeness o't roads an't flegs; Ah'z quite posative on't, for even i' my time Ah've seen more ner one long-legged coavey browt ov a lovel wi't grund, an' Ah've seen monny a stoot an'respectable woman, tew. Let me prescribe a remady, then, for all sich misfortuns. Shaadrach Scheddul,—a celebranted horse-shooer i' oor toon, proposed ta *sharpen* barns for three-haupence a heead; lads an' lasses, fro' ten ta sixteen year o'aage, thruppance; an' all aboon that owdness, whether tha've big feet, little feet, or noa feet at all, fowerpence.

N.B. Ivvery allooance 'll be maade for wooden legs; an' o' them 'at honestly doesn't wish ta be blessed wi't last-naamed articles o' wecar, it's moast respectfully requested 'at they'll avaal thersens o't sharpenin' invention. Shaadrach Scheddul alloos five per cent. off for ready brass, or six months' credit;—auther 'll dew.

Ah advise all laadies 'at doesn't wish ta hev ther husbands' stockins ootrageously mucky on a weshin'-day, nut ta alloo 'em t'privilege o' spoartin' knee-breeches, them hevin' been proved, be varry clever philosophers, ta be t'leeadin' cause theareof, an't principal reeason why t'leg o't stockin' doesn't last as long as t'fooit.

(6) *Visits ta Dicky Dickeson.*

O' Friday, Dicky Dickeson wur visited i' his study be't Marquis o' Crabbum, an', efter a deeal o' enquiries aboot t'weather, an' monny remarks consarnin' this thing an' that, t'latter praceeded ta explaun what ha'd come for, soapin' an' smilin' tut larned editor, as it's genarally knawn all theese top-markers dew—when tha've owt ta ger oot on him. It appears 'at t'aim o't Marquis wur ta induce Mr. Dickeson, as a capitalist o' some noate, ta join wi' him i' buyin' in all t'paaper shaavins 'at tha can lig ther hans on, soa as ta hev all t'traade ta thersens. Mr. Dickeson agreed, an' t'fire-leetin' an' shaavin'-deealin' world is lukin' wi' mich terror an' int'rest tut result.

Immeadiately efter t'Marquis o' Crabbum hed maade his exit, a gentle rap wur heeard at t'door o't study, an' when Mr. Dickeson bad 'em walk forrard, in popped a bonny, blue-e'ed, Grecian-nozed, white-tooithed lass o' eighteen, an' be't way i' which t'editor smacked her rosay cheeks wi' his lips, here's na doot bud it wur Nanny Tract. Shoo'd browt two ooateaakes, 'at shoo'd newly baaked, ye knaw. Mr. Dickeson set tul ta eit 'em, an' Nanny set tul ta watch him; an' when t'first hed finished his performaance on't ooat-caakes, here's na need ta say 'at he began o' squeazin't latter; ay, an' ye ma say what ya've a mind aboot t'modesty o't laadies, bud Nanny squeeazed him as weel, an' wor ther owt wrong in't, think ya? Shallywally! Bud, hoo-ivver, t'editor hedn't been long at this gam', afore ha heeard another noise,—a shufflin', slinkin' noise, Ah meean, an' nut a reg'lar rap,—ootside o't door; soa, takkin' his shoes off, he creept nicely tut spot, an', be gow! if ha didn't fin't printer's divil lisseenin' theare, here's be nowt for tellin' ya on't. Mr. Dickeson, ommost choaked wi' madness at this turn-up, (for wheare's ther onnybody 'at likes ta hev ther-love-dewins heeard an' seen t) shoved him intut middle on his study: an' commaandin' Nanny ta hod him a minute, (which saame shoo did ta perfection,) he went tut other end o't plaace, an' puttin' on a middlin'-sized clog, tuke a run pause at t'posteriors o't impedent printer's divil, an' theareby makkin' bim sing "God saave t'Queen" i' sich prime style, 'at delicate Nanny wur ta'en wi' a fit o' faantin'. T' music hovin' ceeased as sooin as t'performer wur turned oot, Nanny bethowt hersen ta come roond; bud, 'thaameful ta say, her an' Dicky didn't paart wal fower i't efternooin, at which time t'lass wur wanted up at hoame ta darn stockins an' crimp frills.

(7) *Miscellanies.*

Men an' women is like soa monny cards, played wi' be two oppoanents, Time an' Eternity: Time get's a gam noo an' then, an' hez t'pleasure o' keepin' his caards for a bit, bud Eternity's be far t'better hand, an' proves, day be day, an' hoor be hoor, 'at he's winnin' incalcalably fast.

Whenivver ya see one o' thease heng-doon, black craape thingums 'at comes hauf doon a woman's bonnet an' fance, be suare 'at shoo's widowed, an' "*Ta Let!*"

It's confidently rumoured in t'political world, 'at t'tax is goin' ta be ta'en off leather-breeches, an putten on white hats.

Why does a young laady i' a ridin'-habit resemmle Shakspeare? Cos shoo's (often) miss-coated (*miscoated*).

A lad i' Otley, knawn be t'inhabitants for his odd dewins like, an' for his modesty, tew, wun day went a errand for an owd woman 'at tha called Betty Cruttice: an' he wur sa sharp ower it, an' did it sa pleasantly beside, 'at Betty axed him ta hev a bit o' apple-pie for his trouble. "Noa, thenk ya," said t'lad. "Thoo'd better, Willy," said Betty. "Noa, thenk ya," repeeated t'lad; an' off he ran hoame, an' as sooin as ha gat intut hoose, burst oot a-roarin' an' sobbin' as if his heart wod brek. "Billy, me lad," says his mother, "what's t'matter wi' tha?" "Wah," blubbered poor Billy, "Betty Cruttice axed ma ta hev a bit o' apple-pie, an' Ah said, Noa, thenk ya!"

Poakers is like brawlin' tongues—just t'things ta stir up fires wi'.

Why does a inland sea resemmle a linen-draaper's shop? Cos it contagns surges an' bays (*serges an' baize*).

'What's said for thease remarkable articles?" shooted an auctioneer at a saale to three week sin'. "Here's a likeness o' Queen Victoria, ta'en in t'year seventeen ninety-two, a couple o' pint pots, 'at's been drunk oot on be't celebraated Bobby Burns, an' a pair o' tongs 'at Genaral Fairfax faught wi' at t'battle o' Marston Moor, all i' wun lot: ay, ay, an' here's another thing ta goa wi' 'em, a hay-fork 'at Noah used ta bed doon his beeasts wi' when he wur in t'ark, sometime i' fowerteen hundred. But, hooivver, it maks na odds tut yeer. Fower articles here, all antiquaties; what's said for 'em? Sixpence is said for 'em, laadies an' geentlemen—eightpence is said for 'em—ninepence, tenpence, a shillin's said for 'em, laadies and geentlemen, an' thenk ya for yer magnanimaty. Are ya all done at a shillin'? Varry weel, then. Ah sahn't dwell; soo thease three articles is goin'." "Yo're reight, maaster," shooted a cobbler fro't erood, "they *are* goin', a tew; for if my e'es tell ma reight, theare's na hannles on't pots, na noase on't pictur, an' na legs on't tongs."

"Hoo sweet—hoo varry sweet—is life!" as t'flee said when ha wur stuck i' treeacle.

Why does a lad, detected i' robbin' a bee-hive, get a double booty be't? Cos he gets hoath honey an' whacks (*wax*).

A striplin' runnin' up tul a praaver, 'at wur hammerin' an' brayin' soa at his wark, 'at t'sweeat fair ran doon his cheeks, began o' scraapin't sweeat off his faace intul a pot wi' a piece o' tin. "Hollow!" shoots t'man, rubbin' his smartin' featurs wi' his reight hand, "what meeans tha ta be comin' ta scraape t'skin off a man's coontenance?" "Nay, nay," said t'lad, "Ah worn't scraapin't skin off, noo, but nobbut t'sweeat, which wur o' noa use ta ye, maaster, wal it *woor* ta me, as Ah've been all ower, an' couldn't get na *goolse*-greease onnywheare till E saw ye."

(8) *A Fable.*

I't' Fable book, we read at school,
On an owd Frosk, an arrand Fooyl;
Pride crack'd her little bit o' Brain:
(T' book o' me Neyve, Mun) we a pox,
Shoo'd needs moytch Bellies we an Ox;
Troath, shoo wor meeghtily mistayne.
Two on hur young ons, they pretend
Just goane a gaterds we a Friend,
Stapisht an' starin', brought her word—
"Mother, we've seen..for sure, To-neeght,
"A hairy Beggard! sich a seeght!
"As big! as big! eeh Loord! eeh Loord!"
Shoo puffs, and thrusts, and girns, and swells,
[Th' Bairns thowt sho' on dooin' summot else]
To ratch her Coyt o' speckl'd Leather;—
"Wor it as big, my Lads, as me?"
"Bless us," said Toan, "as big as ye,
"Yoan but a Becan-anent a Blether!"
No grain o' Marcy on her Guts,
At it ageean shoo swells and struts,
As if the varry hangment bad hier.
Thinkin' ther Mother nobbut joak'd,
Th' young Lobs wi' laughin', wor hawf choak'd;
A thing which made her ten times madiker.
Another thrust, and thick as Hops,
Her Pudding's plaistor'd all their Chops,
'Mess there wor then a bonny sturring;
Decad in a Minute as a Stoane
All t'Hopes o' t' Family wor goonne
And not a six-pince left for t' burying.
We think, do ye see, there's no small chonce
This little hectoring Dog o' Fronce
May eat just sitch another Caper;
He'll trust, for sartin, ola pod
Ye,—mortal Tripes can never hod.
Sitch heaps o' wind, an' reek, an' vapor.
What's bredd' t' Boonne, an' runs i' t' Blooyd,
If nought, can nivers come to gooyd,
Lon Mayster Melville's crackt his Pitcher,
Moar Foyk are sweeatin', every Limb,
A leeard o' being swingid like him,
Wi' Sammy Whitbread's twinging switch'r,

DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

A The following are the principal obsolete and provincial uses of this letter.

(1) Ah! (*A.-N.*)

A! swete sire, I seide tho.,
Piers Ploughman, p. 355.

A! Lorde, he saide, fulle wo es me,
So faire childir als I hafede thre,
And nowe ame I lefte allone!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 112.

(2) He. *A* for *he* is common in our old dramatists, in the speeches of peasants or illiterate persons, and in the provincial dialects. See Apology for the Lollards, p. 120; King Alisaunder, 7809. In the western counties, it is also used for *she*, and occasionally for *it*.

By Seynt Dynys, *a* swer is oth,
That after that tyme *a* holde
Fte no drynke no more that day,
For none kynnes thynge. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 2.
Wyth ys riȝt hond *a* blessid him than,
And pryketh ys stede and forth he nam. *Ib.* f. 48.

(3) They. *Salop.*

(4) *A* is sometimes used in songs and burlesque poetry to lengthen out a line, without adding to the sense. It is often also a mere expletive placed before a word.

(5) Prefixed to verbs of Anglo-Saxon origin, *A* has sometimes a negative, sometimes an intensative power. See Wright's Gloss. to Piers Ploughman, in v.

(6) All. Sir F. Madden says, "apparently an error of the scribe for *al*, but written as pronounced." Compare l. 936.

He shal haven in his hand
A Denemark and Engeland. *Havelok*, 610.

(7) Sometimes prefixed to nouns and adjectives signifying *of the*, *to the*, *on the*, *in the*, and *at the*. See Middleton's Works, i. 262; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 87; Piers Ploughman, p. 340.

Martha fel a-doun *a* Crois,
And spradde anon to grounde.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(8) Before a noun it is often a corruption of the Saxon *on*. See Havelok, p. 213; Rob. Glouc. p. 353.

And that hii *a* Lammasse day myd her poer come
Echone to Barbesfiet, and thes veage nome.
Rob. Glouc. p. 200.

(9) Have. Few provincial expressions are more common than "a done" for *have done*. So in Peblis to the Play, st. 10, ap. Sibbald, Chron. Sc. Poet. i. 132, "*a* done with ane mischaunce," which is quoted as an "old song" by Jamieson, Supp., in v. *A.*

Richard might, as the fame went, *a* saved hymself, if he would *a* fled awaie; for those that were about hym . . . . suspected treason and willed hym to flie.
Supp. to Hardyng, f. 105.

A don, seris, sayd oure lordynges alle,
For ther the nold no lenger lend.
MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 178.

(10) One. See Mr. Wright's note to the Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. p. 54. In the passage here quoted from the copy of the Erle of Tolous in the Lincoln MS. Ritson's copy reads *oon*, p. 100.

Hyre lord and sche be of *a* blode.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

He wente awaye and syghede sore;
A worde spake he no more,
Bot helde hym wondir stylle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

Thre persones in *a* Godhede,
Als clerkys in bokys rede.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 63.

Hir *a* schanke blake, hir other graye,
And alle hir body lyke the lede.
True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 150.

(11) Always; ever. *Cumb.* "For ever and *a*" is an expression used by old rustics.

A the more I loke theron,
A the more I thynke I fon.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 229.

(12) At. *Suffolk.* Major Moor gives it the various meanings of, *he*, *or*, *our*, *if*, *on*, *at*, *have*, and *of*, with examples of each.

Have ye nat perkus and chas?
What schuld ye do *a* this place?
Sir Degrevant, 368.

(13) Yes. *Somerset.*

(14) And. *Somerset.* See Havelok, 359.

Wendyth home, *a* levo youre werryeng,
Ye wynne no worshyp at thys walle.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 121.

Chapes *a* cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

(15) An interrogative, equivalent to *what?* *What do you say?* *Var. dial.*

(16) If. *Suffolk.*

And yit, *a* thow woldyst nyghe me nye,
Thow shalt wele wete I am not slayn.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120

(17) In.

Quod Bardus thanne, *a* Goddes half
The thridde tyme assaye I schalle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

As hy cam to the neyȝentende vers,
As the corsynge endeth y-wis,
That *hoc opus eorum*
A Latyn y-clepud is. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

Hammering this in his heade, on he went to the smith's house: Now, smith, quoth hee, good morrow, is thy wife up? No, quoth the smith, but she is awake; go up and carry your linnen, *a* Gods name. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608

(18) Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before and being understood. See Macbeth, iii. 5, and the notes of the commentators. It is also occasionally prefixed to numeral adjectives, as *a-ten*, *a-twelve*, &c. and even *a-one*, as in Macbeth, iii. 4.

Somers he ietteth go byfore,
And charyotes stuffede with store,
Wele *a* twelve myle or more.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

(19) A common proverb, "he does not know great A from a bull's foot," is applied to an ignorant or stupid person. Ray has a proverb, "A. B. from a battledore," and Taylor, the water-poet, has a poem on Coryat, addressed "To the gentlemen readers that understand A. B. from a battledore." See *B.*

I know not an *A* from the wynd-mylne,
Ne *A. B.* from a *bole-foot*, I trowe, ne thiself nother.
MS. Digby 41, f 5.

A-A. (1) Explained by Junius *vox dolentium*. Hampole tells us that a male child utters the sound *a-a* when it is born, and a female *e-e*, being respectively the initials of the names of their ancestors Adam and Eve. See the Archæologia, xix. 322. A couplet on the joys of heaven, in MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 57, is called *signum a-a.*

Aa! my sone Alexander, whare es the grace, and the fortune that oure goddes highte the? That es to say, that thou scholde alwaye overcome thynne enemys. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

(2) Frequently occurs in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral for *ana*, q. v., and the contraction is still in use.

AAC. An oak. *North.*

AAD. Old. *Yorksh.*

AADLE. To flourish; to addle. *Suffolk.*

AAGED. Aged. Palsgrave has "*aaged* lyke," in his list of adjectives.

AAINT. To anoint. *Suffolk.* See *Aint.* Major Moor is the authority for this form of the word. See his Suffolk Words, p. 5.

AAKIN. Oaken. *North.*

AALE. Ale. This form of the word, which may be merely accidental, occurs in Malory's Morte d'Arthur, ii. 445.

AALLE. All; every.

Forthy, my sone, yf thou doo ryȝte,
Thou schalt unto thy love obeye,
And folow hire wille by *aalle* weye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

AALS. Alas!

Suerties her founde to come agayne,
Syr Gawayne and Syr Ewayne;
Aals, he sayed, I shal dye! *Sir Launfal, Douce frag.*

AAN. (1) Own. *North.*

(2) Anan! what say you? *East.*

(3) On.

A sterte to his helm and pult him *aan*,
And to Olyver thanne a seide. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 8

Do, ceasyn anon thyn armys *aan*,
And aray the in syker wede. *Ibid.* f. 44.

AANDE. Breath. This is the Danish form of the word, although it more usually occurs in the Thornton MS. with one *a*. See *And.* This MS. was written in Yorkshire, a dialect which contains much of the Danish language. In old Scotch, it is *Aynd;* Su. Got. *Ande;* Isl. *Andæ;* Dan. *Aande;* Swed. *Ande.* See Ihre, in v. *Ande.* *Aand* also occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, Lincoln MS., f. 67, but is apparently a mistake for the conjunction *and.*

Thay hadd crestis one thaire heddez, and thaire brestez ware bryghte lyk golde, and thaire mowthes opene; thaire *aande* slewe any qwikk thynge that it smate apone, and oute of thaire eghne ther come flammes of fyre. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 28.

This *aand* that men draus oft,
Betakens wynd that blaws o-loft.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

AANDORN. An afternoon's repast, or any occasional refection after dinner; also simply the afternoon, in which latter sense it is a corruption of *undern*, q. v. *Cumb.* It would in the North be pronounced much like *arndern*, q. v. This form of the word is found in the Glossarium Northanhymbricum at the end of Ray.

AANE. The beard growing out of barley or other grain.

We call it [wheat] pold or pollard, that hath no *aanes* upon the eares. And that we call the *aane*, which groweth out of the eare, like a long pricke or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the danger of birds. *Googe's Husbandry*, 1577, f. 25.

AAR. Ere; before.

And when hy ben of thritty yaar,
Hy ben broun of hare, as hy weren *aar.*
Kyng Alisaunder, 5033.

AARM. The arm.

Judas seide, What wilt thou that Ie ȝoven to thee for a wed? Sche answeride, thi ring and thi bye of the *aarm*, and the staff whiche thou holdist in thin hond. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

AARMED. Armed.

Therfore for Crist suffride in fleisch, be ye also *aarmed* bi the same thenking; for he that suffride in fleische cessside fro synnes.
Wickliffe's New Test. p. 226.

AARON. The herb wakerobin. See Cotgrave, in v. *Veau.*

AARS. The anus. This unusual form occurs in the Middlehill MS. of the Promptorium. See Prompt. Parv., p. 14, in v. *Ars.* In Dutch we have *aarzelen*, to go backward, which involves the same form of the word.

AAS. Aces. See *Ambes-as.*

Stille be thou, Sathanas!
The ys fallen ambes *aas.* *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 21

In Reynard the Foxe, p. 62, "a pylgrym of deux *aas*" is apparently applied to a pretended pilgrim.

AAT. Fine oatmeal, with which pottage is thickened. See Markham's English Housewife, quoted in Boucher's Glossary, in v. *Bannocks.*

AATA. After. *Suffolk.*

AATH. An oath. *North.*

AAX. To ask.

Whan alle was spoke of that they mente,
The kynge, with alle his hole entente,
Thanne at laste hem *aaseth* this,
What kynge men tellen that he is?

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 219.

AB. The sap of a tree.

Yet diverse have assaied to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, bicause the *ab* or juice will not so soone be removed and cleane drawne out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 213.

ABAC. Backwards. *North.*

Ac dude by-holde *abac*,
And budde his eyzen. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ABACK-A-BEHINT. Behind; in the rear. *North.*

ABACTED. Driven away by violence. *Minsheu.*

ABADE. (1) Abode; remained. See Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 288; Ywaine and Gawin, 1180; Visions of Tundale, p. 67; Sir Tristrem, pp. 232, 275, 293, 297.

This kyng Cadwall his feast at London made;
To hym all kynges, as soverayne lorde, obeyed,
Save kyng Oswy, at home that tyme *abade*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 91.

(2) Delay. See Archæologia, xxi. 49, 62; Sir Tristrem, p. 145; Golagros and Gawane, 311.

For soone aftir that he was made,
He fel withouten lenger *abade*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

Anoynt he was withouten *abade*,
And kyng of the Jewes made. *Ibid.* f. 46.
Wyth the knyght was non *abad*;
He buskyd hyme forth and rade.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

ABAFELLED. Baffled; indignantly treated.

What, do you think chill be *abafelled* up and down the town for a messel add a scoundrel? no chy bor you: zirrah, chil come, zay no more; chill come, tell him. *The London Prodigal*, p. 21.

ABAISCHITE. Ashamed.

I was *abaischite* be oure Lorde of oure beste bernes!

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

ABAISSED. Ashamed; abashed.

And unboxome y-be,
Nouht *abaissed* to agulte
God and alle good men;
So gret was myn horte.

Piers Ploughman, p. 518.

ABAIST. The same as *Abaissed*, q. v. See Langtoft's Chron. pp. 170, 272; Wicliffe's New Test. p. 261; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8193, 8887; Ywaine and Gawin, 846.

The grape that thou helde in thi hand, and keste under thi fete, and trade therone, as the citee of Tyre, the whilk thou salle wynne thurgh strenth, and trede it with thi fote, and therfore be nathynge *abaiste*. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 5.

Hou unstable the world is here,
For men schulde ben *abaist*,

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 16.

ABAKWARD. Backwards.

In gryht ous sette and shyld vrom shome,
That turnst *abakward* Eves nome.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 228.

ABALIENATE. To alienate; to transfer property from one to another. *Rider.*

ABAND. To forsake; to abandon.

Let us therefore both cruelty *abande*,
And prudent seeke both gods and men to please.

Mirour for Magistrates, p. 27.

ABANDON. (1) Liberally; at discretion. (*A.-N.*) Roquefort, in v. *Bandon*, gives the original French of the following passage:

Aftir this swift gift tis but reason
He give his gode too in *abandon*.

Rom. of the Rose, 2342.

(2) Entirely; freely. (*A.-N.*)

His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,
Men might se the liver *abandoun*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 223.

(3) Promptly. (*A.-N.*)

Ther com an hundred knightes of grot might,
Alle thai folwed him *abaundoun*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 181.

ABANDUNE. To subject. See Golagros and Gawane, 275.

Fortune to her lawys can not *abandune* me,
But I shall of Fortune rule the reyne.

Skelton's Works, i. 273.

ABARRE. To prevent.

The lustie yoong gentlemen who were greedie to have the preie, but more desirous to have the honor, were in a great agonie and greefe that they were thus *abarred* from approching to assaile the citie.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 37.

Reducynge to remembraunce the prysed memoryes and perpetuall renowned faetes of the famouse princes of Israel, which did not only *abarre* ydolatrye and other ungodlynesse, but utterly abolished all occasyons of the same.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 209.

ABARSTICK. Insatiableness. This word is found in Cockeram, Skinner, and most of the later dictionaries.

ABARSTIR. More downcast.

Bot ever alas! what was I wode?
Myght no man be *abarstir*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 281.

ABASCHED. Abashed; ashamed.

The lady was *abasched* withalle,
And went downe ynto the halle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

ABASE. To cast down; to humble. See the Faerie Queene, II. ii. 32. Among illiterate persons, it is used in the sense of *debase*. Harrison uses it in this latter sense applied to metal, in his Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed, p. 218.

ABASSCHT. Abashed. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 226. "This word occurs in a great variety of forms. It seems to be used for *injured*, in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 366, "He smote Syr Palomydes upon the helme thryes, that he *abasshed* his helme with his strokes."

ABAST. (1) Downcast.

Wist Isaac where so he were,
He wold be *abast* now,
How that he is in dangere.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 37.

(2) A bastard. See Arthour and Merlin, as quoted in Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301, where probably the word should be printed *a bast*.

ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate or base. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

—— Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus,
Thinke all lookes ill, that doth not looke like us.
Daniel's Queenes Arcadia, 1606, f. ult.

ABASURE. An abasement. *Miege.*

ABATAYLMENT. A battlement.
Of harde hewen ston up to the tablez,
Enbaned under the *abatayment* in the best lawe.'
Syr Gawayne, p. 30.

ABATE. (1) To subtract. A-batyn, subtraho. Prompt. Parv. This was formerly the arithmetical term for that operation. To abate in a bargain, to lower the price of any article, was very common. See Prompt. Parv. p. 314; Davies's York Records, p. 156; Rara Mat. p. 60.
Then *abate* the lesse noumbre of these tuo in the umbre toward fro the more, and kepe wele the difference bytuene tho tuo noumbres.
MS. Sloane, 213, f. 120.

(2) Applied to metal to reduce it to a lower temper. See Florio, in v. *Rincalcâre.* It is often metaphorically used in the sense of to depress, variously applied. See Hall's Iliad, 1581, p. 125; Persones Tale, p. 83; Townley Mysteries, p. 194; Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 4; Coriolanus, iii. 3; Sterline's Crœsus, 1604; Britton's Arch. Antiq. iv. 13; Hall's Union, Henry VIII. f. 133.

(3) To beat down, or overthrow. *Blount.*

(4) To flutter; to beat with the wings. Several instances of this hawking term occur in the Booke of Hawkyng, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 293-308. It seems to be used as a hunting term in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 355.

(5) To disable a writ. A law term.
Any one short clause or proviso, not legal, is sufficient to *abate* the whole writ or instrument, though in every other part absolute and without exception.
Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 30.

(6) To cease.
Ys continaunce *abated* eny host to make.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 216.

(7) To lower; applied to banners, &c. See Weber's Met. Rom. ii. 477; Octovian, 1744; Deposition of Richard II. p. 30.
The stiward was sconfited there,
Abated was the meister banere.
Gy of Warwike, p. 440.

ABATEMENT. (1) An abatement, according to Randal Holme, "is a mark added or annexed to a coat [of arms] by reason of some dishonourable act, whereby the dignity of the coat is abased." See his Academy of Armory, p. 71.

(2) A diversion or amusement. *North.* See Malone's Shakespeare, v. 311; Jamieson, in v. *Abaitment.*

ABATY. To abate.
And that he for ys nevew wolde, for to *a-baty* stryf,
Do hey amendement, sawve lyme and lyf.
Rob. Glouc. p. 54.

ABAUED. Astonished. See Abaw.
Many men of his kynde sauh him so *abaued.*
Langtoft's Chron. p. 210.

ABAUT. About. *North.*

ABAVE. To be astonished. *Abaued*, q. v., in Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 210, ought perhaps to be written *Abaved.* See an instance of this word in a fragment printed at the end of the Visions of Tundale, p. 94, which is merely an extract from Lydgate's Life of the Virgin Mary, although it is inserted as a separate production.
Of this terrible doolful inspeccioun,
The peeplis hertys grotly gan *abave.*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 144.

ABAW. (1) To bow; to bend.
Alle the knyghtes of Walis londe,
Ho made *abaw* to his honde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 101.

(2) To astonish; to confound.
Loke how ȝe mow be *abawed*,
That seye that the Jewe ys saved.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.

ABAWT. Without. *Staffordsh.*

ABAY. At bay. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3882; Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis, ed. Dyce, p. 42, divided by that editor into two words. See *Abbay;* Cotgrave in v. *Rendre.* Our third example exhibits it both as a substantive and a verb.
And where as she hang, thei stood at *abay.*
MS. Laud. 735, f. 19.
Thus the forest thay fraye,
The hertis bade at *abaye.*
Sir Degrevante, MS. Linc. f. 131.
And this doon, every man stond abrod and blowe the deeth, and make a short *abay* for to rewarde the houndes, and every man have a smal rodde yn his hond to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better *abaye.*
MS. Bodl. 546.

ABAYSCHID. Frightened. *Abaschyd*, or aferde; territus, perterritus. *Prompt. Parv.*
And anoon the damysel roos and walkide: and sche was of twelve yeer, and thei weren *abayschid* with a greet stonesyng. *Wicklife's New Test.* p. 41.

ABAYSSHETTE. Abashed.
The kyng of Scotlond was tho all *abayssheite.*
Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

ABAYST. Disappointed.
And that when that they were travyst,
And of herborow were *abayst.*
Brit. Bibl. iv. 83.
What thyng that ȝe wille to me saye,
ȝow thare noght be *abayste.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 18.

ABAYSTE. Abashed. See *Abaist.*
Syr Eglamour es noghte *abayste*,
In Goddis helpe es alle his trayste.
Sir Eglamour, MS. Lincoln, f. 124.

ABB. The yarn of a weaver's warp. *Upton's MS. additions to Junius, in the Bodleian Library.*

ABBARAYED. Started.
And aftyr that he knonnyngly *abbarayed*,
And to the kyng evyn thus he sayd.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 4.

ABBAS. An abbess.
The *abbas*, and odur nonnes by,
Tolde hyt full openlye.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1926.

ABBAY. To bay; to bark. An *abbay*, or barking.—*Minsheu.* See *Abay.* To keep at *abbay*, to keep at bay. See Baret's Alvearie, in v.

ABBEN. To have. Different parts of this verb occur in Robert of Gloucester, p. 166, &c.
Maketh ous to don sunne,
And *abben* to monkunne. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 127.

ABBEY. (1) The great white poplar, one of the varieties of the *populus alba.* *West.*

(2) To bring an abbey to a grange, is an old proverbial expression. See Skelton's Works, i. 327, and the notes of the Editor upon the phrase.

ABBEY-LUBBER. A term of reproach for idleness. *Somerset.* It is found in the dictionaries of Cotgrave, Howell, Miege, and others. See also Lyly's Euphues; Herrick's Works, i. 128.

The most of that which they did bestow was on the riche, and not the poore in dede, as halt, lame, blinde, sicke or impotent, but lither lubbers that might worke and would not. In so much that it came into a commen proverbe to call him an *abbay-lubber*, that was idle, wel fed, a long lewd lither loiterer, that might worke and would not.

The Burnynge of Paules Church, 1563.

ABBIGGET. Expiate; pay for.

Alle they schalle *abbigget* dure,
That token him in that tide. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 14.

ABBLASTRE. A crossbow-man. This form occurs in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's edition, pp. 372, 378.

ABBOD. An abbot.

The byssop hym ansuerede, and the *abbod* Dynok.

Rob. Glouc. p. 234.

ABBOT-OF-MISRULE. A person who superintended the diversions of Christmas, otherwise called the Lord of Misrule, q. v. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 54; Hampson's Kalendarium, i. 117; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 276. Howell, in the list of games appended to his Lexicon, mentions the game of the *abbot*, which may be an allusion to this custom.

ABBREVYATE. Decreased.

Thys poetycall schoole, mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to bee *abbrevyate* shorter by the heade, and to bee devyded into foure quarters. *Hall's Union, Richard III.* f. 18.

ABBROCHYN. To broach a barrel. *Abbrochyn*, or attamyn a vesselle of drynke, attamino.—*Prompt. Parv.*

ABBUT. Aye but. *Yorksh.*

ABBYT. A habit.

And chanones gode he dede therinne,
Unther the *abbyt* of seynte Austynne.

Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 66.

A-B-C. Strutt, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 398, has printed a curious alliterative alphabet, called the ABC of Aristotle. There are copies of it in MSS. Harl. 541, 1304, 1706, MS. Lambeth 853, and MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. One of the MSS. ascribe it to a "Mayster Bennet." It is very likely the original of compositions like "A was an apple-pie," in books of nursery rhymes.

A-B-C-BOOK. A catechism, hornbook, or primer, used for teaching children the first rudiments of reading; sometimes, the alphabet in general. See King John, i. 1; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 87; Maitland's Early Printed Books in the Lambeth Library, p. 311; Catalogue of Douce's MSS. p. 42.

In the *A B C* of bokes the least,
Yt is written *Deus charitas est.*

The Enterlude of Youth, f. 1.

ABCE. The alphabet. See Cotgrave, in v. *Abecé, Carte;* Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Brit. Bibl. ii. 397; Greene's Menaphon, 1616, dedication.

ABDEVENHAM. An astrological word, meaning the head of the twelfth house, in a scheme of the heavens.

ABDUCE. To lead away. (*Lat.*).

Oon thyng I dyd note in bothe these men, that thei thoght a religion to kepe secret betwene God and them certayn thynges, rather than topon their wholl stomake: from the whych opinion I colde not *abduce* them with al my endevor. *State Papers*, i. 557.

ABE. To atone for.

Here he hadde the destence
That the povre man xulde *abé.*

Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

ABEAR. To deport; to conduct... It is often used among illiterate persons for to bear, to tolerate.

So did the faerie knight himselfe *abeare*,
And stouped oft his head from shame to shield.

Faerie Queene, V. xii. 19.

ABECE. An alphabet; an A B C. See Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Rob. Gloucest. p. 266; Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

Whan that the wise man acompteth
Aftir the formel propirté
Of algorismes *abece.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 193.

ABECEDARIAN. An *abecedarian*, one that teacheth or learneth the crosse row. *Minsheu.*

ABECEDARY. Alphabetical.

Unto these fewe you may annexe more if you will, as your occasion serveth, and reduce them into an *abecedarye* order. *MS. Coll. Omn. An. Oxon.* 130.

ABECHED. Fed; satisfied. (*A.-N.*) Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 132.

3it schulde I sumdelle ben *abeched*,
And for the tymo wel refreched.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 181.

ABEDDE. In bed. *Var. dial.*

That night he sat wel sore akale,
And his wif lai warme *abedde.*

The Seuyn Sages, 1513.

ABEDE. (1) To bid; to offer.

Y schal be the furste of alle,
That our message schal *abede.*

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 23.

(2) Abode; remained. See Syr Tryamoure, 374.

Befyse, with hys felows bronde,
Smote yn sonder, thorow Godys sonde,
The rope above the Sarsyns hedd,
That he with Befyse yn preson *abedde.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

ABEGE. To atone for.

He wolde don *his* sacrilege,
That many a man it schulde *abege.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 174.

Alle Grece it schulde *abegge* sore
To see the wilde best wone,
Where whilom dwellid a mannis sone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96.

ABEISAUNCE. Obedience. (*A.-N.*)

An hound is of good *abeisaunce*, for he wol lerne as a man al that a man wol teche hym. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ABELDE. To grow bold.

Theo folk of Perce gan *abelde.*

Kyng Alisaunder, 2442.

ABELE. A fine kind of white poplar. *Var. dial.* See Prompt. Parv. p. 17, where Mr. Way says

it is "the name given *by botanists* to the *populus alba*." The name is very common in the provinces.

ABEL-WHACKETS. A game played by sailors with cards; the loser receiving so many strokes from a handkerchief twisted into a knot on his hand, as he has lost the games. *Grose.*

ABELYCHE. Ably.

That he the craft *abelyche* may conne,
Wherseever he go undur the sonne.
Constitutions of Masonry, 243.

ABENCHE. Upon a bench. See Rob. Glouc. p. 118.

Horu-sette him *abenche*,
Is harpe he gan clenche. *Kyng Horn*, 1497.

ABENT. A steep place. *Skinner.* The *a* is here perhaps merely the article.

ABERDAVINE. The siskin. *Boucher.*

ABERE. To bear.

And with also good reson, we mowe of hem y-wis *Abere* thilke truage, that as thyng robbed is.
Rob. Glouc. p. 196.

ABEREMORD. A law term, meaning murder fully proved, as distinguished from manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. See Junius, in v.

ABERING. A law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. See Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 239; MS. Ashmole 1788, f. 20.

ABERNE. Auburn. See a mention of "long *aberne* beardes," in Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 56.

ABESSE. To humble.

Echeone untille other, what is this?
Oure kynge hath do this thynge amis,
So to *abesse* his rialté,
That every man it myȝte see.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

ABESTOR. A kind of stone.

Among stones *abestor*, which being hot wil never be colde for our constancies. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, 1594.

ABESYANS. Obeisance.

Now wursheppful sovereyns that syttyn here in syth,
Lordys and ladyes and frankelins in fay,
With alle maner of *abesyans* we recomaunde us ryght,
Plesantly to ȝour persones that present ben in play.
MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.

ABET. Help; assistance.

I am thine eme, the shame were unto me
As wel as the, if that I should assent
Through mine *abet*, that he thine honour shent.
Troilus and Cresseide, ii. 357.

ABETTES. Abbots. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 206, for an example of this form of the word.

ABEW. Above. *Devon.*

ABEY. To abie, q. v. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 225; Richard Coer de Lion, 714; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12034; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 283; Gy of Warwike, p. 169.

Farewelle, for I schalle sone deye,
And thenke how I thy love *abeye*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

ABEYD. To abide.

And to *abeyd* abstinens and forsake abundans.
MS. Douce 302, f. 3.

ABEYE. To bow; to obey.

To resoune thei moste nedys *abeye*,
In helle pette ellys schalle they hong.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 139.

ABEYSAUNCE. Obeisance. Skinner thinks the proper form of the word is *abeisance*.

Unavysyd clerk soone may be forlore,
Unto that theef to doone *abeysaunce*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

ABEYTED. Ensnared.

Hys flesshe on here was so *abeyted*,
That thyke womman he coveytyd.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2.

ABEYȝEDOUN. Obeyed.

Ny they *abeyȝedoun* hem nothyng to the kyng hest.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 97.

ABGREGATE. To lead out of the flock. *Minsheu.*

ABHOMINABLE. An old method of spelling *abominable*, ridiculed in Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1. The word was not always formerly used in a bad sense. See Webster's Works, iii. 175.

ABHOR. To protest against, or reject solemnly. An old term of canon law. See Henry VIII. ii. 4.

ABIDANCE. Tarrying; dwelling.

Wherein he is like to remain 'till the dissolution of the world, so long is his *abidance*.
The Puritan, p. 22.

ABIDDEN. Endured.

He looked wan and gash, but spake to them and told them that the Lord, at the prayers of his wife, had restored him to life, and that he had beene in purgatory, and what punishment he had *abidden* for his jealouse. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.

ABIDE. (1) To persevere; to endure; to suffer. Pegge gives the phrase, "you must grin and and *abide* it," applied in cases where resistance is useless, which comes, I believe, from the North. It is also another form of *abie*. See Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 356; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 269.

(2) Often used by Lydgate in the sense of to forbear. To tolerate is its meaning in the provinces. See Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 120; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 75.

ABIDYNGE. Patient. (*A.-S.*)

And bold and *abidynge*
Bismares to suffre. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 413.

ABIDYNGELY. Staying.

That these had ben with me familier,
And in myn housolde ben *abidyngely*.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 286.

ABIE. To pay for; to expiate. "To abie it dear" is a phrase constantly met with in old writers. Hearne explains it *to buy* in his glossary to Langtoft.

ABIGGEDE. Suffer. (*A.-S.*)

The wiche schal it *abiggede*
Thurch whom he hath don this dede.
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 206.

ABIGGEN. To abie, q. v. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 49, 129, 138; Piers Ploughman, pp. 35, 127; Kyng Alisaunder, 901; Amis and Amiloun, 390; Sevyn Sages, 497.

The kynge schalle hyt soone *abygge*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

ABILIMENTS. Habiliments. See Hall's Union, Richard III. f. 29. Sometimes written *abilments*, as in Archæologia, xvii. 292; and *abbiliment*, as in the Woman in the Moone, 1597.

But to recounte her ryche *abylyment*,
And what estates to her did resorte,
Therto am I full insuffycyent.
Skelton's Works, i. 363.

ABILL. To make able.

And namely to thame that *abills* thame thare-to with the helpe of Godd in alle that thay may one the same wyse. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 234.

ABILLERE. Stronger; more able.

Abillere thane ever was syr Ector of Troye.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

ABIME. An abyss.

Columpne and base, upberyng from *abime*.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 539.

No word shul thei ȝitt sowne,
Til that thei be fallen downe
Unto the *abyme* withouten siȝt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 134.

ABINTESTATE. Intestate. *Minsheu.*

ABISHERING. According to Rastall, as quoted by Cowell, is "to be quit of amerciaments before whomsoever of transgression." Rider translates it by *fisco non reditus.*

ABIST. Payest for it.

Thou lexst, he soyd, vile losanjour!
Thou it *abist* bi seyn Sàvour!

Gy of Warwike, p. 188.

ABIT. (1) A habit. The word occurs in the senses of clothing, as well as a custom or habit. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175; Prompt Parv. pp. 97, 179; Gesta Romanorum, p. 246; Wright's Purgatory, p. 141; Rob. Glouc. pp. 105, 434.

(2) An obit; a service for the dead.

Also if thei vow hem to hold an *abit*, or other ritis, and God behitith no meed for the keping, but rather reprove, as he dede sum tyme the Pharisels, douties that is azen the gospel.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 103.

(3) Abideth. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 115; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16643; Rom. of the Rose, 4989.

He sayeth that grace not in him *abit*,
But wikkid ende and cursid aventure:

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

Ne haste nouȝt thin owen sorow,
My sone, and take this in thy wit,
He hath nouȝt lefte that wel *abit*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.

Seynt Bernard tharfore to swych chyt,
And seyth moche forȝyt that longe *abyt*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 75.

ABITACLE. A habitation; a dwelling. (*Lat.*)

In whom also be ȝe bildid togidre into the *abitacle* of God in the Hooli Goost.

Wicklif's New Test. p. 154.

ABITE. (1) A habitation; an abode.

And eke abidin thilke daie
To love his *abite*, and gon his waie.

Romaunt of the Rose, 4914.

(2) To atone for.

We, yei, that shal thou sore *abite*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 15.

(3) To bite. (*A.-S.*)

Addres, quinres, and dragouns
Wolden this folk, mychel and lyte,
Envenymen and *abite*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5611.

Broune lyouns, and eke white,
That wolden fayn his folk *abyte*. *Ibid.* 7096.

(4) Abideth.

And as an esy pacient the lore
Abite of him that goth about his cure,
And thus he drivith forth his avinture.

Troilus and Cresside, i. 1092.

ABITED. Mildewed. *Kent.*

ABITEN. Bitten; devoured.

A thousent shepi ch habbe *abiten*,
And mo, ȝef hy weren i-writen.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

ABJECT. (I) A despicable person.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foeman's feet an *abject* lie.

Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 20.

(2) To reject; to cast away. See Palsgrave, f. 136; Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 7; Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 12; Skelton's Works, i. 308.

The bloude of the saied Kynge Henry, althoughe he had a goodly sonne, was clerely *abjected*, and the crowne of the realme, by aucthoritie of parliamente, entayled to the Duke of Yorke.

Hall, Edward V. f. 1.

ABJECTION. Baseness, vileness. See Minsheu, in v.; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 18. It occurs in Skelton's Works, i. 345, explained by the editor to mean there *objection.*

ABLAND. Blinded; made blind.

The walmes han the *abland*,
And therwhiles thai boilland be,
Sire, thou ne schalt nover i-se.

The Seuyn Sages, 2462.

ABLASTE. (1) A crossbow. The Prompt. Parv. p. 9, is the authority for this form of the word.

(2) Blasted.

Venym and fyre togedir he caste,
That he Jason so sore *ablaste*,
That yf ne were his oynement,
His ringe and his enchauntement,
Whiche Medẽa tok him to-fore,
He hadde with that worme be lore.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

ABLE. (1) This word has two distinct senses, the one to make able or give power for any purpose; the other and more remarkable one, to warrant or answer for, as in King Lear, iv. 6. See also Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 118; Nares, in v.; Middleton's Works, iv. 223.

(2) Fit; proper.

Noye, to me thou arte full *able*,
And to my sacrifice acceptable.

Chester Plays, i. 55.

(3) Wealthy. *Herefordsh.*

ABLECTIVE. Adorned for sale. *Cockeram.*

ABLEGATION. A dismission; a dispersion. *More.*

ABLEMENTES. Habiliments.

He toke a ship of high and greate avantage,
Of *ablementes* for warre, and ordinaunce.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 145.

ABLENDE. To blind; to dazzle. (*A.-S.*) As the early translations of Vegecius will be occasionally quoted, it may be as well to state that the one made at Berkeley's request, 1408, from which the following extract is made, is not by Trevisa, as conjectured by Tanner, but by a person of the name of Clifton. This fact appears from the colophon of copies in MS. Douce 291, and MS. Digby 233; the last-mentioned one having baffled Strutt, Reg. Antiq. ed. Planché, p. 77. Manuscripts of this work are very common. For examples of *ablende*, see

Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Rob. Glouc. p. 208.

He schal both *ablende* his enemyes sişt, and astonye his mynde, and he schal sodeynlich wounde his enemy. *MS. Douce* 291, f. 12.

ABLENESS. Power; strength. See Middleton's Works, iv. 519, and the example quoted by Richardson.

ABLENT. Blinded; deceived. See Piers Ploughman, p. 388; Wright's Political Songs, p. 330.

Stronge thef, thou schalt be shent,
For thou hast me thus *ablent*.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 52.

ABLEPSY. Blindness. *Cockeram.*

ABLESS. Careless and negligent, or untidy or slovenly in person. *Linc.*

ABLESSYD. Blessed. See Tundale, p. 23, where, however, the *a* may be merely the exclamation A!

ABLET. The bleak. *West.*

ABLETUS. Ability. This seems to be the meaning of the word in an obscure and mutilated passage in MS. Ashmole 44.

ABLEWE. Blew [upon her.]

Aswon tho sche overthrewe,
Wawain sone hir *ablewe*. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 315.

ABLICHE. Ably.

These mowe *abliche* be chosen to chyvalrye, for hereynne stondeth al the helthe and profiȝt of the comynalté. *MS. Douce* 291, f. 10.

ABLIGURY. Spending in belly cheere. *Minsheu.*

ABLINS. Perhaps; possibly. *North.*

ABLODE. Bloody; with blood. See Gy of Warwike, p. 315; Arthour and Merlin, p. 333.

Olubrius sat and byheld
How here lymes ronne *a-blode*.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ABLOY. An exclamation used in hunting, borrowed from the French, and equivalent to On! On!

The lorde for blys *abloy*. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 44.

ABLUDE. To differ; to be unlike. *Hall.*

ABLUSION. A chemical term, meaning the cleansing of medicines from any drugs or impurities.

And also of ther induracion,
Olies, *ablusions*, metall fusible.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 123.

A-BLYNDEN. To blind; to dazzle. (*A.-S.*)

Why menestow thi mood for a mote
In thi brotheres eighe,
Sithen a beem in thyn owene
A-blyndeth thiselve. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 189.

ABLYNG. Fitting. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 364; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 148.

Wherfore what tyme a man dooth what he may in *ablynge* hym to grace, hit sufficith to him, for God askith not of a man that he seeth impossible to hym. *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

ABNORMETH. Disfigureth; disguiseth.

Al frainith he in luste that he sojourneth,
And all his chere and speche also he *abnormeth*.
Troilus and Cresside, i. 328.

ABOADE. Abided; suffered; endured.

For all her maydens much did feare,
If Oberon had chanc'd to heare
That Mab his Queene should have beene there,
He would not have *aboade* it.
Drayton's Poems, p. 173.

ABOARD. (1) To approach near the shore. (*Fr.*) Cockeram has *abbord*, to approach near the shore, to grapple with a ship. See also Cotgrave, in v. *Abordé, Arrivée.*

Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain.
Soliman and Perseda, 1599.

(2) In many kinds of games, this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game that was either none or but few, has now got to be as many as the other. *Dyche.*

ABOBBED. Astonished. (*A.-N.*)

The messangers were *abobbed* tho,
Thai nisten what thai mighten do.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 74.

ABOCCHEMENT. Increase. *Prompt. Parv.*

ABOCCHYNGE. Increase. *Prompt. Parv.*

ABOCOCKED. A cap of state.

Some say his high cap of estate, called *abococked*, garnished with twoo riche crounes, whiche was presented to Kyng Edward at Yorke the fourth date of May. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 2.

ABODE. (1) Delay. See Gy of Warwike, p. 46; Croke's Thirteen Psalms, p. 19.

And so he dede withouten *abode*,
Swiftliche hom he rode.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 107.

(2) Waited for.

Y thanke God that y was borne,
That y *abode* thys day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 53.

ABOFE. Abode; dwelling.

Wolde God, for his modurs luf,
Bryng me onys at myne *abofe*,
I were out of theire eye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

ABOFFE. Above.

Be Jhesu Cryst that is *aboffe*,
That man aught me gode loffe.
The Cokwolds Daunce, 217.

Thare was a ryalle roffe
In that chambir *aboffe*.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

ABOGEN. Bowed. *Bailey.*

ABOGHTEN. Suffered. (*A.-S.*)

And that *aboghten* gultles,
Bothe Dejanire and Hercules.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75.

ABOHT. Bought. See Kyng Horn, 1402; Chron. of England, 854; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Harrowing of Hell, pp. 17, 25.

Nou thou hast in that foul hous,
A thyng that is ful precious,
Ful duere hit ys *aboht*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 109.

ABOLETE. Antiquated; abolished.

And dare use the experyens,
In there obsolute consciens
To practyve suche *abolete* sciens.
Skelton's Works, ii. 49.

A-BONE. Excellently; well.

Spurres of golde also he had on,
And a good swerde, that wolde byte *a-bone*.
Syr Gawayne, p. 217.

ABONE. (1) To make good or seasonable; to ripen. *Blount.*

(2) To dispatch quickly. *Skinner.*

(3) Above. See The Grene Knight, 513; Richard Coer de Lion, 4361; Lybeaus Disconus, 1816.

Tho thei seiche a litel hem *abone*
Seven knightes y-armed come.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 128.

ABOOD. Remained.

Into the bath I scholde goon,
And in I-wente anoon by grace,
And there *abood* but lytel space.
MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 85.

ABOON. Above; overhead. *North.*

ABOORD. From the bank.

As men in summer fearles passe the foord,
Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,
And with his tumbling streames doth beare *aboord*
The ploughmans hope and shepheards labour vaine.
Spenser's Ruines of Rome, 1591.

ABOOT. Beaten down. *Skinner.* See *Abote.*

ABOOVE. Above. *West.*

ABORE. Born.

At Taundeane lond I wox *abore* and abred.
MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

ABORMENT. An abortion. An unusual form of the word found in Topsell's History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 21. *Aborsment* occurs in Higins' Nomenclator, p. 17; and *abort* in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 2.

ABORTYVE. An abortion. It is also an adjective, as in Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 6.

The childre that are *abortyves*,
Tho are that ben not born in lyves,
Shul rise in thritty ȝeer of elde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 136.

ABOSTED. Assaulted. (*A.-N.*) MS. Douce 104 reads *and bosted*, and MS. Douce 333 has *he bosted.*

A Bretone, a braggere,
A-bosted Piers als. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 126.

ABOT. An abbot. The occurrence of this form in early English shows that the new orthography *abbat*, which one sometimes sees, is incorrect. See Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 19; Plumpton Correspondence, p. 84.

ABOTE. (1) Beaten down.

Of whiche sight glad, God it wot,
She was abashid and *abote.*
Chaucer's Dreame, 1290.

(2) About.

With ordir in the bateyllys arayed,
They cum the towne *abote.*
Relig. Antiq. ii. 21.

ABOTHE. Above.

Abothe half lay mani on,
The heved fro the bodi bon.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

A-BOUET. This word, which occurs in Mr. Wright's glossary to the Deposition of Richard II., is perhaps a misprint for *a bonet*, a kind of sail.

ABOUGHT. Bought. Sometimes, atoned for, from *abiggen;* and it is occasionally the orthography of *about.* Jennings gives the Somersetshire proverb (Dialects, p. 80),

Vur vaught,
And dear *abought.*

See Gy of Warwike, pp. 72, 155, 355; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2305; Lybeaus Disconus, 1979; Kyng Alisaunder, 898; Sir Cleges, 43; Thynne's Debate between Pride and Lowlines, p. 62; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 31; Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 13. The proverb given above seems to be derived from an old one, "Dear bought and farr fett, are dainties for ladies," which Howell gives in his collection, p. 8.

ABOUGHWED. Bowed; obeyed. See a reading in the College of Arms MS. of Robert of Gloucester, in Hearne's edition, p. 106.

ABOUN. Above.

They said that songe was this to sey,
To God *aboun* be joy and blysse!
Tundale's Visions, p. 158.

ABOUNDE. Abounding.

Ryȝt so this mayde, of grace most *abounde*,
A peerelle hath closid withinne hire brestes whyte.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

ABOURÉ. Protector?

And if thay have any mete,
Parte with them wole we,
Or elles strokes thay shal gete,
By God and Scynte Mary, myn *abouré.*
MS. Douce 175, p. 89.

ABOUT. Circularly; in a circle. See Macbeth, i. 3. It is singularly used in the phrase, "*about*, my brains," signifying, "brains, go to work," as in Hamlet, ii. 2. In the eastern counties it is current in the sense of *near*, as, "this horse is worth nothing *about* fourty pounds."

ABOUTEN. About. According to Cooper's Sussex Glossary, p. 12, it is still in use in East Sussex.

And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sonday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the toun alight.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2191.

ABOUT-SLEDGE. A smith's great forging hammer. See a note in Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 289.

ABOUTWARD. Near. See the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 201.

But than syr Marrok, hys steward,
Was faste *aboutewarde*
To do hys lady gyle. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

ABOUYE. To bow.

Alle londys ssole *abouye* to by Weste and by Este.
Rob. Glouc. p. 215

ABOUȝTE. Part. past of *abie*, q. v.

Or it schalle sore ben *abouȝte*,
Or thou schalte worche as y the say.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.
And that hath Dido sore *abouȝte*,
Whos deth schall over be bethouȝte.
Ibid. f. 104.

ABOVE. In old stage directions this word generally refers to the upper stage, the raised platform towards the back of the stage. See Webster's Works, i. 314. *Above*, in common speech, is equivalent to *more than.* As *above a bit*, exceedingly, a very common phrase; and the slang expression *above your hooks*, i. e. too knowing or clever.

ABOVEN. Above.

With sparcles and smeke covered *aboven*,
As hit were a brennyng oven.
Cursor Mundi, Trin. Coll. MS. f. 19.
Hir queynt *aboven* hir kne
Naked the knightes knewe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 246.

ABOWE. (1) To bow. See Kyng Alisaunder, 188; Rob. Glouc. pp. 78, 309.

To Roland than sche gan *abowe*
Almost doun til his fete. *MS. Ashmole* 33,
Tharefore ech man heom scholde *abcwie*,
That guode ȝeme tharof nome.
MS. Lat

(2) Above.

Into thatt reygeon where he ys kyng,
Wycho *abowe* all othur far dothe abowndo.
Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 83.

It was busked *aboive*
With besantes fulle bryghte.
MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 136.

(3) To maintain; to avow. This may be a mistake for *avowe*. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 193, and the example quoted under *Anclowe*.

ABOWEN. Above. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54, 189; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

Kepe hyt therfore wyth temperat hete adowne
Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wex black *abowen*.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 171.

ABOWES. Abbots. [Avowes?]

God and Seinte Marie, and Sein Denis also,
And alle the *abowes* of this churche, in was ore ich am i-do. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 475.

ABOWGHT. About.

Abowght the body he hyme hente,
As far as he myght last. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 9.

ABOWTH. Bought.

And therfore God, that alle hath wro3th,
And alle mankynde dere *abowth*,
Sende us happe and grace.
MS. Douce 84, f. 53.

ABOWTYNE. About. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Prompt. Parv. p. 168; Songs and Carols, xi.

He dyd them in a panne of brasse,
Also hote as ever it was,
And made fyere *abowtyne*. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 5.

ABO3EDE. Bowed.

Wel corteysly thanne *abo3ede* she,
And to help hure gan him praye.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 27.

ABO3T. Bought.

These bargeyn wyl be dere *abo3t*.
MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

ABRACADABRA. This word, written in a peculiar manner, was formerly worn about the neck as a cure for the ague. See Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 53; Archæologia, xxx. 427.

Mr. Banester sayth that he healed 200 in one yer of an ague, by hanging *Abracadabra* about ther necks, and wold stanch blood, or heal the toothake, althogh the partyes wer 10 myle of.
MS. Addit. 5008.

ABRAD. Withered?

The gode burgeis on a dai,
His ympe thrivende he sai,
Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,
But the olde tre was *abrad*. *The Sevyn Sages*, 610.

ABRADAS. A Macedonian pirate, mentioned by Greene and Shakespeare. The commentators have failed in tracing any further notice of him.

ABRADE. To rub, or scrape off. See Richardson in v. The word is still in use as a sea term.

ABRAHAM-COLOURED. See *Abram-coloured*. Cf. Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 276; Blurt Master Constable, 1602.

ABRAHAM-CUPID. The expression occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1, and is conjectured by Upton to be a mistake for Adam Cupid, and to allude to Adam Bell, the celebrated archer. See his observations on Shakespeare, ed. 1748, p. 243. The conjecture is very plausible, as proper names are frequently abbreviated in early MSS., and it suits the sense and metre.

ABRAHAM-MEN. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed, and bare-legged, and fayneth hymselfe mad, and caryeth a packe of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toy, and nameth himself poore Tom." They are alluded to by Shakespeare under the name of Bedlam Beggars, and their still more usual appellation was Toms of Bedlam, q. v. According to Grose, to "sham Abram" is to pretend sickness, which Nares thinks may have some connexion with the other term. See also Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts, MS. p. 259; Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

ABRAHAM'S-BALM. A kind of willow. According to Bullokar, English Expositor, 1641, it was used as a charm to preserve chastity.

ABRAID. To rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste or difficult of digestion. *North.* This may be the meaning in Troilus and Cresoide, i. 725.

Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, *abrades*, and carries away a part of the solids.
Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 70.

ABRAIDE. (1) To awake; to start. Palsgrave has "I *abrayde*, I inforce me to do a thynge." f. 136.

And if that he out of his slepe *abraide*
He mighte don us bathe a vilanie.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4188.

(2) Explained *abroad* by Percy. See Reliques, p. 44. It more likely ought to be "a braide," a start. See Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 19.

(3) As a slight variation of our first meaning, it may be mentioned that the word is particularly applied to the action of drawing a sword from a scabbard.

ABRAM. A cant term, according to Coles applied to a naked or very poor man. Cf. Middleton's Works, iii. 32.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Nares considers this expression may be a corruption of *auburn*, and is in some measure confirmed by a passage in Coriolanus, ii. 3: "Our heads are some brown, some black, some *abram*, some bald, but that our wits are so diversly coloured." The folio of 1685 alters *abram* to *auburn*. See Middleton's Works, i. 259; Toone, in v.

ABRASE. Smooth.

The fourth, in white, is Aphoteia, a nymph as pure and simple as the soul, or as an *abrase* table, and is therefore called Simplicity.
Ben Jonson, ii. 366.

ABRAYDE. (1) Started; roused himself.

Ipomydon with that stroke *abrayde*,
And to the kynge thus he sayde.
Ipomydon, 1149.

(2) To upbraid. See the True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 22, where the editor has divided the word.

Bochas present felly gan *abrayde*
To Messaline, and even thus he sayde.
Bochas, b. vii. c. 4.

ABRAYDEN. To excite.

For theyr comodités to *abrayden* up pride.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 121.

ABREAD. Unconfined; exposed; spread out. *North.*

ABRECOCK. An apricot. *Gerard.*

ABRED. Brought up. *West.*

ABREDE. (1) This word is explained to upbraid, by Skinner, who refers to the following passage. The meaning is obviously, "ran out of his senses."

How Troilus nere out of his witte *abrede*,
And wept full sore, with visage pale of hewe.
The Testament of Creseide, 45.

(2) In breadth. *North.* See Chronicle of England, 808, in Ritson's Met. Rom. ii. 303.

(3) Abroad. *Yorksh.*

Thine armis shalt thou sprede *abrede*,
As man in warre were forwerede.
Romaunt of the Rose, 2563.

ABREGE. To shorten; to abridge.

And for he wold his longe tale *abrege*,
He wolde non auctoritee allege.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9531.

Largesse it is, whos privilege
Ther may non avarice *abregge*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 205.

ABREKE. To break in.

And 3if we may owhar *abreke*,
Fle we hem with gret rcke.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 292.

ABRENOUNCE. To renounce utterly. *Taylor.*

ABREPT. To take away by violence.

——— his nephew's life he questions,
And questioning, *abrepts*.
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 40.

ABREYDE. (1) To upbraid. See *Abrayde*. Exprobrare, Anglice to abreyde.—MS. Egerton 829, f. 72.

(2) Started.

Tille at the laste he *abreyde* sodeynely.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

ABRIC. Sulphur. *Coles.*

ABRICOT. An apricot. See Harrison's Descript. of Brit. p. 210; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Rider calls an apricot tree an *abricot-apple*.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so *abridged* as to be brought within the compass of a play. See A Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1. It seems, however, to be used for the actors themselves in Hamlet, ii. 2.

ABRIGGE. To shield off.

Alle myscheffes from him to *abrigge*.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 5.

ABRIPTED. Ravished. *Cockeram.*

ABROACH. To "set abroach," to tap. It is sometimes used metaphorically in the state of being diffused or advanced. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 52; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5759; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 164; Colyne Blowboll, 3.

Ryȝt as who sette a tunne *abroche*,
He percede the harde roche,
And sprenge oute watir alle at wille.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 137.

ABROAD. Broad. *Minsheu. Spread abroad*, widely distended. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 97.

ABRODE. (1) Abroad. *North.*

Admyt thou shouldst abyde *abrode* a year or twayne,
Should so short absence cause so long and eke so grecvous payne? *Romeus and Juliet, ap. Collier*, p. 46.

(2) Spread abroad. *North.*

ABROKE. (1) One that has a rupture is said to be *abroke*. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

(3) Torn. *Hants.*

A-BROKEN. Broken out; escaped.

And saide thei wer no men,
But develis *a-broken* oute of helle.
Sir Ferumbras, MS.

ABRON. Auburn.

A lusty courtier, whose curled head
With *abron* locks was fairly furnished.
Hall's Satires, iii. 5.

ABROOD. (1) Abroad. (*A.-S.*)

To bere bisshopes aboute
A-brood in visityngc. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 38.

(2) Sitting, applied to a hen. See Baret's Alvearie, in v. The term is still in use in the provinces.

Like black cur scar'd, with tail betwixt his legs,
Seeing he sate *abrood* on addle eggs.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 105.

ABROOK. To bear; to endure. The same meaning as *brook*, with the *a* redundant. See 2 Henry VI. ii. 4.

ABRUPT. Separated. See Middleton's Works, ii. 151. *Abruption*, a breaking off, is found in Minsheu, and Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

ABRYGGE. To abridge.

My dayes, make y never so queynte,
Schullen *abrygge* and sumwhat swage.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. See an early medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.

ABSOLENT. Absolute.

And afterward, syr, verament,
They called hym knyght *absolent*.
The Squyr of Lowe Degré, 630.

ABSOLETE. Obsolete. *Minsheu.*

ABSOLUTE. (1) Highly accomplished; perfect. See Pericles, iv. 4, and Malone's note, p. 134.

(2) Absolved; freed. *Chaucer.*

ABSOLVE. To finish. See a somewhat peculiar use of this word in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 89.

ABSONANT. Untunable. *Cockeram.* Hence discordant, disagreeing. Glanville has *absonous* in the same sense. See Richardson, in v.

ABSTABLE. Able to resist.

He thanked God of his myracle,
To whose myght may be none *abstable*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.

ABSTENEDEN. Abstained.

Siche myraclis pleying not onely pervertith oure bileve but oure verrey hope in God, by the whiche scyntis hopiden that the more thei *absteneden* hem fro siche pleyes, the more mede thei shuld then have of God. *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 47.

ABSTENT. Absent. *Warw.*

ABSTER. To deter.

As the other fixed upon the door maketh me to rejoice and to put my whole affiance in Christ, so this in like manner should *abstor* and fear me and mine from doing evil. *Bacon's Works*, p. 63.

ABSTINENT. Abstemious. *Minsheu.* Absti-

nency, which is not given by Richardson, occurs in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. ii. 247. See the quotation under *Almęgfulle.*

ABSTRACT. A soparation. See Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 6; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 93. The verb is used in the sense of taking away surreptitiously, and sometimes by the vulgar for *extract.* I was once asked by the porter of an ancient college whether I was come "agen to-day to *abstract* some of the old writings."

ABSURD. A scholastic term, employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. See the Broken Heart, i. 3.

ABTHANE. A steward. *Minsheu.* There is a dispute about the exact meaning of the word, which is generally said to be the old title of the High Steward of Scotland.

ABU. Above. *Devon.*

ABUCHYMENT. An ambush.

Y-leiede ȝond on *abuchyment*
Sarasyns wonder fale,
In the wode that ȝonder stent,
Ten thousant al by tale. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 10.

ABUDE. To bid; to offer.

And in the fairest manere that he can,
The message he gan *abude.* *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 24.

ABUE. To bow; to obey.

Ne understonde hou luther yt ys to do eny outrage.
Other werny out the noble stude, that al the world *abueth* to. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 193.

ABUF. Above.

Methoght I showed man luf when I made hym to be
Alle angels *abuf,* like to the Trynyté.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 22.

Dere lady, graunt me thi lufe,
For the lufe of Hym that sittis *abufe,*
That stongene was with a spere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

Me thane to luffe
Alle thynge *abuffe,*
Thow aughe be fayne, *MS. Laud.* 330.

ABUGGEN. To abie, q. v. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 112; Walter Mapes, p. 341; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Kyng Horn, 1081.

Ac let us and oure ofspryng
Abugge oure mysdede.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 11.

Help me, God! and this day
He schal *abugge,* ȝef ich may. *MS. Douce* 376, p. 86.

ABUIN. Above. *North.*

ABUNDAND. [Those who are] abounding in riches.

Pil not the pore peple with your preehyng,
Bot begge at *abundand* and at ryche aray.
Audelay's Poems, p. 30.

ABUNDATION. Abundance. *Herefordsh.*

ABURNE. Auburn. See Florio, in v. *Alburno.* Auburn colour is translated by *citrinus* in the Prompt. Parv. which would make it an orange tinge, rather than the brownish colour now so called. It is also spelt *abourne,* as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 255. Another example of *aburne* occurs in Well met, Gossip, 4to. Lond. 1619.

Her black, browne, *aburne,* or her yellow hayre,
Naturally lovely, she doth scorne to weare.
Drayton's Poems, p. 233.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Forcby the river that whylome was hight
The ancient *abus,* where with courage stout
He them defeated in victorious fight.
Faerie Queene, II. x. 16.

ABUSCHID. Ambushed; in ambush.

That was *abuschid* ther biside in a brent greve.
William and the Werwolf, p. 131.

ABUSE. To deceive; to impose upon. See Cymbeline, i. 5; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 169. The noun occurs in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ABUSED. Vitiated; depraved.

Such as have cure of soule,
That be so farre *abused,*
They cannot be excused
By reason nor by law. *Skelton's Works,* i. 155.

ABUSEFUL. Abusive. *Herefordsh.*

ABUSHMENTLY. In ambush. *Huloet.*

ABUSION. An abuse. (*A.-N.*) See the Faerie Queene, II. xi. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 141; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 154; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 990; Palsgrave, f. 17; Hall, Henry VI. f. 62.

Morcovyr wys right a gret *abusion,*
A woman of a land to be a regent.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

Marke welle thys conclusyon,
Throughe suche *abusyon.* *MS. Rawl.* C. 250.

ABUSIOUS. Abusive.

Even on the very forehead of thee, thou *abusious*
Villaine! therefore prepare thyselfe.
Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

ABUSSHEMENT. An ambush.

Full covertly to lay *abusshement,*
Under an hyll att a strayght passage.
MS. Rawl. C. 48.

ABUST. To arrange?

Wel, said he, y knowe ys wille,
Fairer thou *abust* thy tale;
Let another ys message telle,
And stond thou ther by thy fale.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24.

ABUT. But. *North.*

ABUTTAL. A boundary. See a quotation from Coke, by Boucher, in v.

ABUY. (1) To bow.

Tho he was kyng y-mad, ys hest he made anon,
That clanliche to Vertiger ys men *abuyde* echon.
Rob. Glouc. p. 106.

(2) To abie, q. v. See Cotgrave, in v. *Enchere.*

ABUYȝE. To abie, q. v.

Thi ryot thow schalt now *abuyȝe,*
As othere that leeveth uppon ure lore.
Walter Mapes, p. 345.

ABVERT. To turn away. *Cockeram.*

ABVOLATE. To fly away. *Cockeram.*

ABWENE. Above.

Thane come of the oryente owyne hyme agaynez
A blake bustous bere *abwene* in the clowdes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

ABYCHE. To suffer for.

Ther start in Sander Sydebreche,
And swere, be his fader sowle, he schulde *abyche.*
Huntlyng of the Hare, 179.

ABYDDE. Abided.

Some hope that whan she knowith the case,
Y trust to God, that withyne short space,
She will me take agayne to grace:
Than have y well *abydde.* *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 24

ABYDE. To forbear. Cf. Urry, p. 113.
Considering the best on every side
That fro his lust wer him better *abyde*,
Than do so hie a churlishe wretchidnesse.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

ABYME. An abyss. See *Abime.*

ABYN. Been.
Lord, and thou haddyst byn here, werely
My brother had natt *abyn* ded, I knów well thysse.
Digby Mysteries, p. 104.

ABYSM. An abyss. *Shak.*

ABYT. Abideth; continueth. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3638; Urry's Chaucer, p. 542. Cf. *Abit.*

ABYYD. (1) Stay.
Abyyd, syr emperour, yf thou wylt! *Octovian*, 248.
(2) Suffer.
Hast thou broke my comaundement,
Abyyd ful dere thou schalle. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 91.

AC. But. (*A.-S.*)

ACADEME. An academy. *Shak.*
Come, brave spirits of the realme, &c.
Unshaded of the *academe*.
Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

ACAID. Vinegar. *Howell.*

ACALE. Cold. (*A.-S.*)
And eek he was so sore *acale*,
That he wiste of himselfe no bote.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.
For blood may suffre blood,
Bothe hungry and *a-cale*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ACARNE. The sea-roach. *Kersey.*

A-CAS. By chance. *Sir Tristrem.*

A-CAST. Cast away; lost.
And weneth for to kevere, and ever buth *a-cast*.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.
My purpos is y-failed;
Now is my comfort *a-cast*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 457.

ACATER. A caterer; a purveyor. See Sad Shepherd, ii. 2; Rutland Papers, p. 78.
He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook,
Butler, and steward. *Devil is an Ass*, i. 2.

ACATES. Victuals; provisions purchased. See Hoccleve's Poems, p. 40; Cotgrave, in v. *Pitance.*
I, and all choice that plenty can send in;
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin.
Sad Shepherd, i. 3.

ACATRY. The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.

ACATS. Agates.
Of *acate* and of amatistes and adamants fyne.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 91.

ACAUSE. Because. *Suffolk.* The following Suffolk lines are from Major Moor's MS.
Yow-mussent sing a' Sunday,
Acause it is a sin;
But yeou mah sing a' Monday,
Till Sunday come agin.

ACAWMIN. Coming. *Somerset.*

ACAZDIR. Tin. *Howell.*

ACAZE. Against.
The barons it bispeke, that it nas noȝt wel i-do
Acase the pourveance, vor hii nolde Frenssman non.
Rob. Glouc. p. 535.

ACCABLE. To press down. *Junius.*

ACCAHINTS. Accounts. *Staffordsh.*

ACCENSED. Kindled.
Although thei perceved their company to be *accensed* and inflamed with fury and malice ynough, yet to augment and encrease their madnes, thei cast oyle and pitche into a fyre. *Hall, Henry VII.* f. 41.

ACCEPCION. Reception; acceptation.
Ther is nothing riȝtliche bygunne undir God, bot the emperour ȝive therto favorable *accepcion* and undirfonging. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 4.
There is a second *acception* of the word faith, put either for the whole system of that truth which God hath been pleased to reveal to his Church in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, or some part thereof. *Sanderson's Sermons*, 1689, p. 61.

ACCEPTILATION. A verball acquittance, when the debtour demandeth of the creditour, Doe you acknowledge to have had and received this or that? And the creditour answereth, Yea, I doe acknowledge it. *Minsheu.*

ACCERSE. To call together; to summon. (*Lat.*) See Hall's Union, 1548, Edward IV. f. 26; Henry VII. f. 40.

ACCESS. Augmentation.
Brought thereunto more *accesse* of estimation and reverence than all that ever was done before or since. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 301.

ACCESSE. (1) A fit of any illness. See Florio, in v. *Accesso.* According to Blount, "the *access* of an ague is the approach or coming of the fit;" and "in Lancashire they call the ague itself the access." See *Axes.*
(2) A fever.
A water lilly, whiche dothe remedy
In hote *accesses*, as bokes specify.
Bochas, b. i. c. 16.
For as the grayne of the garnet sleeth
The stronge *acces*, and doth the hote avale.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

ACCESSIVELIE. Accessoriamente, *accessivelie*, by his own seeking. *Florio.*

ACCIDAVY. An affidavit. *North.*

ACCIDE. Sloth; indolence; more especially applied to religious duties. (*Lat.*)
Vayne dole, perplexité, and pryde,
Irkyng of gode and *accide*.
MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.
Swych synne men kalle *accyde*,
Yn Goddys servyse sloghe betyde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.
Accide ys slowthe in Godes servise,
In which y fynde many a vice.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 135.

ACCIDENT. A symptom of illness. *Rider.* The situation of a too confiding girl, when her swain has proved faithless, is sometimes thus politely designated:
"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray."

ACCIDIE. Indolence; sloth.
He hadde an *accidie*,
That he sleep Saterday and Sonday.
Piers Ploughman, p. 99.

ACCIPITRARY. A falconer. *Nash.*

ACCITE. To call; to summon. *Shak.*

ACCLOY. To cram; to clog; to overload; to cloy. Hardyng uses this word very frequently. See his Chronicle, ff. 47, 59, 82, 94, 137, 140, 198.

And who so it doth, full foule himself *accloyeth*,
For office uncommitted ofte annoyeth.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

ACCLOYD. A wound given to a horse in shoeing, by driving a nail into the quick. See Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 414. To accloy originally meant to drive a nail in shoeing a horse. See Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Cotgrave, in v. *Enclouer*.

ACCOAST. To sail coastwise; to approach the coast. *Spenser*.

ACCOIL. To bustle.

About the caudron many cookes *accoyld*,
With hookes and ladles, as need did requyre.
Faerie Queene, II. ix. 30.

ACCOL. To embrace round the neck. See Surrey's Virgil, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACCOLADE. The ceremony of embracing, formerly customary at the creation of knights. *Skinner*.

ACCOLDED. Cold.

When this knyght that was *accolded*,—and hit was grete froste,—and he saw the fyre, he descendide of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 83.

ACCOMBEROUS. Cumbersome; troublesome.

A litil tyme his yeft is agreable,
But ful *accomberous* is the usinge.
Complaint of Venus, 42.

ACCOMBRE. To embarrass; to bring into trouble; to overcome; to destroy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 56, 94; Piers Ploughman, gloss. See *Acombre*.

Nay, knave, yf ye try me by nomber,
I wyll as knavishly you *accomber*.
Playe called the Foure PP.

ACCOMMODATE. A very fashionable word in Shakespeare's time, ridiculed both by him and Ben Jonson, the latter calling it one of "the perfumed terms of the time." The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bardolph's vain attempt to define it in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. Justice Shallow has informed us just previously that it was derived from the Italian *accommodo*.

ACCOMPLICE. A partner, associate, or companion. This word was not formerly applied exclusively in a bad sense. See 1 Hen. VI. v. 2.

ACCOMPLISH. To equip, to dress out, to adorn either in body or mind. See Hen. V. iv. ch.

ACCOMPTE. To tell; to recount.

Syr, to *accompte* you the contynewe of my consayte,
Is from adversyté Magnyfycence to unbynde.
Skelton's Works, i. 305.

ACCONFERMENT. A confirmation. *Rob. Glouc.*

ACCORAGE. To encourage.

But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need.
Faerie Queene, II. ii. 38.

ACCORATH-EARTH. A field; green arable earth. *North*.

ACCORD. Action in speaking, corresponding with the words. See Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

ACCORDABLE. Easy to be agreed. *Minsheu*.

ACCORDAND. Agreeing.

For the resoun of his saule was ay *accordand* with the Godhed for to dye. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 30.

ACCORDANT. Agreeing.

Whiche saying is not *accordaunte* with other writers. *Fabian*, 1559, i. 18.

ACCORDEDEN. Agreed.

Whan my fellows and I weren in that vale, wee weren in gret thought whether that wee dursten putten oure bodyes in aventure, to gon in or non, in the protecciouu of God. And somme of oure fellowes *accordeden* to enter, and somme noght.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 282.

ACCORDING. Granting.

To shew it to this knight, *according* his desire.
Faerie Queene, I. x. 50.

ACCORT. Heedy; wary; prudent. *Minsheu*.

ACCOST. Explained by Cockeram "to appropriate." It occurs in a curious manner in Twelfth Night, i. 3. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it "to trie, to attempt;" Minsheu, to "draw neare unto one;" and the author of the New English Dictionary, 1691, says, "wrestlers do *accost* one another, by joining side to side."

ACCOUNSAYL. To counsel with.

And called him without fail,
And said he wold him *accounsayl*.
Richard Coer de Lion, 2140.

And the thirde sorte haith their flees to be *accounseill* with the howse, and yet the greatest nomber of theym hath no lernynge.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 289.

ACCOUNT. To count; to reckon. *Spenser*. To *account of*, to esteem, as in Tarlton's News out of Purgatory, p. 59.

ACCOUNTANT. Accountable; responsible for. *Shak*.

ACCOUPLE. To join; to couple. See Hall and Bacon, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACCOURTING. Courting. *Spenser*.

ACCOWARD. To make one a coward.

I thought that al the wordes in the world shulde nat have *accowarded* the. *Palsgrave*, f. 137.

ACCOY. To alarm; to daunt; to render diffident, shy, or coy; and sometimes to soothe, to pacify, or make quiet. Spenser frequently uses the word. See *Acoie*. Cf. Peele's Works, iii. 152.

Forsaken wight, she verilie believde
Some other lasse Ulysses had *acoyde*.
Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, arg.

ACCOYNTED. Acquainted. (*Fr.*)

The people, having so graciouse a prince and souverayne lorde as the kinges highnes is, with whom, by the continuance of his regne over them thies 28 yeres, they ought to be so well *accoynted*.
State Papers, i. 475.

ACCRASE. To crush; to destroy.

Fynding my youth myspent, my substance ympayred, my credyth *accrased*, my talent hydden, my follyes laughed att, my rewyne unpytted, and my trewth unemployed. *Queen's Progresses*, i. 21.

ACCREASE. To increase; to augment. See Florio, in v. *Accrescere*.

ACCREW. To increase; to accrue. Spenser uses this word, but without *to* or *from*, which *accrue* now requires.

ACCRIPE. A herb?

Some be browne, and some be whit,
And some be tender as *accripe*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 248.

ACCROCHE. To increase; to gather; to encroach. See Palsgrave, f. 137.

And fyre, whan it to tow approcheth,
Tho him anon the strengthe *accrocheth*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 102.

He never *accroched* treasour nere nor ferre
Towarde hymselfe. *Bochas*, b. v. c. 16.

ACCRUMENT. Increase; addition. *Taylor.*

ACCTECLOTHE. In an old inventory, dated 1586, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 254, mention is made of "*accteclothe* of j. yerd."

ACCUB. The footmark of any animal. *Cockeram.*

ACCUITY. Top; summit.

The cause whie, as telleth autors old,
Is that theire *accuity* is duld with cold.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 77.

ACCURSE. To curse. *Skinner.*

ACCUSE. To discover.

The entrees of the yerde *accuseth*
To him that in the watir museth.
Rom. of the Rose, 1591.

ACCUSTOM. A custom. *Skinner.*

ACCUSTOMED-TO. Acquainted with. *Dorset.*

ACELED. Sealed.

The legat, tho it was *aceled*, wende vorth over se.
Rob. Glouc. p. 517.

ACENTE. Assent. See Rob. Glouc. p. 96; Prompt. Parv. p. 15. The latter work gives the verb *acentyn*, p. 5.

ACENTENDEN. Assented.

The douzze peres *acentenden* ther-to,
To bide til wintor were i-do.
MS. Douce 276, p. 27.

ACERBATE. To make sour; to sharpen.

Tis this, said he, that *acerbates* my woe.
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1637, p. 53.

ACEROTE. Brown bread. *Minsheu.*

ACERTAINED. Confirmed in opinion.

For now I am *acertained* throughly
Of every thing I desired to know.
Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 225.

ACESCENT. Sour. *Arbuthnot.*

ACESE. To cease; to satisfy. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 126.

Al wo and werres he schal *acese*,
And set al reams in rest and pese.
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

And litel thinge yowre nede may *acesen*,
So that nature may have hire sustenaunce.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 295.

ACETHE. This form of *aseth*, q. v., occurs in Prompt. Parv. pp. 5, 182. The quotation given by Mr. Way from Piers Ploughman is scarcely applicable. See *Asseth.*

ACH. Smallage; water-parsley. The word occurs in an old list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, f. 24, explained by the Latin *apium*. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 6, 246; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51, 53; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 280.

ACHAHI. Alum-water. A chemical term. *Howell.*

ACHAMECK. The dross of silver. *Howell.*

A-CHARMED. Delighted.

Ther ben somme that eten chyldren and men, and eteth noon other flesh fro that tyme that thei be *a-charmed* with mannys flesh, for rather thei wolde be deed; and thei be cleped werewolfes, for men shulde be war of hem. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

A-CHARNE. To set on. (*A.-N.*)

That other resoun is whanne thei *a-charneth* in a contré of werre there as batayles have y-be, there thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be honged.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ACHAT. A contract; a bargain. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 362.

Cursed be he, quod the kyng, that the *achat* made.
MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 83.

ACHATES. An agate. *Minsheu.*

ACHATOUR. The person who had the charge of the acatry; the purveyor.

A gentil manciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* mighten take ensemple.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 570.

ACHAUFE. To warm; to make hot. (*A.-N.*)

Whanne the hert hath be xv. dayes at the rutte skarslyche, the bukke bygynneth to *achaufe* hymself and bolne. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

That swollen sorow for to put away,
With softe salve *achaufe* it and defie.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 290.

And be-sete in that settel semlych ryche,
And *achaufed* hym chefly, and thenne his cher mended.
Syr Gawayne, p. 34.

ACHAUNGED. Changed; altered.

Whan the emperice that understod,
Al *achaunged* was hire blod.
The Sevyn Sages, 466.

ACHAYERE. Gere; array.

Scho was frely and fayre,
Wele semyd hir *achayere*.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

ACHE. (1) An ash tree. This seems to be the meaning of it in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 188.

(2) Age.

But thus Godis low and he wil welde,
Even of blod, of goud, of *ache*.
MS. Douce 302, f. 30.

ACHEKID. Choked.

And right anon whan that Theseus sethe
The best *achekid*, he shal on him lepe
To sleen him, or they comin more to hepe.
Leg. of Ariadne, 123.

ACHELOR. Ashler, or hewn stone used for the facings of walls. A contract for building Burnley church, co. York, temp. Henry VIII. specifies "a course of *achelors*." See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Ashlar.*

ACHER. An usher. In Archæologia, xxvi. 278, mention is made of Loys Stacy, "*acher* to the Duke of Burgoine."

ACHES. Convulsions are called "pricking aches" by Rider. It was sometimes used as a dissyllable. See Hudibras, III. ii. 407.

ACHESOUN. Reason; cause. Hearne, gloss. to P. Langtoft, explains it *occasion.*

And all he it dede for traisoun,
King to be was his *achesoun*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 6.

A-CHETYN. To escheat. *Prompt. Parv.*

ACHEVE. To accomplish. Urry reads *achived.*

And through falshed ther lust *acheved*,
Wherof I repent, and am greved.
Rom. of the Rose, 2049.

A-CHOKED. Choked.

For he was *a-choked* anon,
And toward the dethe he drouzh.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

ACHON. Each one.

The lady tok her maydenys *achon*,
And wente the way that scho badde er gon.
Launfal, 1018.

ACHORN. An acorn. *Chesh.*

ACHRAS. A wild choak-pear. *Kersey.*

ACHWYN. To shun; to avoid. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also, "*achuynge*, or beynge ware, *precavens, vitans.*"

ACISE. Assizes. In Archæologia, xvii. 291, it is used in the sense of assize.

Ther he sette his owne *aeise*,
And made baillifs, and justices.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1423.

ACK. To mind; to regard. *North.*

ACKE. But. (*A.-S.*)

Acke that ne tel thou no man
For the sothe thou hast i-founde.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ACKELE. To cool.

But verray love is vertue as I fele,
For verray love may freile desire *ackele*.
Courte of Love, 1076.

ACKER. (1) A ripple on the surface of the water. So explained in the Craven dialect, but Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, has "*aker* of the sea, whiche preventeth the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*," a more precise definition, *preventeth* being of course used in the sense of *precedeth*. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 8, *akyr* occurs with the same Latin that Huloet gives. See *Eager*, and *Higre*, ramifications of the same term, which appear to be applied to commotions of more violence that the generality of Huloet's explanations necessarily implies. Mr. Way has a good note on this word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 8, and makes the following extract from MS. Cott. Titus A. xxiii. f. 49:

Wel know they the roume yf it a-ryse,
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde, [wytstonde.
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd
This roume in thoccian of propre kynde,
Wytoute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
But when and where in every regioun
It regnethe, he moste have inspectioun;
For in viage it may bothe haste and tary,
And unavised thereof, al myscary.

This extract scarcely bears out Mr. Way's opinion as to the extended meaning of the word *aker*. The third line probably refers to the *reume*, or tide, and merely means to express the great and then necessary importance of the tide to navigation, not any particular commotion or current implied in *aker*. Jamieson has *aiker*, "the motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast," which is similar to the meaning of the word in Craven. Lily mentions the *agar*, but this seems to be the *higre*, not in the sense of a tide, but a sea-monster. See Nares, in v. *Agar*. But, after all, it may mean the double tide, called by Dryden the *eagre*. The word *acker* is also used as a verb in the north, to curl, as the water does with wind. See Carlyle's Hero Worship, p. 30, who says the word is still applied, on the river Trent, to a kind of eddying twirl when the river is flooded, which is often extremely dangerous to the bargemen.

(2) Fine mould. *North.*

(3) An acre; a field. *Yorksh.*

ACKERSPRIT. Said of potatoes, when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them. *Chesh.* See *Acrospire*. It is also used among masons and stone-getters, in reference to stone which is of a flinty or metallic quality, and difficult to work.

ACKERY. Abounding with fine mould, applied to a field. *North.*

ACKETOUN. A quilted leathern jacket, worn under the mail armour; sometimes used for the armour itself. (*A.-N.*)

Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys *acketoun*. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1175.

ACKNOWN. Acknowledged. *North.* See Harington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 418; Lambard's Per. of Kent, 1596, p. 461; Supp. to Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 75.

ACKSEN. Ashes. *Wilts.* This form of the word occurs in Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ACKWARDS. When a beast lies backwards, and cannot rise. See the glossary prefixed to the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 89.

ACLIT. Adhered together. *Devon.*

ACLITE. Awry. *North.*

ACLOYE. To cloy; to overload; to overrun. See *Accloy*; Wright's Political Songs, p. 335; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 201.

And told hym all the cas unto the end,
How her contrey was grevously *acloyed*
Wyth a dragon venoms and orible of kend.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 55.

A-CLUMSID. Benumbed with cold. *Wickliffe.*

ACME. Mature age.

He must be one that can instruct your youth,
And keep your *acme* in the state of truth.
Ben Jonson's Stap. of Newes, prol.

ACOATHED. Rotten or diseased in the liver, as sheep. *Dorset.*

A-COCK-HORSE. Triumphant. See Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 265. A somewhat slang expression, not quite obsolete.

ACOIE. To make quiet.

Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce
Of Bialacoil, his most joie,
Whiche all his painis might *acoie*.
Rom. of the Rose, 3564.

ACOILD. Congealed. (*A.-N.*)

Al to michel thou art afoild;
Now thi blod it is *acoild*. *Gy of Warwike*, p 20.

ACOILE. See Level-coil, a game which is mentioned by Brome, under the title of *levell Acoile*. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 215, note.

ACOLD. (1) Cold. Dr. Forman, in his Autobiography, MS. Ashmole 208, informs us that when his master "was *acold*, he wold goe and carry his faggots up into a lofte till he was hote."

Thus lay this povere in gret distresse,
Acolde and hungrid at the gate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 183.

(2) In the following quotation, which is put into

Joseph's mouth after he had made the discovery of the Virgin Mary's presumed guilt, Mr. Sharp explains *acold*, called; but the ordinary interpretation, as given above, will suit the context, implying that his powers were impaired.

Husebond, in feythe, and that *acold*.

Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 87.

ACOLDYNG. Getting cold.

The syknesse of the world thou schalt kn we by charyté *acoldyng*, and elde of hys feblenesse.

Wimbleton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 24.

ACOLED. Cooled. This is the reading of the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, the other being *akelde*. See Hearne's edition, p. 442.

ACOLEN. To embrace. (*A.-N.*)

Then *acoles* he the knyȝt, and kysses hym thryes,
As saverly and sadly as he hem sette couthe.

Syr Gawayne, p. 71.

ACOMBRE. To encumber; to trouble. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 26; Depos. of Rich. II. pp. 29, 30; Skelton's Works, i. 298; Kyng Alisaunder, 8025; Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Chaucer, Cant. T. 510; Piers Ploughman, p. 31.

Acombred was he for to here
Aske of so mony lettres sere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

A-COMELYD. Enervated with cold. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also the form *a-clommyde*, which would connect it perhaps with the provincial term *clamm'd*.

ACON. Aix la Chapelle.

At *Acon* it was brought to pas,
As by myne auctor tried it was.

Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

ACONICK. Poisonous. *Rider.*

ACOP. Conical; ending in a point.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop*. *Alchemist;* ii. 6.

ACOPUS. Either a herb or stone, introduced by Middleton, in the Witch, as an ingredient for a charm. See his Works, iii. 327.

ACORDAUNT. Agreeing. (*A.-N.*)

Suche thynge whereof a man may lere,
That to vertu is *acordaunt*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ACORDEND. Agreeing. (*A.-N.*)

Nowe myght thou here next sqwend
Whiche to this vyce is *acordend*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.

ACORE. To sorrow; to grieve. (*A.-N.?*)

Ich am a man: ich schal go fifore:
Thou ne auȝtest nowȝt mi doȝ *acore*.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 112.

At Glouccstre he deide, ac eir nadde he non:
That *acorede* al this lond; and ys men echon.

Rob. Glouc. p. 75.

ACORSE. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

Callede hem caytyves
Acorsed for evere. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.
Acorsed beo that me bar.
And the tyme that ich was i-bore.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 107.

A-CORSY. To bury.

Deus laudem it is y-clepud;
This salme the quene radde
For to *a-corsey* here brother body,
And alle that him ladde.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ACORYE. Same as *Acore*, q. v.

Bu a peyre of a mare, other thou ssalt be *acorye* sore. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 390

Art thou, he seide, on of thulke?
Thou it schalt *acorie* sore! *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 122.

ACOST. On the side. (*A.-N.*)

No schal [scape] non of this ost:
Siweth me thus al *acost*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2144.
Forth thal passeth this lond *acost*
To Clarence with alle her ost.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 281.

ACOUNTRE. An encounter.

With hard *acountres* hym agayne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 106.

The *acountre* of hem was so strong,
That mani dyed ther among.

Gy of Warwike, p. 291.

ACOUPE. To blame; to accuse; to inculpate. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 544.

Alle ys pryde and vanyté,
Of al shalt thou *acouped* be.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

ACOUPEMENT. An accusation. (*A.-N.*)

Withouten answere to *acoupement*.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 109.

ACOUPYNG. An onset.

At the *acoupyng* the knijtes [speres] either brak on
Swiftli with here swerdes swinge thei togeder. [other,

William and the Werwolf, p. 124.

ACOVERD. Recovered.

Belisent, withouten lesing,
Acoverd and undede her eyin.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 315.

ACOW. Crooked; obliquely; awry. *North.*

A-COYNTEDE. Made his acquaintance.

Heo *a-coyntede* hym anon, and bicomen frendes gode,
Bothe for here prowes, and for heo were of on blode.

Rob. Glouc. p. 15.

ACOYSYNG. Accusing.

He is forth brought, and the kyng
Geveth him *acoysyng*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3973.

ACQUEYNT. Quenched.

The more that my herte drynketh
The more I may, so that me thynketh
My thurst shall never be *acqueynt*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 129.

ACQUILL. A term in hunting. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. It was applied to the buck and doe, the male and the female fox, and all vermin, and corresponds to the French term *enquiller* or *aquiller*, a form of *accuellir*, for which see Roquefort, in v. It is nearly synonymous with the more modern word *imprime*, which was afterwards applied to unharbouring the hart. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 26.

ACQUIST. An acquisition. *Milton.* Skinner has it as a verb, explained by *acquirere*.

ACQUIT. Acquitted. *Spenser.*

ACQUITE. To requite.

O, how ill dost thou *acquite* the love I beare thee, and that which, for thy sake, I do nowe forsake!

The Shepherdess Felismena, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 28.

ACQUITTANCE. (1) Acquaintance. *Skinner.*

(2) A receipt. *North.*

(3) Requital. See Othello, iv. 2. It is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of "to procure an acquittance, to acquit." See Richard III. iii. 7.

ACQUYSE. To acquire.

Late to go to rest, and erly for to ryse,
Honour and goodes dayly to *acquyse*.
Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 231.

ACRASED. Crazed. *Grafton.*

ACRE. (1) A field. The word at first signified not a determined quantity of land, but any open ground, especially a wide campagne; and that sense of it seems preserved in the names of places, as Castle-acre, West-acre, in co. Norf. See *Aker*; Kennett's Glossary, p. 4; MS. Lansd. 1033; Gloss. to P. Langt. p. 518-21.

Pope with alle the rechesse, and *akres*, als thei wonnen
Thorgh ther douhtinesse, the lond thorgh thei ronnen. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 115.

(2) An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance. *Cowell.*

ACRE-DALE. Lands in a common field, in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or lesser quantities. *North.*

ACREME. Ten acres of land. A law term.

ACRE-MEN. Husbandmen. (*Dut.*)

The foules up, and song on bough,
And *acre-men* yede to the plough. *Lay le Freine*, 176.

ACRES. The town so called?

Armede hym in a actone, with orfraecz fulle ryche,
Aboven one that a jeryne of *Acres* owte over.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

ACRE-SHOT. A kind of local land-tax, or charge.

The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-reeves, out of the common *acre-shot*, assessed within every of the said towns. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 275.

ACRESTAFF. The plough-staff. *Huloet.* Howell translates it *le curoir du coutre.* See also Cotgrave, in v. *Curette.*

ACROKE. Crooked.

Who so byldeth after every man his howse, hit schalle stonde *acroke*. *MS. Douce* 52.

ACROOK'D. Crooked; awry. *Yorksh.*

ACROSPIRE. When unhoused grain, exposed to wet weather, sprouts at both ends, it is said to *acrospire*. According to Kersey, the *acrospyre* of corn is "that part which shoots out towards the smaller end of the seed." (*Gr.*)

Other will have the sprit drowned, and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an *aerospire*.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 304.

ACROSS. (1) A kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

(2) On cross.

When other lovers in arms *across*,
Rejoice their chief delight.
Surrey's Complaint of Absence.

ACROSTIC. Crossed on the breast.

Agreed: but what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes from the Family?
Middleton's Works, ii. 179.

ACROTCH. To take up; to seize. *Huloet.*

ACSEDE. Asked. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng Alesandre *acsede*
Hwan sall that be. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 30.

ACT. To behave; to conduct. *Essex.*

ACTÆON. Shakespeare has a classical allusion in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, applying this name to a cuckold. The commentators have not noticed that Blount remarks it is so used "in a waggish sense."

ACTE. The sea-shore; also, the elder tree. *Phillips.*

ACTILLY. Actually. *Tim Bobbin.*

ACTIOUS. Active.

He knows you to be *eager* men, martial men, men of good stomacks, very hot shots, very *actious* for valour, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting.
Webster's Works, ii. 296.

ACTON. A leather jacket sometimes worn under a coat of mail; a kind of tunic. See *Acketoun.*

His acton it was all of blacke,
His hewberke and his sheelde. *Sir Cauline.*
To Jerusalem he did hym lede,
His *actone* and his other wede.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 96.

ACTOURES. Governors; keepers. (*Lat. Med.*) See glossary to Baber's ed. of Wickliffe, in v.

ACTRESSES. In explanation of numerous passages in our old plays, it may be well to observe that actresses were not generally introduced into English theatres till after the Restoration. In Shakespeare's time the female characters were personated by boys. There is a curious letter on this subject in MS. Tanner 77. It would appear from the following anecdote, written in a copy of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, that this practice was continued to a later period:

It is said the fleet which went for the queen [of Charles II.] stayed six weeks at Lisbon, without any reason given. Some suppose a change in the queen's person was the cause; to which William Davenant alluded when the king, one night at the play, was impatient to have the play begin,—"Sire," said Davenant, "*they are shaving the Queen!*"

ACTUATE. To put into action; to produce. See the Roman Actor, iv. 2; Florio, in v. *Attuare.*

ACTURE. Action.

Love made them not; with *acture* they may be,
Where neither party is nor true nor kind.
A Lover's Complaint, p. 240.

ACUATE. Sharpened. (*Lat.*)

Gryndyng with vynegar tyll I was fatygate,
And also with a quantyté of spyces *acuate*.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 191.

ACUMBRE. To encumber; to worry. (*A.-N.*)

And but thou sone amende the,
Tharfor mayst thou *acumbred* be.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36.

Gii of Warwike mi name is;
Ivel ich am *acumbred* y-wis.
Gy of Warwike, p. 217.

ACUNTRED. Encountered. (*A.-N.*)

So kenli thei *acuntred* at the coupyng to-gadere,
That the knizt spere in speldes al to-schivered.
William and the Werwolf, p. 130.

ACURE. A chemical term, applied to a drug when its power is increased by the addition of some other. *Kersey.*

ACURSEN. To curse (*A.-S.*)

Which is lif that oure Lord
In alle lawes *acurseth*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.

ACYCE. Assize. *Ritson.*

A-CYDENANDYS. Aside; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.* The King's College MS. reads *acydnaunde*, and Pynson's edition *acydenam.*

A-CYNEN. To assign. *Prompt. Parv.*

ACYSE. Manner; custom.

An halyday fyl; as ys the *acyse*,
Men to go to Goddys servyse.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 81.

And of these berdede bukkes also,
Wyth hémself thy moche mysdo,
That bevo Crysten mennys *acyse*,
And haunte al the newe gyse.
MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.

AD. Hath.

Lo, hou he *ad* me to-rent,
Mi bodi and mi face i-schent.
The Seuyn Sages, 489.

ADACTED. Driven in by force. *Minsheu.*

ADAFFED. Daunted. Junius refers to this word in Chaucer. Urry reads *adassid*, q. v.

ADAM. (1) The following is one of the most common early English proverbs, and John Ball took it as a text for one of his revolutionary sermons. See Wright's Songs and Carols, song i.

When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

(2) A serjeant, or bailiff, was jocularly so called. See the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, "Not that *Adam* that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison."

ADAM-AND-EVE. The bulbs of *orchis maculata*, which have a fancied resemblance to the human figure. *Craven.*

ADAMANT. The magnet; the loadstone. Early writers frequently use it in this sense, and occasionally the Latin *adamas* is so interpreted, but not in Prompt. Parv. p. 6, where the synonyme is "precyowse stone," meaning of course the diamond. Cf. Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

ADAMATE. To love dearly. *Minsheu.*

ADAM-BELL. A northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Percy has a ballad concerning him.

With loynes in canvass bow-case tyde,
Where arrowes stick with mickle pride:
Like ghosts of *Adam Bell*, and Clymme,
Sol sets for fear they'l shoot at him.
D'Avenant's Works, ed. 1673, p. 291.

ADAMITES. A sect of enthusiasts who are said to have imitated the nakedness of Adam in their public assemblies. They are alluded to in the Merry Beggars, ii. 1.

ADAM'S-ALE. Water. *Var. dial.* Jamieson gives *Adam's-wine*, a similar phrase current in Scotland.

ADAM'S-APPLE. A kind of citron. *Gerard.* The nob in a man's throat is also called by this name.

ADAM'S-FLANNEL. White mullein. It may have obtained this name, says Carr, from the soft white hairs, with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides. *Craven.*

ADANT. Daunt; quench; mitigate.

Ageyns heom thy wrathe *adant*,
Gef heom mercy and pes heom graunt.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2053.

ADARNECH. Colour like gold. *Howell.*

ADARNED. Ashamed. *Coles.*

ADARRIS. The flower of sea-water. *Howell.*

ADASE. To dazzle.

My clere and shynynge eyen were all *adased* and derked. *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

The glittring therof wold have made every man's eyes so *adased*, that no man should have spied his falshed, and founden out the trouth.
Sir T. More's Workes, p. 459.

ADASSID. Dazzled; put out of countenance.

Beth not *adassid* for your innocence,
But sharpely take on you the governaile.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 106.

ADAUDS. In pieces. *Yorksh.* To rive all *adauds*, i.e. to tear all in pieces. See Kennett's MS. Glossary, the glossary at the end of The Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo, York, 1697, p. 89, and the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ADAUNT. (1) To tame. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. pp. 61, 372; MS. Cott. Nero A. x. f. 41.

His flesshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse, but that the wantonesse of his wombe with travaile and fastyng he *adaunteth*, and in ridyng and goyng travayleth myghteliche his youthe.
Rob. Glouc. p. 402.

(2) To daunt. *Daniel.*

ADAUNTRELEY. Same as *avauntlay*, q. v.

At last he upstarted at the other side of the water, which we call soil of the hart, and there other huntsmen met him with an *adauntreley*.
Hawkins' Engl. Drom. iii. 230.

ADAW. To be daunted. *Spenser.*

ADAWE. (1) To awake. Palsgrave has, "I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne drawcth towardes his rysyng;" and, "I adawe one out of a swounde." Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 1126.

But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe,
He may not sodenly wel taken kepe
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly,
Til that he be *adawed* verayly.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 10274.

For this is Spica with hire bryȝt spere,
That toward evene, at mydnyȝt and at morwe,
Downe fro hevene *adaweth* al oure sorowe.
Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73.

(2) Down. The MS. Bodl. 415, f. 26, reads "do adawe," in the following passage. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 294.

Eutycyus the abbot, hys felawe,
Herd sey hys bere was so *adawe*.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 27.

(3) To kill; to execute.

Some wolde have hym *adawe*,
And some sayde it was not lawe.
Richard Coer de Lion, 973.

ADAY. In the daytime.

For what thing William wan *aday* with his bowe,
Were it fethered foul, or foure-foted best.
William and the Werwolf, p. 8.

ADAYS. A shorter form of the common phrase "now-a-days." *East Anglia.* In the following passage it probably means the same as *aday*, q. v.

What useth the eorl *adayes*?
Hontes he ar revayes?
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 85.

ADAZ. An addice. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

ADDE. Had.

And he byhet hym and ys al Kent ver and ner,
Al that Hengyst *adde* wule wythe kynges daye
Vortyger. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 221.

ADDEEM. To think; to judge; to determine. (*A.-S.*)

And for revengement of those wrongfull smarts,
Which I to others did inflict afore,
Addeem'd me to endure this penaunce sore.
Faerie Queene, VI. viii. 22.

ADDER-BOLT. The dragon fly. *Var. dial.*

ADDER-SAY. I dare say. *Yorksh.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. A plant mentioned by Gerard, of which the generic name is *cynosorchis*. See his Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 205.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. A description of this common plant is in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 404. [*Gerard.*

ADDER-WORT. The bistort or snake-weed.

ADDICE. (1) An addled egg. *Huloet.*

(2) An adze or axe. This is a common form of the word. Nares quotes Lyly's Mother Bombie.

ADDICT. Addicted.

To studies good *addict* of comely grace.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 175.

ADDITION. A title given to a man over and above his first, or Christian, and surname, showing his rank, occupation, &c. or alluding to some exploit or achievement. A law term, frequently occurring in Shakespeare.

ADDIWISSEN. Had I known it. *North.* An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Yorkshire, ii. 315. It seems to be merely a corruption of the very common old method of expressing repentance for any hasty action, *had I wist*, had I known the consequences. The following extracts give forms of the phrase very close to the provincial term.

This dredfule ded I drawe me tylle,
And alle ys tornyd to *addwoyst*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.

Addiwoyst yt wylle not bee. *Ibid.* f. 51.

ADDLE. (1) To earn. *North.* Forby says "to earn, to profit gradually." It occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 195. See *Adyld.*

With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay,
I *addle* my ninepence every day.
Richard of Dalton Dale.

(2) "To addle his shoon" is said in the North of a horse that falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other. In the South, when a horse does so, he is said to "earn a gallon of oats."

(3) To grow; to thrive. *East.*

Where ivye embraseth the tree very sore,
Kill ivye, or tree else will *addle* no more.
Tusser's Five Hundred Points, 1573, f. 47.

(4) A swelling with matter in it. *Somerset.*

(5) Labourer's wages. *Yorksh.*

ADDLE-HEADED. Stupid; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*

ADDLE-PATE. A foolish person. *Kent.*

ADDLE-PLOT. A person who spoils any amusement. *South.*

ADDLE-POOL. A pool or puddle, near a dunghill, for receiving the fluid from it. *South.*

ADDLINGS. Earnings from labour. *Yorksh.*

ADDOLORATE. To grieve. See Florio, in v. *Dolorare.*

ADDOUBED. Armed; accoutred. (*A.-N.*)

Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and shew himself to his charge.
Sidney's Arcadia, p. 277.

ADDOULSE. To sweeten. This term occurs in the dictionaries of Minsheu and Howell. See *Adulce.*

ADDRESS. To prepare for anything; to get ready. (*Fr.*) A very common use of the word in our old dramatists.

ADE. To cut a deep gutter across ploughed land. *Salop.*

ADEC. A vinegar milk. *Howell.*

ADECOUE. On oath. Perhaps an error of the scribe in the following passage, the other MSS. reading *a-vowe.*

By a token thou me troue,
I breke a solem *adecoue*.
Robson's Romances, p. 8.

ADELANTADO. The king's lieutenant of a country, or deputy in any important place of charge. Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 241; Minsheu, in v. It is a Spanish word.

ADELE. Added; annexed. So explained in the glossary to Urry's Chaucer. It should be two words, *a dele*, a portion.

ADEMAND. The loadstone. This form of the word occurs in Maundevile's Travels, p. 161.

ADENT. To fasten. *Minsheu.*

ADENYD. Dinned; stunned.

I was *adenyd* of that dynt,
Hit stoned me and mad me stont
Styl out of my steven. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 12.

ADEPCION. An acquirement. (*Lat.*)

In the *adepcion* and obteynyng of the garland, I being seduced and provoked by sinister counsail and diabolical temptacion, did commyt a facynorous and detestable acte. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 30.

ADEQUATE. To make even or equal. *Minsheu.*

ADERCOP. A spider. More generally written *attercop*, q. v. Araneus, an *adercop*, or a spynner.—*Stanbrigii Vocabula*, sig. d. ii. Palsgrave has *addircop*. See Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ADES. An addice. *Kennett.*

ADEWEN. To moisten; to bedew.

Thy gracious shourys lat reyne in habundaunce,
Upon myn herte t'*adewen* every veyne.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 251.

The hie hevynes doth your grace *adewe*.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 174.

ADGE. An addice. *North.*

ADHIB. A name given to the herb eyebright, in Dr. Thomas More's MS. additions to Ray.

ADHIBITE. To admit. In the following example it perhaps ought to be *adhibited*. Cf. Rhomeo and Julietta, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 89.

To which counsaill there were *adhibite* very fewe, and they very secrete. *Hall, Edward V.* f. 13.

ADHORT. To advise; to exhort.

Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to builde houses for themselves.
Stow's Survay of London, ed. 1598, p. 4.

ADIHTETH. Adihteth him, i.e. fits himself with.

Adihteth him a gay wenche of the newe jet.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 329.

ADIN. Within. *Sussex.*

ADIR. Either.

It is agreid that the said Thomas Wrangwysh and William Welles shalbe captens of the soghers for the said cite, and that *adir* of them shall have iiij. *s.* of the day. *Davis's York Records*, p. 155.

ADIT. A sough or level in a mine, generally made for drawing off water. *Derbysh.*

ADJOYNATE. Joined.

Two semely princes, together *adjoynate*,
In all the world was none theim like alowed.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 154.

ADJOYNAUNTES. Those who are contiguous. The adjective *adjoynaunte* occurs in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 192.

Sought and practised waies and meanes how to joine himself with forein princes, and to greve and hurte his neighbors and *adjoynauntes* of the realme of England. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 53.

ADJOYNT. A person joined with another; a companion, or attendant. See Daniel's Civ. Wars, iv. 69, quoted by Nares.

ADJUMENT. Help; succour. *Miege.*

ADJUNCT. United with; immediately consequent. See King John, iii. 3, and Richardson, in v. *Adjoin.*

ADJUTE. To assist; to help. See Ben Jonson, as quoted by Richardson, in v.

ADJUTORIES. The arm bones. *Vigo tr.*

ADJUVANT. Assisting. See Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 109, for an instance of the word, the same with that taken by Richardson from Howell, Dict. in v. *Adjute.*

ADLANDS. Those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedges. *Salop.* [Headlands?]

ADLE. (1) Unsound; unwell. *East.*

(2) To addle; to earn. Skinner and Kennett give this as a Lincolnshire form of the word.

ADMERALLYS. Commanders. See *Admiral.*

He sende after lordyngys,
Fyftene *admerallys* and kyngys,
And armyd *them to fyght*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

ADMIRABLIST. Most admirable. Accented on the antepenult. *Yorksh.*

ADMIRAL. This word, which the reader will find under other forms, did not always imply its present acceptation, but a Saracen commander, sometimes a king. According to Kennett, the term admiral was not introduced before the latter end of the reign of Edward I. See his Glossary, 1816, in v. *Marinarius*; and *Admyrold*; Richard Coer de Lion, 5042; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38. Robert of Gloucester has the form *amrayl.* See Hearne's Gloss. in v. According to some, the word was obtained in the wars with the Saracens of Spain, from *Emir-alma*, or emir of the water, which readily resolves itself into the other word. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Introd. p. cxcv.

ADMIRATIVE. Minsheu calls the note of admiration, the *admirative* point.

ADMISSION. An *admission*, as when a prince doth avow another prince to be under his protection. *Hollyband.*

ADMITTANCE. In general the same as *admission*, but used by Shakespeare in the sense of custom, privilege, or prerogative of being admitted into the presence of great personages, Ford tells Falstaff he is a gentleman "of great *admittance*." See the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

ADMONISHMENT. Admonition. *Shak.*

ADMOVE. To move to. (*Lat.*)

ADMYROLD. A Saracen commander, or king.

Tho spec on *admyrold*,
Of wordes he wes swythe bold. *Kyng Horn*, 95.

ADNOTE. To note; to observe. (*Lat.*)

In this matcir to bee *adnoted*,
What evyl counsell withe pryncys maye induce.
Brit. Bibl. iv. 204.

ADNUL. To annul.

Shal utterly stonde voide and *adnullid*, accordyng to the olde custume therof hadde and made.
MS. Bodl. e Mus. 229.

ADNYCHELL. To annihilate. See an instance of this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 202.

ADO. (1) Done; finished. *Somersetsh.*

(2) To do.

I wol that thei togithir go,
And done al that thei han *ado*.
Romaunt of the Rose, 5090.

ADON. (1) Adonis. Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 722.

For thilke love thou haddest to *Adon*,
Have pitee on my bitter teres smert.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2226.

(2) Done away. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 29.

And what with Venus, and othir oppression
Of Housis, Mars his venime is *adon*.
Leg. of Hypermn. 32.

ADONNET. A devil. *North.* In Yorkshire one sometimes hears the saying, "Better be in with that *adonnet* than out."

ADOORS. At doors; at the door.

But when he sawe her goe forth *adores*, he hasted after into the streate. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,
Your lordship was so studiously employed in,
When ye came out *a-doors*?
Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

ADOPTIOUS. Adopted. See All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1. The commentators do not furnish another instance of the word.

ADORAT. A chemical weight of four pounds. *Phillips.*

ADORE. To adorn. See the Faerie Queene, IV. xi. 46; Beaumont and Fletcher, quoted by Nares in v.

ADORNE. (1) To adore.

The sonne, the moone, Jubiter and Saturne,
And Mars the God of armes they dyd *adorne*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 55

(2) Adorning; ornament. *Spenser.*

ADOTE. To doat; to grow silly.

It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otherwhile of love *adotid*,
And so by-whaped and assotid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

ADOUNE. Below; down. (*A.-S.*)
So lette thy grace to me discende adoune.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.
And when the gospel ys y-done,
Ayayn thou myȝth knele *adown*.
Constitutions of Masonry, p. 35.

ADOUTED. Feared; redoubted. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 69.
He was corajous and gode knight,
And michel *adouted* in everich fight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

ADOYNGE. Going on.
Alle the whyle the turnement was *adoynge*, she was with Quene Guenever, and ever the Quene asked her for what cause she came into that countrey.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 361.

ADPOYNTE. To appoint. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 194.

ADRAD. Afraid; frightened. (*A.-S.*)
The lady wase nevyr so *adrad*,
Into the hale sche hym lad.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 13.

ADRAMING. Churlish. *Kersey.*

A-DRAWE. (1) To draw away; to withdraw.
Awey fro hem he wold *a-drawe*,
Yf that he myght. *Octovian*, 337.

(2) To draw. In the Dorset dialect we have *a-draen*, drawing.
The ȝeant, tho he sey hym come, bygan ys mace *adrawe*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 207.

ADREAMT. Dosing. This is the provincial meaning of the word in Oxfordshire, and probably other counties. "You see, ma'am, all this time she is *adreamt*, between sleeping and waking," applied to an infant. The phrase "I was adream'd," for "I dreamt," occurs in the City Night-Cap, act iv. Cf. Webster's Works, i. 139.
I was even now *adream'd* that you could see with either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy, and I hope to find it true.
Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 94.

ADREDE. To dread.
So mighti strokes ther wer given,
That strong schaftes al to-driven;
No was ther non in that ferrede,
That of his lif him might *adrede*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 47.
Ganhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan *adrede*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 288.

ADRELWURT. The herb federfew. This name occurs in an early list of plants, in MS. Harl. 978.

ADRENCHEN. To drown. (*A.-S.*)
The see the shal *adrenche*,
Ne shal hit us of-thenche. *Kyng Horn*, 109.

ADRENT. Drowned. See Rob. Glouc. pp. lxxxiv. 39, 384.

ADRESSID. Dressed; clothed.
Of vayne glorye excuse me,
That y ne have for love be
The bettre *adressid* and arayed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.
How here ȝelow heer was tressid,
And hire atire so wel *adressid*. *Ibid.* f. 225.

ADREST. Dressed; adorned. *Somersetsh.*

ADREYNTE. Drowned. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 1486; Piers Ploughman, p. 198; Gesta Romanorum, p. 104; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229; Minot's Poems pp. 58, 60, 62.
So that he gan to swymme forth,
Over for to wende;
Ac his mester so evele he couthe,
That he *adreynte* atte ende.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ADRIANE. Ariadne.
The plaint of Dejanire and Hermion,
Of *Adriane* and Ysiphilee.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4487.

ADRIHE. Aside; behind. See Jamieson, in v. *Adreich.*
The kyngis douȝter whiche this syȝe,
For pure abaschement drow hire *adrihe*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112.
The kyngys douȝter woche this syȝt,
For pure abasschyde drow hyre *adryȝt*.
Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

A-DRINK. Drunk. See the example quoted under *Amorwe.*

A-DROGH. Drew away. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 241.

ADRONQUE. Drowned. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 430.
Tho fond hute hise sonde
Adronque by the stronde. *Kyng Horn*, 988.

ADROP. A species of aurichalc, mentioned by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. Ashmole alludes to it in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 135, 151, 333.

A-DROWE. Drew. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 307.
Hure swordes than thay *a-drowe*,
That wern scharp y-grounde.
MS. Ashmole 38, f. 30

ADROWED. Dried. *Devon.*

ADRY. Thirsty. † *Var. dial.*

A-DRYE. To bear; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)
In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyȝt,
Were he never so welle y-dyȝt,
That hys stroke myȝt *a-drye*,
But he schulde hyt sore abye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 218.

ADULABLE. Easy to be flattered. *Minsheu.*

ADULCE. To sweeten. (*Lat.*)
Not knowing this, that Jove decrees
Some mirth, t'*adulce* man's miseries.
Herrick's Works, ii. 47.

ADULTERATE. Adulterous; false. Often used in the latter general seme, without any reference to adultery. Cf. Richard III. iv. 4; Comedy of Errors, ii. 2; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 240; Rider's Dict. in v. *Adulterine* for *adulterous* occurs in the Mirour for Magistrates, p. 85.

ADUN. Down. Cf. Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 55.
Sleilich is this vers i-seid,
Hit wer harme *adun* i-leid. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 175.

ADUNATION. Union. *Taylor.*

ADUNCITY. Crookedness. *Rider.*

ADURE. To burn. *Bacon.*

ADUSTON. Adustion. This form of the word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 11.

ADUTANTE. Fine?
With ther coppentante
They loke *adutante*. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 429.

ADVANCE. To grace; to give a lustre to. See Timon of Athens, i. 2.

ADVANCERS. The second branches of a buck's horn. See the Lexicon Tetraglotton of Howell, and *Avanters*.

ADVAUNT. A boast.

> And if ye wyn, make none *adveaunt*,
> For you are sure of one yll servaunte.
> *Playe called the foure PP.*

ADVAUNTOUR. A boaster. *Palsgrave.*

ADVAYLE. Profit; advantage.

> In any wise to do,
> For lucre or *advayle*,
> Ageynst thyr kyng to rayle.
> *Skelton's Works*, ii. 432.

ADVENTAYLE. The open and moveable portion of the helmet which covered the mouth, for the purpose of respiration.

> Hys *adventayle* he gan unlace,
> Hys hed he smoot of yn the place. *Octovian*, 1153.

ADVERE. To turn to.

> And doo then accompte their good service had clerely out of rememberaunce, whiche stirreth theym and others, for drede and their awne securities, to *advere* in maner in way of allegiaunce to th Erle of Kyldare, omyttyng wele nigh their hole ductie to the Kingis Highnes. *State Papers*, ii, 168.

ADVERSACYON. Contention.

> Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,
> Hym and his men to kepe frome all *adversacyon*.
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 55.

ADVERSE. Be unpropitious.

> And seeyde how that was a presage,
> Touchende unto that other Perse,
> Of that fortune him schulde *adverse*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 73.

ADVERSER. An adversary.

> Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars agaynste me say that they hard Prate saye that I shuld call my very god lorde Chauncellour knave.
> *Archæologia*, xxiii. 46.

ADVERSION. Attention.

> The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
> On something else. *More's Phil. Poems*, p. 294.

ADVERTACYONNE. Information.

> Of your good herts I have *advertacyonne*,
> Where thorow in sowle holl made ye be.
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 106.

ADVERTASH'D. Advertised. *North.*

ADVERTENCE. Attention.

> Although the body sat emong hem there,
> Her *advertence* is alwaie ellis-where.
> *Troilus and Creseide*, iv. 698.

ADVERTISEMENT. Admonition. This is the original meaning of the word in prefatory notices. Cf. Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 46.

ADVEST. To put a person in possession. See Cotgrave, in v. *Adheriter*, *Advestir*.

ADVISEMENT. Consideration.

> Thereto, if you respect their position, they are situat in maner of a circle or ring, having an huge lake or portion of the sea in the middest of them, which is not without perill to such as with small *advisement* enter into the same.
> *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 33.

ADVITE. Adult. (*Lat.*)

> Fyrste such persones, beyng nowe *advite*, that is to saye, passed their chyldehoode, as wel in maners as in yeres *Sir Thos. Elyot's Governor*, p. 85.

ADVOCACIES. Lawsuits. (*A.-N.*)

> Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
> Is now about eftsonis for to plete,
> And bringin on you *advocacies* new?
> *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 1469.

ADVOCAS. Lawyers; advocates.

> As shameful deth as herte can devise,
> Come to thise juges and hir *advocas*.
> *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 12225.

ADVOCATION. Pleading. *Shak.*

ADVOCATRICE. A female advocate. *Elyot.*

ADVOID. To avoid; to leave; to quit. "*Void* the bar" is a phrase still used by the crier at the courts in Westminster Hall. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198; Hall, Henry IV. f. 27; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 83.

ADVOUCH. To avouch.

> Yet because it hath beene by us experimented, and found out to be true, we maie the better *advouch* it. *Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 30.

ADVOWE. To avow; to plead. See Palsgrave, f. 138.

> So that I maie saie and *advowe* that never prince bearyng scepter and croune over realmes and regions, hath found or proved more faithfuller counsailers, nor trewer subjectes, then I.
> *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 60.

ADVOWTRY. Adultery. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 216; Hardyng, f. 194; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 67; Percy's Reliques, p. 120; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78; Rom. of the Rose, 4954.

> We gifle noyte oure bodyse to lecherye; we do nane *advowtrye*, ne we do na synne wharefore us sulde nede to do penaunce.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 33.

ADVYSYON. A vision; a dream.

> O good knyghte, sayd he, thow arte a foole, for that gentilwoman was the maister fende of helle, the whiche hath power above alle devyls, and that was the old lady that thow sawest in thyn *advysyon* rydynge on the serpent. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 245.

ADWARD. Award; judgment; sentence. *Spenser.* This poet also uses it as a verb.

ADWAYTHE. To wait for. This peculiar form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 202.

ADYGHT. Dressed; adorned. (*A.-S.*)

> The terys ranne on the kingis kne,
> For joye that he sawe Bors *adyght*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 105.

ADYLD. Addled; earned.

> He has *adyld* his ded, a kyng he hym calde.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 195.

ADYT. The innermost part of a temple; the place where the oracles were pronounced.

> Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods.
> *Greene's Works*, i. 114.

ADYTE. To indite; to write.

> Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte,
> A noble clerk it gan *adyte*,
> And made therinne mensyoun,
> More and lesse, of the raunsoun.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, 1174.

ADZE. An addice. *Minsheu.*

AE. One; one of several; each. *North.*

AER. An ear. *East.*

AEREMANCE. Divination by the air.

> He tempteth ofte, and eek also,
> *Aeromancé* in juggement.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 185.

ÆSTIVE. Summer.
I must also shew how they are likewise ingendered out of the dust of the earth by warme, *æstive*, and summer showers, whose life is short, and there is no use of them. *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 178.

AEWAAS. Always. *North.*

AEY. (1) Yes. *Var. dial.*

(2) Always; ever.
Off lewtyng, welle y wote,
He bare the pryes *aey*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 80.

AF. Of.
Fore as possebil fore soth hit is,
With a tere *af* thyn ye. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 19.

AFAITEN. To tame. (*A.-N.*)
It *afaiteth* the flesh
Fram folies ful manye. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 291.

A-FALLE. Fallen. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272; Gesta Romanorum, p. 472.
Lordynges, wel ȝe wyteth alle,
How Charles the kyng of Fraunce
Now is oppon my lond *a-falle*,
With pride and gret bobaunce.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20.

AFARE. Affairs; business. *Skinner.*

AFARNE. Afar off; at a distance.
Al thay wald wiht hym *afarne*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFATEMENT. Behaviour; good manners. (*A.-N.*)
Theo thridde him taughte to play at bal;
Theo feorthe *afatement* in halle.
Kyng Alisaunder, 661.

AFAUNCE. Weber conjectures this word to mean *affiance*. The Bodl. MS. reads *avaunce*.
By anothir mon thou knowest *afaunce*,
And by the steorres telle his chaunce.
Kyng Alisaunder, 732.

A-FAYLE. To fail; to be wanting.
Two hundurd knyghtys take the
The Lerons boldely to assayle;
Loke yowre hertys not *a-fayle*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 178.

AFAYTY. To tame; to subdue. (*A.-N.*)
As sone as somer come, to Yrlond he gan wende,
Vor to *afayty* that lond, and to wynne ech ende.
Rob. Glouc. p. 179.

AFEARD. Afraid. *Var. dial.* This form of the word is a common archaism. See Merch. of Venice, ii. 9.

AFEDE. To feed. *Chaucer.*

AFEFED. Feofed; gave fiefs.
Thei lete make a guode abbey,
And well yt *afefed* tho.
Amis and Amiloun, 2486.

AFELD. (1) In the field.
This brethren wendeth *afeld*
To witen here fe;
Ac Josep levede at hom,
That hende was and fre. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 2.
Ant hou he sloh *afelde*
Him that is fader aquelde. *Kyng Horn*, 997.

(2) Felled; destroyed. (*A.-S.*)
That lond destrud and men aqueld,
And Cristendom thai han michel *afeld*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 96.

AFELLE. To fell; to cut down. (*A.-S.*)
The kyng dude onon *afelle*
Many thousande okes, ich telle.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5240.

AFENCE. Offence. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFEND. To offend.
Thi God thou scholt nost *afend*,
Bot bryng thiselfe to good end.
MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

AFENGE. Received. (*A.-S.*)
Seinte Martha guod was,
As ȝe hereth of telle,
Hy *afenge* oure Lord in here hous,
As it seith in the gospelle.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

AFEORMED. Confirmed; made fast. (*A.-N.*)
Have who so the maistry may,
Afeormed faste is this deray.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7366.

AFER. A horse. *Northumb.*

AFERD. Instructed. (*A.-N.*)
And hoteth him sende, fer and nere,
To his justices lettres hard,
That the contrais beo *aferd*
To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete,
And none of heom on lyve lete.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7613.

AFERE. (1) Afraid. As Tyrwhitt does not explain this word, I give the French original of the passage in which it occurs.
Mine hert for ire goith *afere*,
That I let any entre here.
Romaunt of the Rose, 4073.
Trop yré suis au cueur du ventre,
Quant oncques nul y mist le pié.
Le Roman de la Rose, 3827.

(2) To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)
Ye have with yow good engynes,
Swilke knowe but fow Sarezynes;
A mangenel thou doo rrere,
And soo thou schalt hem wel *afere*.
Richard Coer de Lion, 4104.

AFERID. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)
Ha! cowarde herte of love unterid,
Whereof arte thou so sore *aferid*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

AFERRE. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)
ȝytte sche that is *aferre* lette her flee.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 77.

AFERT. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)
So gryslich thei were wrought,
Uche of hem a swerd brought,
And mad hire *afert* so sore.
The Kyng of Tars, 411.

A-FETID. This term is applied to deer in the following passage, and apparently means well or full shaped. (*A.-N.*)
And wel *a-fetid* is whanne the hed is wel woxen by ordynaunce after the highte and the schap, whan the tyndes be wel growe yn the beem by good mesure. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AFFADIL. A daffodil. A common old form of the word, found in Palsgrave, Minsheu, Florio, and Cotgrave. "Flour of *affadille*" is recommended in a receipt to cure madness, in an old medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 282. See also Archæologia, xxx. 382.

AFFAIED. Afraid; affrighted; affected. *Langtoft.*

AFFAIES. Burdens. *Langtoft.*

AFFAINED. Feigned. *Hall.*

AFFAMISH. To famish with hunger. *Spenser.*

AFFAYTED. Prepared; instructed; tamed. (*A.-N.*)

He hadde a clergon yonge of age,
Whom he hath in his chamber *affaited*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 43.
His cookes ben for hym *affayted*,
So that his body is awayted. *Ibid.* f. 130.
The yonge whelpe whiche is *affayted*,
Hath not his mayster better awayted
To couche, whanne he sayeth, "Goo lowe!"
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.
And eche of hem his tale *affayteth*
Alle to deceyve an innocent.
Ibid. f. 64.

AFFE. Have.

That mester *affe* to wynne theem mede.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 47.

AFFEARED. Afraid. *Shak.* Few provincial words are more common.

AFFECT. (1) To love. This word is used both as a substantive and a verb.

True worth moves few; but sure I am, not many
Have for bare vertues sake *affected* any.
Wither's Abuses, p. 34.

(2) A property of the mind.

Yea, they were utterlie void of that *affect*, which is naturallie ingraffed in man, which is to be pittifull to the humble and prostrate, and to resist the proud and obstinat. *Hollinshed, Hist. of Ireland*, p. 55.

AFFECTATED. Affected. "A stile or oration to much *affectated* wyth strange words." *Baret.*

AFFECTATION. A curious desire of a thing which nature hath not given. *Rider.*

AFFECTEOUSLY. Affectionately. See *Affectuously.*

After hys death, his life again was daily wished, and *affecteously* emong his subjectes desyred, but wishyng served not, nor yet their desyre tooke none effecte. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 61.

AFFECTION. (1) Affectation. *Shak.*

(2) Sympathy. See a curious passage in the Merch. of Venice, iv. 1, and the notes of the commentators. Parson Hugh, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, makes a verb of it, to love.

AFFECTIONATED. Attached. See the Cobler of Canterburie, 1608, sig. E. iii.

And albeit he trusted the Englishmen well inough, yet being borne on the other side of the seas, he was more *affectionated* to the people of those provinces there subject unto him.
Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 55.

AFFECTIONED. Affected. *Shak.*

AFFECTUALL. Effectual. Such seems to be the meaning of the word in Archæologia, xxv. 90, while in the same document, p. 89, *affectually* occurs in the same sense as *affectuously*, q. v.

Alonso failed not with *affectuall* and manifest argumentes to perswade her that her housband had now no more right or title to her at all.
Riche's Farewell, 1581.

AFFECTUOUSLY. Passionately; affectionately. Cf. Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 10; Harrington's Nug. Ant. i. 19; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 99; State Papers, i. 827.

I have sought hym desirusly,
I have sought hym *affectuously*. *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 157.

AFFEEBLED. Enfeebled.

In the restreining of naturall issues, strengthening the *affeebled* members, assisting the livelie forces, dispersing annoious oppilations, and qualifieng of sundrie griefes. *Harrison's Desc. of England*, p. 214.

AFFEER. To settle; to confirm. See Macbeth, iv. 3. Affeerours, says Cowell, are "those that be appointed upon oath to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute."

AFFENDE. To offend.

Lawe is nyze flemid oute of contré,
For fowe ben that dide it to *affende*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.
But now to the mater that I be-fore moved,
Of the gomes so gay that grace hadde *affendid*.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AFFERAUNT. The haunch. (*A.-N.*)

He bereth moo tyndes then doith an herte. His heed may noht be wel devysed withoute payntyng. Thei have a longere tayl than the hert, and also he hath more grece to his *afferaunt* then the hert.
MS. Bodl. 546.

AFFERDEDE. Frightened.

Me thoghte scho hade no powere, for the Passyone of God comforthed me; but the grysely syghte of hir *afferdede* me. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 251.

AFFERE. (1) To belong. (*Fr.*)

He was then buryed at Winchester in royall wise,
As to suche a prince of reason should *affere*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 106.

(2) Countenance; demeanour. *Gaw.*

(3) To terrify.

The flom the soudan nam, Richard for to *affere*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 187.

AFFERMID. Confirmed.

"And whan that lawe was confermid
In dewe forme, and alle *affermid*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.
Among the goddes highe it is *affermed*,
And by eterne word written and confermed.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2351.

AFFESED. Frightened. The following extract from Browne is given by Richardson, in v. *Pheeze*, but it is, perhaps, the same with *fesyne*, Prompt. Parv. p. 158, explained *to make afraid*, and which has no connexion, I believe, with either *pheeze*, or A.-S. *fesian*, as Mr. Way seems to intimate. See *Fese*.

She for a while was well sore *affesed*.
Browne's Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. i.

AFFICHE. To affirm. (*A.-N.*)

Of that they sen a womman riche,
Thor wol they alle here love *affiche*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142.

AFFIE. To trust; to rely. See Rom. of the Rose, 5480; Kyng Alisaunder, 7347.

AFFINAGE. The refining of metals. *Skinner.*

AFFINE. (1) A relative. Shakespeare has it as a verb.

Howe heynous or detestable a cryme soocver he had committed, treason onely except, shoulde likewise as *affines* and alyes to the holy orders be saved, and committed to the byshoppes pryson.
Hall, Henry VII. f. 50.

(2) To refine. *Skinner.*

AFFIRE. On fire.

And hir to love liche as I desire,
Benigne Lorde, so set myn hert *affire*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

AFFIRMABLY. With certainty.

I cannot wryte of suche *affirmably*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 58.

AFFLIGHT. Flight.
Of the gripe he had a sight,
How she flew in *afflight*.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 82.

AFFLIGIT. Afflicted. *Maundevile.*

AFFOND. Have found.
A moneth after a mon myghtte hom *affond*,
Lyand styll on the grownd.
Hunttyng of the Hare, 253.

AFFONG. Same as *Afonge*, q. v. This form occurs in MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 8.

AFFORCE. To strengthen; to compel.
Gorge upon gorge to *afforce* hys lechery;
The longe daye he spent in glotony.
Bochas, b. v. c. 8.
Swa sulde we do agaynes develles that *afforces* thame to reve fra us the hony of poure lyfe and of grace.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 194.

AFFORD. To afford to sell. *Non possum tantulo vendere*, I cannot *afford* it at so little a price. *Rider.*

AFFORE. To make effective.
So that thou ous sykerye *affore*
To help ous in this clos. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 27.
Heete and moysture directyth ther passages,
With greene fervence t'*affore* yong corages.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 244.

AFFORME. To conform.
Ye servauntes that wayte apon the table,
Be ye honest and dylygent;
To hym that is most honourable
Afforme your maners and entent.
Doct. of Good Servauntes, p. 8.

AFFORN. Before.
And alle the Sarsyns thay a-slowe,
That thay *aforn* him founde.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

AFFORST. Thirsty.
Not halfe ynowh therof he hadde,
Oft he was *afforst*. *The Frere and the Boy*, iv.

AFFRAIE. Fear.
But yet I am in grete *affraie*
Lest thou sholdest nat doe as I saie.
Rom. of the Rose, 4397.

AFFRAMYNGE. Framynge, or *affframynge*, or wynnynge, *Lucrum, emolumentum.* Prompt. Parv. p. 176.

AFFRAP. To encounter; to strike down.
They bene y-mett, both ready to *affrap*.
Faerie Queene, II. i. 26.

AFFRAY. (1) A disturbance. (*A.-N.*)
Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,
That him ne meved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin *affray*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8557.

(2) To frighten. (*A.-N.*)
Needles, God wot, he thought hire to *affray*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8331.

AFFRAYED. Afraid.
And whenne Kynge Edwardes hooste had knowlege that Sere Perys le Brasille with the Scottesmenne were comynge, thei remewed from the sege and were *affrayed*. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 2.

AFFRAYNE. To question; to ask. (*A.-S.*)
Byfore the amyral thanne he goth,
And bygan him for to *affrayne*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 28.
I *affrayned* hym first
Fram whennes he come.
Piers Ploughman, p. 347.

AFFRENDED. Reconciled.
Where when she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*,
In lovely wise she gan that lady greet,
Which had so great dismay so well amended.
Faerie Queene, IV. iii. 5

AFFRET. An assault; an attack. (*Fr.*)
And, passing forth with furious *affret*,
Pierst through his bever quite into his brow.
Faerie Queene, IV. iii. 4

AFFRICTION. Friction. *Boyle.*

AFFRODILE. A daffodil. *Chesh.*

AFFRONT. To meet face to face; to encounte Cf. Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2; Hamlet, iii. "On affront," face to face. Ben Jonson, i 51, has the word as a substantive.
The brigge ys of fair entaylle,
On brede fourty fete:
An hundred knyytes wythoute faille,
Ther on *affront* mowe meet.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 5

AFFRONTEDNESS. Great impudence. *Skinner.*

AFFULDEM. Struck down. (*A.-S.*)
Roland is an hardi man,
So strong man and so wiȝt;
In no batail ther he cam,
Ne fond he nevere knyȝt
That onys a strok him astod,
That he op him leide,
That he ne *affuldem* were wod,
Outher slowe at a braide. *MS. Ashmole* 33.

AFFYAUNCE. Trust.
He shrove hym with grete repentaunce.
But of Goddys mercy he hadde none *affyaunce*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 82.

AFGODNESS. Idolatry. *Skinner.*

AFILE. To file; to polish. Cf. Troilus and Cresceide, ii. 1681.
Whanne he hath his tunge *afilid*
With softe speche and with lesynges.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.
For wel he wiste, whan that song was songe,
He must preche, and wel *afile* his tonge.
Chaucer Cant. T. 714.

AFILED. Defiled.
Alas, heo saide, y nere y-spilled!
For men me cleputh quene *afiled*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1064.

A-FINE. *Wel a-fine*, in perfection. See *Afyn.*
For no man at the firste stroke
Ne may not fel adoune an oke,
Nor of the roisius have the wine,
Till grapes be ripe and wel *a-fine*.
Rom. of the Rose, 3690.

AFINGRET. Hungry. Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 176, 283, 403.
A vox gon out of the wode go,
Afingret so, that him wes wo;
He nes nevere in none wise
Afingret erour half so swithe.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.
As hy were on a day sore *afyngred*,
To the bord hy sete.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 3.

AFIT. On foot. *North.*

A-FIVE. Into five pieces.
Sir Gil to him gan to drive,
That his spere brast *a-five*. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 395.

AFLAMING. Flaming.
The sting of tongues the *aflaming* fire doth feed.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 291.

AFLAT. Flat. *Bacon.*

AFLAUNT. Showily dressed.
Al *aflaunt* now vaunt it;
Brave wench, cast away care;
With layes of love chaunt it,
For no cost see thou spare.
Promos and Cassandra, i. 2.

AFLED. Escaped.
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares
He thought hym well *afled*.
Sir Thomas More's Workes, 1557.

AFLIGHT. To be uneasy. (*A.-N.*)
Upon this worde hir herte *aflight*,
Thynkende what was best to doone.
Gower, b. ii.
Tho was the boy *afyght*,
And dorst not speke. *Octovian*, 191.

A-FLORE. On the floor.
And over kevoryd with a pal,
A-flore where she stondes.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 90.

AFLOȝEN. Flown.
And were *aflozen* grete and smalle,
And eke the amerel. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 41.

AFLYȝTE. Same as *Aflight*, q. v.
Upon his worde hire herte *aflyzte*,
Thenkende what was best to done.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.
And tho for fere hire herte *aflyzte*. *Ibid.* f. 112.

AFO. To take; to undertake; to receive.
Thempereur that was so fre,
With him Gij than ladde he;
Castels him bedo and cités,
Gret worthschip and riche fes;
Ac he therof nold *afo*,
For nothing that he might do.
Gy of Warwike, p. 94.
Bi mi Lord Jhesus Crist,
This message ichil *afo*. *Ibid.* p. 133.
For nought that y might *afo*,
Y nil bitray therl Tirri. *Ibid.* p. 199.

AFOAT. On foot. *Var. dial.*

AFOILD. Foiled; cast down.
Felice hadde of him gret rewthe.
Gii, quod sche, thou lovest me in trewthe!
Al to michel thou art *afoild*;
Now thi blod it is acoild. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 20.

AFONGE. To take; to receive. "Afonge hem who so afonge," take them who will take them. Cf. Wright's Middle-age Treat. on Science, p. 140; Rob. Glouc. p. 91; Arthour and Merlin, p. 126; Kyng Alisaunder, 606, 972, 7289, 7534.
Alas! sede seinte Cuthberd,
Fole ech am to longe!
I nelle this schep no longer kepe,
Afonge hem who so *afonge*!
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 2.

AFORCE. (1) To force; to compel. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 789; Rob. Glouc. pp. 121, 323; Skelton's works, i. 31, 308, explained to mean, to attempt, to exert one's self.
Thoghe men *aforced* hym, for drede,
To sey that that man dyd that dede.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.
For ȝif a mon *aforce* hym ay
To do the goode that he may,
ȝit may his goode dedus be so wrought,
That par chaunce God aloweth hym nought.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 71.

(2) To force; to ravish.
He hath me of vilanie bisought;
Me to *aforce* is in his thought.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

AFORE. (1) Before; forward; in time past. (*A.-S.*) It is used in the two latter senses with quick speakers; especially in the northern provinces, and in Norfolk. In MS. Digby 40, f. 19, is the proverb, "Hee that will not beware *afore* will be sory afterwardes."
And when the lyenas hungurd sore,
Sche ete of the gryffyn more,
That *afore* was stronge and wyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

(2) Gone. So explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary, lent to me by a native of that county.

AFOREN. Before. *Chaucer.*

AFORE-TUZ. Before thou hast. *Yorksh.*

AFORETYME. In time past. Still in use. See an instance in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 144.

AFORE-YENE. Over against; directly in front of. *Somerset.*
And sayid, nece, who hath arayid thus
The yondir house, that stante *aforyene* us?
Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1188.

AFORNANDE. Beforehand. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFORNE. Before; formerly. *West.*
Aforne provided by grace of Crist Jhesu,
To were ij. crownys in Yngland and in Fraunce.
MS. Harl. 2251, f. 4.

AFORNE-CASTE. Premeditated.
By high imaginacion *aforne-caste*,
On a night thorghe the hoggis sty hee brast.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 171.

AFORRAN. In store; in reserve. *North.* A corruption apparently of *aforehand.*

A-FORSE. By necessity.
Than ffelle it *a-forse* to ffille hem ayeyne.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 28.

AFORTHE. (1) To afford. (*A.-S.*)
And yaf hem mete as he myghte *aforthe*,
And mesurable hyre. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 129.

(2) Continually. (*A.-S.*)
And here and there, as that my litille wit
Aforthe may eek thinke I translate hit.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

A-FORWARD. In front.
Mid thre hondred knyztes, a duk, that het Siward,
Asailede Corineus hymself *a-forward*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 17.

AFOTE. On foot.
Whenne Adam Abelle body fond,
For sorwe *afote* myzt he not stond.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.
It felle they fouzten bothe *afote*,
Gower MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.

AFOUE. A vow.
Jake seyde, y make *afoue*,
Y am as redey as thow.
The Frere and the Boy, st. lxvi.

AFOUNDE. Discovered.
And tho the Sarsenes *afounde*
Her lord was slayn,
Everych to fle away that stounde
Was ferly fayn. *Octovian*, 1639.

AFOUNDRIT. Foundered.
He was ner *afound*[*r*]*it*, and coud none othir help.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599.

AFOUR. Over.
This men, on the kinges sond,
Went *afour* half Inglond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

A-FOYSTE. In Prompt. Parv. p. 7, this is translated by *lirida*, the meaning of which may be seen in that work, p. 163. The *a* is probably the article, although Mr. Way informs me the Winchester MS. reads *affyste*.

A-FRAWL. For all; in spite of. *Suffolk*.

AFRAYE. Fear; fright. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 175.
That other rode his waye,
His horte was in grete *afraye*.
Syr Tryamoure, 1382.

AFRAYET. Afraid.
The freson was *afrayet*, and ferd of that fere.
Robson's Romances, p. 15.

AFREED. Afraid. *Derbysh*.

AFRET. Fretted; placed crosswise. (*A.-N.*)
For round environ her crounet
Was full of riche stonis *afret*.
Rom. of Rose, 3204.

AFRETIE. To devour.
Spedeth ou to spewen,
Asc me doth to spelle;
The fend ou *afretie*
With fleis ant with felle.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

AFREYNE. To judge. (*A.-S.*)
But evere we hope to Thin goodnesse,
Whanne Thow schalt this werde *afreyne*.
Hampole's Stim. Consc. MS.

AFRONT. In front. See *Berners*.
Least his people should be assailed not onlie *afront*, but also upon everie side the battels, he caused the ranks so to place themselves, as their battels might stretch farre further in breadth than otherwise the order of warre required.
Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 50.

AFRONTTE. Abreast.
And worst of all that Tundale fand,
Afrontte unnethe thei myght passe.
Tundale's Visions, p 32.

AFRORE. Frozen. *Somerset*.

AFROUGHTE. Asked? (*A.-S.*)
The bysschope spake withoute fayle,
Thoughe he were nothynge *afroughte*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.

AFROUNT. To accost; to encounter; to attack. (*A.-N.*)
An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be foule *afrounted*. *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 337.
And with Nede I mette,
That *afrounted* me foule,
And faitour me called. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 425.

AFRY3TE. Frightened.
Hire horte was so sore *afryȝte*,
That sche ne wiste what to thinke.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.
He be-helde ȝif the hinde evel hurt were,
And fond sche nas but *a-fryȝt* for fere of that dint.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 100.

AFT. (1) Oft. *Percy*.
(2) Behind. Generally a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects.

AFTE. Foolish?
Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an *afte*,
For te setto *nogo* in eni crafte.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 210.

AFTER. Afterwards; according to; according to the shape of. "After that they ware," according to their degree. So in the Common Prayers, "Neither reward us *after* our iniquities," i. e. according to our iniquities. The word occurs apparently in a peculiar sense in Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 40.
Thoo othir ladies *after* that they ware,
To knyghtis weore deliverid there.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2503.

AFTERBURTHEN. The afterbirth. This word is often used in the curious depositions relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1688. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, 1797.

AFTERCLAP. Anything disagreeable happening after all consequences of the cause have been thought at an end. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "the consequence, issue, result, generally received *in malam partem*." Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 94; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 197.
To thy frende thowe lovest moste,
Loke thowe telle not alle thy worste,
Whatesoever behappes;
For whanc thy frende ys thy foo,
He wolle tell alle and more too;
Beware of *afterclappes!* *MS. Laned.* 762, f. 100.
So that hit was a sory happe,
And he was a-gast of *after-clappe*.
MS. Douce 236, f. 14.

AFTERDEAL. Disadvantage. Cf. Reynard the Foxe, p. 149.
For otherwise the partie ys dryven to a greate *afterdele*, and must be enforced, to his greate chardges, to repaire to your majestie for the same, whiche he is not well able to doo. *State Papers*, iii. 460.

AFTER-EYE. To keep a person in view; to follow him. *Shak*.

AFTERFEED. The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and generally fed off, not left for an *aftermath*, as in some other counties. *Oxon*.

AFTERINGS. The last milk drawn from a cow. *Var. dial*.

AFTER-KINDRED. Remote kindred.
Yet natheless your kinrede is but *after-kinrede*, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinne of your enemies ben nie sibbe to hem.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 163.

AFTERLEYS. Aftermaths. *Berks*.

AFTER-LONGE. Long afterwards.
And *after-longe* he lyved withouten stryfe,
Tyll he went from his mortall lyfe.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 47.

AFTER-LOVE. Love after the first love. *Shak*.

AFTERMATH. A second crop of grass. *Var. dial*.

AFTER-SAILS. The sails that belong to the main and mizen masts, and keep the ship to the wind.

AFTER-ȝERNE. To long after.
God grauntes us noghte ay that we for-pray, for he wille gyfe us better thenne we *after-ȝerne*.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 237.

AFTIN. Often.
For as *aftin* tyme as thou scorgediste him with thi

punyshementes, for to make him to obeye to thi commaundmentes, he wolde never, but encline to me. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 126.

AFTIRCASTE. A throw at dice after the game is ended; anything done too late.

Thus ever he pleyeth an *aftircaste*
Of alle that he schalle say or do.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

AFT-MEAL. A late meal.

Indeede, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary,
Eightpence a meale who there doth supper dyne;
And dyse and cardes are but an accessarye:
At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?
Thynne's Debate, p. 49.

AFTYR-PARTE. The behind side. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFURE. On fire.

He ssoc ys suerde and grunte, and myd such ernest smot,
That the sprong out myd ech dunt of helme so there,
That yt thoȝte myd ech dunt, as that heved *afure* were. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 308.

AFURST. Thirsty. The two forms *a-fyngred* and *a-furst*, according to Mr. Wright, appear to be characteristic of the dialect of the counties in the West of England; and a confirmation of this conjecture occurs in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, where the word *furst* is given as current in Wiltshire in that sense in 1697. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 283, 529; Kyng Horn, 1120; *Afforst.*

A-ferst hy were for werynesse;
So sore that nas ende. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

AFURT. Sullen. *West.*

AFVED. Had.

Of G. will I now lef my tale,
And of hys felaugh spek I sale,
That south him al obout;
Of hym *afved* gret dout.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFWORE. Before. *North.*

AFYE. To trust.

In thaym thu may the *afye*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

Pors *afyed* in his streynthe,
In his muchelhed, and in his leynthe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7351.

AFYGHE. To trust.

Who that hath trewe amye,
Joliflich he may hym in her *afyghe*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4753.

AFYGHTETH. Tames; reduces to subjection. (*A.-N.*)

Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill,
And *afyghteth* to heore wille,
For to beore heom to the flod.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6583.

AFYN. In fine; in the end. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Boke of Curtasye, p. 21; Sevyn Sages, 1106; Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 307; Gy of Warwike, p. 334; Arthour and Merlin, pp. 3, 143; Emaré, 913; Launfal, 343. On comparing these examples, it seems we should occasionally read *a fine*, i. e. and fine. So, "wel a fine," well and fine. See *A-fine.*

AG. To cut with a stroke. *North.*

AGAAN. Against; again. *North.*

A-GADE. In the following passage is explained by Ellis "distracted," while Weber reads *a gade*, a gadling.

And saide, Dame, thou art *a-gade*,
That thou mournest for the ded,
That mai the do nother god ne qued.
The Sevyn Sages, 2638.

AGADRED. Gathered. *Skinner.*

AGAH. The ague. *North.*

AGAIN. (1) Against; near to. These senses of the word are not obsolete in the provinces.

Whose lordshyp doutles was slayne lamentably
Thorow treson, *again* him compassed and wrought.
Skelton's Works, i. 6.

(2) Towards.

And praide hem for to riden *again* the quene,
The honour of his regne to sustene.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4811.

Scho felle hir lorde one knees *againe*,
And of his sorow scho ganne hym frayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

AGAINST. To ride *against* the king, or other noble person, signified to ride *to meet*. The term is not unfrequently used by early writers. See Fairholt's Hist. of Lord Mayors' Pageants, p. 6; Octavian, 1289.

AGAINSTAND. To resist; to oppose.

With castelles strong and towres for the nones,
At eche myles ende, to *againstande* all the foonyse.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 53.

AGAINSTANDANS. Withstanding; resisting.

For *againstandans* thi rigthand fleghe,
Home thou me als shit of heghe.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 1.

AGAINTH. Against. *North.*

A-GAME. In game. *Chaucer.*

AGAN. Gone.

The day hym was ful neȝ *agan*,
And come was neȝ the niȝt. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 30.

AGAPE. On the gape.

More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.
Paradise Lost, b. v.

AGAR. An exclamation. See the Exmoor Courtship, p. 19.

AGARICK. The fungus on the larch. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 1365. Minsheu calls it "a white and soft mushroom." It is also the name of an Assyrian herb. Cf. Topsell's Hist. of Serpents, p. 46; Clerk's ed. of Withals, p. 113; Halle's Expostulation, p. 21.

AGARIFIED. Having the ague. *Suffolk.*

AGAS-DAY. Agatha's Day. See the Paston Letters, iv. 426, quoted in Hampson's Med. Kalendar. ii. 7.

AGASED. Astonished; aghast. Shakespeare has the word in 1 Henry VI. i. 1.

In this cittye all aboute
Was non so stearne ney so stowte,
That up-loked for greate doubte,
The were so sore *agased*. *Chester Playe*, ii. 85.

AGASPE. To gasp.

Galba, whom his galantys garde for *agaspe*.
Skelton's Works, i. 274.

AGAST. Frightened. *North.*

He met a dwarfe, that seemed terrifyde
With some late perill which he hardly past,
Or other accident which him *agast*.
Faerie Queene, III. v. 2.

AGATE. (1) A-doing; a-going. To "get agate" is to make a beginning of any work or thing; to "be agate" is to be on the road, on the way, approaching towards the end. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, in v. Cotgrave has the expressions "to set the bells *a-gate*" and "to set a wheelbarrow *a-gate*". See his Dict. in v. *Brimbaler*, *Brouëter*, and the old play called Lingua, iii. 6.

(2) Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings. See Nares, in v.

AGATE-WARDS. To go *agate-wards* with any one, is to accompany him part of his way home, and was formerly the last office of hospitality towards a guest, frequently necessary even now for guidance and protection in some parts of the country. In Lincolnshire it is pronounced *agatehouse*, and in the North generally *agaterds*.

AGATHA. In a little tract by Bishop Pilkington called "The Burnynge of Paules Church," 8vo. Lond. 1563, sig. G. i, "St. Agatha's Letters" are mentioned as a charm for houses on fire. Cf. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 139.

AGATHRID. Gathered.

With the griffon come foulis fele,
Ravins, rokis, crowis, and pie,
And graie foulis, *agathrid* wele.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 188.

AGAYNBYER. The Redeemer. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGAYNE-COMMYNGE. Return.

For wha so ever tournez one the rizte hande, he salle fynde many obstaclez and grevancez that salle peraventure lett his *agayne-commynge*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

AGAYNE-STANDE. To resist; to oppose.

For no resone ne lawe of lande,
May noghte ther *agayne-stande*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

AGAYNSAY. Contradiction. Also, a verb, as in the following example.

To which Rogiers daughter called Anne, my most derest and welbeloved mother, I am the very trew and lineall heyre, whiche discent all you cannot justely *agaynsay*, nor yet truly deny.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 96.

AGAYNSAYYNG. Contradiction.

They grauntyd hym hys askyng
Withouten more *agaynsayyng*
Richard Coer de Lion, 600.

AGAYNWARDE. On the contrary; on the other hand.

Reken *agaynwarde* how these princes three
Were full ungoodly quit by the comonté.
Bochas, b. v. c. 19.

AGE. To advance in years. "My daam *ages* fast," i. e. she looks older in a short space of time. It is sometimes used in Yorkshire in the sense of affecting with concern and amazement, because those passions, when violent and long indulged, are supposed to bring on gray hairs and premature old age. The verb *agyn* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 8, and Palsgrave has, "I *age* or wexe olde."

AGEE. Awry; obliquely; askew. *North.* It is sometimes used for "wrong," and occasionally a corruption of "ajar," as applied to a door.

AGEEAN. Against; again. *North.*

AGEINS. Towards.

Ageins an olde man, hore upon his hede,
Ye shuld arise. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 12677.

AGELT. (1) Forfeited. (*A.-S.*)

Thei he had i-wraththed your wif,
Yit had he nowt *agelt* his lif.
Seyn Sages, 606.

(2) Offends. (*A.-S.*)

And huo thet *agelt* ine enie of the ilke hestes, himssel therof vorthencke. *MS. Arundel.* 57, f. 13.

AGEN. Again. A very common form in old works, and the provincial dialects of the present day. It is sometimes used for *against*. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, gives the meanings, against, contiguous, by, towards, when.

AGENFRIE. The true lord, or owner of any thing. *Skinner.*

AGENHINE. A guest at a house, who, after three nights' stay, was reckoned one of the family. *Cowell.*

AGERDOWS. Eager; keen; severe.

He wrate an epitaph for his grave-stone,
With wordes devoute and sentence *agerdows*.
Skelton's Works, i. 411.

AGEST. Afraid; terrified. *Exmoor.*

AGETHE. Goeth. *Ritson.*

AGEYN. Towards.

Al day wentyn tho chylderin too,
And sleych-fowndyn he non,
Til it were *a-geyn* evyn,
The chylderin wold gon hom.
Songs and Carols, x.

AGEYN-BYINGE. Redemption. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGEYNWARDE. On the other hand.

Men must of right the vertuous preferre,
And triewly labour preyse and besynesse;
And *ageynwardē* dispreyse folke that erre,
Whiche have no joye but al in idelnesse.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 84.

AGG. (1) To incite; to provoke. *Exmoor.*

(2) A grudge; a spite. *Northumb.*

(3) To hack; to cut clumsily. *Wilts.*

AGGERATE. To heap up. *Rider.*

AGGESTED. Heaped up. *Coles.*

AGGIE. To dispute; to murmur. *Devon.*

AGGING. Murmuring; raising a quarrel. *Exmoor.*

AGGLATED. Adorned with aglets.

The third day of August in the citie of Amias came the Frenche kyng in a cote of blacke velvet upon white satin, and tied with laces *agglated* with golde. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 162.

AGGRACE. To favour. *Spenser.* This writer also uses it as a substantive.

AGGRATE. (1) To irritate. *Var. dial.*

(2) To please; to gratify. *Spenser.*

AGGREDE. To aggravate. *Coles.*

AGGREEVANCE. A grievance.

Unlesse they were proclamed traitors, and with all diligence followed and pursued, the event therof would be verie evill, to the *aggreevance* of good subjects, and to the incouragement of the wicked.
Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 172.

AGGREGE. The same as *agreg*, q. v.

But al dred more lest thei geit therof harme to the soule, and tymung for defaut of trespase; forthi that in swelk the synne *aggregith* bi resoun of the degré. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 4.

AGGRESTEYNE. A sickness incident to hawks. A receipt for its cure is given in the Book of St. Albans.

AGGREVAUNS. A grievance; an injury. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGGROGGYD. Aggravated. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGGROUP. To group. *Dryden.*

AGGY. Agnes. *North.*

AGHAST. Did frighten. *Spenser.*

AGHE. Ought.

Wele *aghe* we to breke the baudes of covaytise, and ille to drede that byndes men in syn.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 4.

AGHEN. Own.

And made tille hys *aghen* lyknes.
MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

That thou destroy thin enimy, that es, he that es wise in his *aghen* eghen. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 12.

AGHER. Either.

For when y shuld *agher* go or ryde,
Y dyghte my hevede ryȝt moche with pryde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

AGHFUL. Fearful. (*A.-S.*)

David he was an *aghful* man,
Ful right wisli he regnd than.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 44.

AGHLICH. Fearful; dreadful. (*A.-S.*)

Ther hales in at the halle-dor an *aghlich* mayster,
On the most on the molde on mesure hygh.
Syr Gawayne, p. 8.

AGHT. (1) Anything. (*A.-S.*)

Whan *aght* was do ayens hys wylle,
He cursed Goddys namé wyth ylle.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33.

(2) Owes; ought. Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233.

I was noght than so avesé,
Als a damysel *aght* to be.
Ywaine and Gawin, 724.

A, Lord, to luf the *aght* us welle
That makes thi folk thus free.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 59.

Wele *aghte* myne herte thane to be his,
For he es that frende that never wille faile.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.

(3) Possessions; property. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 11. (*A.-S.*)

And ox, or hors, or other *ught*.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 38.

Or make hym lese hys wurldly *aghte*,
Or frendys also to be unsaghte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 28.

(4) Possesses. (*A.-S.*)

The man that this pitt *aght*,
O the beist sal yeild the pris.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 38.

(5) The eighth.

The *aght* es a maister of lare,
May bete a clerk. *MS. Cott. Galba*, E. ix. f. 70.

(6) Eight. Cf. Towneley Mysteries, p. 13; Ywaine and Gawin, 1438.

And also he wrate unto thame, that thay scholde make grete solempnytee lastyng *eghte* dayes, because of the weddynge of Alexander.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 23.

AGHTAND. The eighth.

Do your knave barns to *aghtand* cumces
The *aghtand* dai that thai are born.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 16.

Seven dais sal wit thair moders duell,
The *aghtan* sal thai offerd be. *Ibid.* f. 38.

AGHTELD. Intended. (*A.-S.*)

The knight said, May I traist in the
For to tel my preveté
That I have *aghteld* for to do. *Seyyn Sages*, 3053.

And Alexander went into a temple of Apollo, whare als he *aghteled* to hafe made sacrifice, and hafe hadd ansuere of that godd of certane thynges that he walde hafe aschede. *MS. Linc.* A. i. 17, f. 11.

For ur Lord had *aghteld* yete,
A child to rais of his oxspring.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

AGHTENE. Eight.

Thes are the *aghtene* vices to knowe,
In which men falleth that are slowe.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 140.

AGILER. A spy. This is Skinner's explanation of the word, but it is probably founded on a mistaken reading in one of Chaucer's ballads.

AGILITE. Agile.

If it be, as I have sayd, moderately taken after some weightie businesse, to make one more freshe and *agilite* to prosecute his good and godly affaires, and lawfull businesse, I saye to you againe, he maye lawfullye doe it.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, p. 58

AGILT. Offended. Cf. Arch. xxi. 72. (*A.-S.*)

Ye wite wel that Tirri that is here
Hath *agilt* the douk Loere.
Gy of Warwike, p. 202.

He *agilte* her nere in othir case,
Lo here all wholly his trespase.
Rom. of the Rose, 5833.

AGIN. (1) As if. *Yorksh.*

(2) Against. *East.*

(3) Again. *Var. dial.*

(4) To begin. See *Agynne.*

The child was don the prisoun in:
The maister his tale he gan *agin*.
The Seyyn Sages, 1410.

AGIPE. A coat full of plaits. *Coles.*

AGISTMENT. (1) The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price. The agistment of a horse for the summer cost 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1531. See the Finchale Charters, p. 417.

(2) An embankment; earth heaped up. In marshy counties, where the tenants are bound to make and keep up a certain portion of dyke, bank, or dam, in order to fence out a stream, such bank is called an *agistment*.

AGITABLE. Easily agitated.

Suche is the mutacyon of the common people, lyke a rede wyth every wind is *agitable* and flexible.
Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.

A-GLEED. Started up.

When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost *a-gleed*.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 116.

AGLER. A needle-case. It is the translation of *acuar* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, a list of words written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

AGLET. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress, and which was often cut into the shape of little images. A little plate of any metal was called an aglet. Cf. Coventry Mysteries, p. 241; Spanish Tragedy, iv. 4; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 42; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Mr. Way tells us the word properly denotes the tag, but is often used to signify the lace to which it was attached. See

Prompt. Parv. p. 8. Mr. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "a spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope dancer."

AGLET-BABY. A diminutive being, not exceeding in size the tag of a point. See Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

AGLETS. The catkins of the hazel are called *aglets* in Gerard's Herbal, ed. Johnson, p. 1439. Kersey gives them the more generic interpretation of *antheræ*. See Higins' Nomenclator, p. 142.

AGLOTYE. To glut; to satisfy.

To maken with papelotes
To *aglotye* with here gurles
That greden aftur fode. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 529.

AGLUTTYD. Choked.

And whan she is waking, she assayeth to put over at thentring, and it is *aglutiyd* and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered.
Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii.

AGLYFTE. Frightened.

As he stode so sore *aglyfte*,
Hys ryȝt hand up he lyfte. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24.

AGNAIL. A hang-nail, either on the finger or toe. Palsgrave has "agnayle upon one's too." Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Agassin;* Florio, in v. *Ghiandole;* Minsheu, in v. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 300, is a receipt "for *agnayls* one mans fete or womans." (*A.-S.*)

AGNATION. Kindred by the father's side. *Minsheu.*

AGNES-DAY. On the eve of St. Agnes many divinations were practised by maids to discover their future husbands. Aubrey, p. 136, directs that "on St. Agnes's night take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry."

And on sweet St. Anna's night,
Feed them with a promised sight;
Some of husbands, some of lovers,
Which an empty dream discovers.
Ben Jonson's Satyr, 1603.

Brand, who gives these lines without a reference, reads "St. Agnes" in the first line, which is, I believe, Aubrey's emendation. Annes, or Agnes, was a virgin who refused the addresses of the son of the prefect of Rome, as she was, she said, espoused to Christ. See Becon's Works, p. 139; Keightley's Fairy Mythology, ii. 143.

AGNITION. An acknowledgment. *Miege.*

AGNIZE. To acknowledge; to confess. See Othello, i. 3; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 258, 268; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 146.

AGNOMINATE. To name; to designate from any meritorious action. See Locrine, iii. 3. Minsheu explains *agnomination* to be a "surname that one obtaineth for any act, also the name of an house that a man commeth of."

A-GO. (1) Gone; passed away. *Somerset.*

Of feloni hi ne taketh hede,
Al thilk trespas is *a-go*.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 197.

To mete with Cocke they asked how to do,
And I tolde them he was *a-go*.
Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 14.

(2) To go. Cf. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.

Wolde ȝe beleve my wrdys as y,
Hyt shulde *a-go* and sokun ky.
MS. Bodl. 415.

A-GOD-CHEELD. God shield you! *Pegge.*

AGON. Gone; past. *West.* Cf. Harrowing of Hell, p. 15; Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 123; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2338; Constitutions of Masonry, p. 24.

Of bras, of silver, and of golde,
The world is passid and *agone*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

Go and loke wele to that stone,
Tyll the thyrd dey be *agone*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 139.

AGONE. Ago. *Var. dial.*

As, a while *agone*, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a seminary.
Barth. Fair, ii. 1.

AGONIOUS. Agonizing; full of agony. *Fabian.*

AGONIST. A champion; a prize-fighter. *Rider.*

AGONIZE. To fight in the ring. *Minsheu.*

A-GONNE. To go.

Syr Key arose uppon the morrowne,
And toke his hors, and wolde *a-gonne*.
Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

AGOO. (1) Ago; since. *Dorset.*

(2) Gone. *Somerset.*

Evyr leve in shame, and that is al my woo,
Farewele, Fortune! my joye is al *agoo!*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 44.

AGOOD. In good earnest; heartily.

The world laughed *agood* at these jests, though, to say sooth, shee could hardly afford it, for feare of writhing her sweet favour.
Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AGORE. Gory?

And of his hauberk *agore*,
And of his aketoun a fot and more.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 237.

A-GOTH. Passes away.

Be the lef, other be the loth,
This worldes wele al *a-goth*. *Relig. Antiq.* i. 160.

AGRADE. To be pleased with. See Florio, in v. *Gradire.*

AGRAMEDE. Angered. (*A.-S.*)

Lybeauus was sore ashamed,
And yn hys horte *agramede*,
For he hadde y-lore hys swerde.
Lybeaus Disconus, 1916.

AGRASTE. Showed grace and favour. *Spenser.*

AGRAUNTE. Satiated with. (*A.-N.*)

Thoghe every day a man hyt haunte,
ȝyt wyl no man be hyt *agraunte*.
MS. Bodl. 415.

AGRAYDE. To dress; to decorate.

Thyn halle *agrayde*, and hele the walles
With clodes, and wyth ryche palles. *Launfal*, 904.

AGRAZING. "To send agrazing," seems to be a phrase applied to the dismissal of a servant. See Cotgrave, in v. *Envoyer.*

AGRÉ. (1) In good part; kindly. (*A.-N.*)

Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell,
But toke *agré* all whole my plaie.
Rom. of the Rose, 4349.

(2) Kind. (*A.-N.*)

Be mereyfulle, *agré*, take parte, and sumwhat pardoone,
Disdeyne nott to help us, kepe you frome disconeloune.
MS. Harl. 7526, f. 35.

(3) To please. Some editions read *angre* in the following passage:

If þarme *agre* me, wherto plaine I thenne.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 410.

AGREABILITE. Easiness of temper; equanimity. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 369.

AGREAGE. To allege.

Neither dyd I ever put in question yf I shoulde doe you right, as you appeare to *agreage*, but onlye what was the ordynarye judgement.
Egerton Papers, p. 226.

AGREAT. Altogether. To take a work *agreat*, is to take the whole work altogether at a price. See Baret's Alvearie, and Blount's Glossographia, in v.

AGREEABLE. Assenting to any proposal. *Var. dial.*

AGREEABLY. In an uniform manner; perfectly alike.

At last he met two knights to him unknowne,
The which were armed both *agreeably*.
Faerie Queene, VI. vii. 3.

A-GREF. In grief. Cf. Rom. of the Rose, 7573.

He dassheth forth overward,
Theo othres comen afterward:
He soughte his knyghtis in meschef,
He tok hit in heorte *a-gref*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3785.

And, neee mine, ne take it nat *a-grefe*.
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 864.

Madame, takes not *a-greve*
A thyng that y yow say. *Sir Degrevant*, 467.

AGREG. To augment; to aggravate.

And some tonges venemous of nature,
When they perceyve that a prince is moved,
To *agreg* hys yre do their busy cure.
Bochas, b. iii. c. 20.

Of ravyne and of sacrilege,
Whiche maketh the conscience *agregge*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 175.

That ȝe myȝten my gref thus have breggid,
As ȝe have done, so sore I was *agreggid*.
Occleve, MS. ibid. f. 234.

AGREMED. Vexed. See *Agramede*.

Ac the douk anon up stert,
As he that was *agremed* in hert.
Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

AGRESSE. To approach. (*Lat.*)

Beholde, I see him now *agresse*,
And enter into place.
Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 250.

A-GRET. In sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

And giff ȝe holde us *a-gret*,
Shall I never ete mete. *Sir Degrevant*, 1760.

AGRETHED. Dressed; prepared. (*A.-S.*)

Clothed ful komly for ani kud kinges sone,
In godo clothes of gold *agrethed* ful riche.
William and the Werwolf, p. 3.

AGREVE. To grieve any one; to vex. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 188, 189; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102; Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 80; The Basyn, xvii.; Gy of Warwike, pp. 295, 318; Coventry Mysteries, p. 41; Morte d'Arthur, i. 9, 377; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 189; Arch. xxi. 71.

Syr Befyse therof was *agrevyd*,
And as swythe smote of his hedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

He was *agrevyd* and nye owte of wyt. *Ibid.* f. 247.

AGRIOT. A tart cherry. *Howell.*

AGRIPPA. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in a recipe for the stone in MS. Linc. Med. f. 298.

AGRISE. To terrify; to disfigure; to be terrified. It is both an active and a neuter verb. Cf. Brit. Bibl. i. 304; Cov. Myst. p. 331; Gy of Warwike, p. 245: Florio in v. *Legáre*; Plowman's Tale, 2300; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1435.

Other bringe him in such turmentes
That he ther-of *agryse*.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

Thys man for fere wax sore *agrysyn*,
He spak whan he was rysyn. *MS. Bodl.* 425.

In the ende of hervyst wynde shalle rise,
And whete shalle in the felde *agrise*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 77.

AGROMED. Angered. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng wes ful sore *agromed*,
Ant of ys wordes sulthe aschomed.
Chronicle of England, 863.

AGROPE. To grope; to search out.

For who so wele it wel *agrope*,
To hem bilongeth alle Europe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 173.

In love *agropeth* oute the sore. *Ibid.* f. 144.

AGROS. Shuddered; trembled; was affrighted. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 886; Kyng Horn, 1326; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 930; Legende of Thisbe of Babylon, 125.

The wif *agros* of this answere,
And seyd, have thou no power me to dere?
Arthour and Merlin, p. 39.

Gli with spors smot the stede,
As a man that hadde nede,
That fire under the fot aros;
Nas ther non that him *agros*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 49.

Strife and chest ther aros,
Moni knist therof *agros*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106.

AGROTID. Cloyed; surfeited.

But I am all *agrotid* here beforne
To write of hem that in love ben forsworne.
Urry's Chaucer, p. 356.

Gorges *agroteied* enbossed their entrayle.
Bochas, b. v. c. 20.

AGROTONE. To surfeit with meat or drink. *Prompt. Parv.* The same work gives the substantive *agrotonynge*.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fel flat downe before his feete *agrounid*.
Romeus and Juliet, 1563.

AGRUDGE. Palsgrave has "I *agrudge*, I am agreved, je suis grevé."

AGRUM. A disease of hawks, for which a receipt is given in the Book of St. Alban's, sig. C. ii.

AGRYM. Algorism; arithmetic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word, "to count by cyfers of *agrym*."

AGUE. (1) Awry; obliquely: askew. *North.* (2) Swelling and inflammation from taking cold. *East.* Shakespeare has *agued* in the sense of *chilly*. See Coriolanus, i. 4. In Norfolk an ague in the face is said to be invariably cured by an unguent made of the leaves of elder, called *ague-ointment*.

AGUE-TREE. The sassafras. *Gerard.*

AGUILER. A needle-case. (*A.-N.*)

A silvir nedil forth I drowe,
Out of *aguiler* queint i-nowe,
And gan this nedill thredе anone.
Rom. of the Rose, 96.

AGUISE. To put on; to dress; to adorn. *Spenser.* More, as quoted by Richardson, uses it as a substantive.

AGULT. To be guilty; to offend; to fail in duty towards any one; to sin against. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 273, 518, 561; Rob. Glouc. gloss. in v. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne Lucifer *a-gulte* in that tyde,
And alle that helden with hym in pride,
Crist on hym vengeaunce gan take,
So that alle they by-comen develes blake.
MS. Douce 236, f. 19.

AGWAIN. Going. *Somerset.* The same county has *agwon* for *gone.*

AGYE. (1) Aside; askew. *North.*

(2) To guide; to direct; to govern.

Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle,
For to *agye* hys gestes alle. *Launfal*, 623.

AGYNNE. To begin. Cf. Ritson's Anc. S. p. 20.

Thou wendest that ich wrohte
That y ner ne thohte,
Bi Rymenild forte lygge,
Y-wys ich hit withsugge,
Ne shal ich ner *agynne*
Er ich Sudenne wynne. *Kyng Horn*, 1285.

AH. (1) I. *Yorksh.*

(2) Yes. *Derbysh.*

A-HANG. Hanged; been hanged. *Rob. Glouc.*

AH-BUT. A negative, for "nay, but." *Var. dial.*

A-HEIGHT. On high.

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up *a-height*; the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up.
King Lear, iv. 6.

A-HERE. To hear.

Of oon the best ye mowne *a-here*,
That hyght Ottovyan. *Octovian*, 23.

A-HIGH-LONE. A phrase used by Middleton, i. 262, apparently meaning *quite alone.* See also another instance in Mr. Dyce's note on the above place.

AHINT. Behind. *North.*

A-HIȝT. Was called. (*A.-S.*)

That amiabul maidé Alisaundrine *a-hiȝt.*
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 22.

A-HOIGHT. Elevated; in good spirits. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cheval, Gogue;* Florio, in v. *In-trésca.*

A-HOLD. To lay a ship *a-hold*, to stay her or place her so that she may *hold* or keep to the wind. See the Tempest, i. 1, as explained by Richardson, in v.

AHORSE. On horseback. *North.* It also occurs in Robert of Gloucester. See Hearne's Gloss. in v.

AHTE. (1) Eight.

Ahte moneth, ant dawes thre,
In Engelond king wes he. *Chron. of England*, 1019.

(2) Possessions; property. Cf. W. Mapes, p. 348.

Ah! feyre thinges, freoly bore!
When me on woweth, both war bifore
Whuch is worldes *ahte*. *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 46.

(3) Ought. *Percy.*

AHUH. Awry; aslant. *Var. dial.*

A-HUNGRY. Hungry. *Shak.*

AHY. Aloud.

But for she spake over vyleyny
Among here felaws al *ahy*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11.

AHYGH. On high.

And owt of the lond no myghte schyp go,
Bote bytweone roches two,
So *ahygh* so any mon myghte seone,
That two myle was bytweone. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6236.
One is schippe that saileth in the see,
A egle *ahyȝe*, a worme in lowe.
MS. Bib. Reg. 18 A. x. f. 119.

AHȝE. Fear.

Than it spac Olibrious,
Hath sche non *ahȝe*;
Alle the paines ȝe hir do,
Hir thenke it bot plawe. *Leg. Cathol.* p. 88.

AID. In Staffordshire, a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line, is called an *aid.* In Shropshire, a deep gutter cut across ploughed land, and a reach in the river, are also called *aids.*

AIDLE. To addle; to earn. *North.*

AIE. An egg.

And for the tithing of a ducke,
Or of an apple, or an *aie*. *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 185.

AIELS. Forefathers. (*A.-N.*)

To gyve from youre heires
That youre *aiels* yow lefte. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 314.

AIER-DEW. Manna. See Higins's Adaptation of Junius's Nomenclator, p. 106.

AIESE. Pleasure; recreation.

Then seide the Jurrour, Syne I may not by it, lete it me to ferme. He seide, Sir, I wil nether selle it, ne lete it to ferme, for the *aiese* that it dothe me.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 435.

AIG. (1) A haw. *Lanc.*

(2) Sourness. *North.*

AIGHENDALE. A measure in Lancashire containing seven quarts. *Ash.*

AIGHS. An axe. *Lanc.*

AIGHT. Ought; owed. *Yorksh.*

AIGHTEDEN. The eighth.

The *aighteden* dai, ich meselve,
So the ax pelt in the helve,
That schal hewe the wai atwo
That had wrout me this wo. *Sevyn Sages*, 383.

AIGLE. A spangle; the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope-dancer. *Salop.*

AIGRE. Sour; acid. *Yorksh.*

AIGREEN. The house-leek. *Kersey.*

AIGULET. The clasp of a buckle. "*Aiguelet* to fasten a claspe in."—*Palsgrave*, f. 17. Spenser has *aygulets* in the Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26.

AIK. An oak. *North.*

AIL. To be indisposed. *Var. dial.* Gill gives *ail* as the Lincolnshire pronunciation of *I will.* See Guest's English Rhythms, ii. 205.

AILCY. Alice. *North.*

AILE. (1) A writ that lieth where the grandfather, or great-grandfather was seised in his demaines as of fee, of any land or tenement in fee simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entreth the same day and dispossesseth the heir. *Cowell.*

(2) A wing, or any part of a building flanking another. The term is usually applied to the passages of a church, and it seems necessary to call attention to the technical meaning of the word. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

AILED. Depressed. (*A.-S.*)

Schent war tho schrewes,
And *ailed* unscle,
For at the Nevil-cros
Nedes bud tham kncle. *Minot's Poems*, p. 41.

AILETTES. Small plates of steel placed on the shoulders in ancient armour, invented in the reign of Edward I. SeeArch. xvii. 300, xix. 137.

AILS. Beards of barley. *Essex.* Hollyband has, "the *eiles* or beard upon the eare of corne."

AILSE. Alice. *North.*

AIM. (1) To intend; to conjecture. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare has it as a substantive in the same sense in the Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

(2) To aim at. *Greene.*

(3) "To give aim," to stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark. Metaphorically, it is equivalent to, *to direct*. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 167; Tarlton's Jests, p. 24; True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 27.

(4) "To cry aim," in archery, to encourage the archers by crving out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for, to applaud, to encourage, in a general sense. See King John, ii. 1. A person so employed was called an *aim-crier*, a word which is metaphorically used for an abettor, or encourager. See Nares, in v.

AIN. (1) Own. *North.*

(2) Eyes.

Than was Sir Amis glad and fain;
For joie he wepe with his *ain*.
Amis and Amiloun, 2138.

AINCE. Once. *North.*

AINOGE. Anew. *Rob. Glouc.*

AINT. To anoint. It is figuratively used to denote a beating. *Suffolk.*

AIR. (1) Early.

I griev'd you never in all my life,
Neither by late or *air*;
You have great sin if you would slay
A silly poor beggar. *Robin Hood*, i. 107.

(2) An heir. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 763; Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Than was his fader, sothe to say,
Ded and birid in the clay:
His *air* was Sir Gioun. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 267.

(3) Appearance. "The air of one's face. *Symmetria quædam lineamentorum vultus.*"—*Skinner.*

(4) Previously; before. See *Are.*

AIRE. An aerie of hawks. *Miege.* Howell terms a well-conditioned hawk, "one of a good *aire*."

AIREN. Eggs.

Another folk there is next, as bogges crepeth;
After crabben and *airen* hy skippen and lepeth.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4943.

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses. *Jonson's Catiline*, i. 3.

AIRMS. Arms. *North.*

AIRN. (1) Iron. Burns uses this word, and it also occurs in Maundevile's Travels. See Glossary, in v.

(2) To earn. *Wilts.*

AIRT. A point of the compass. *North.*

AIRTH. Afraid. *North.*

AIRTHFUL. Fearful. *North.*

AIRY. An aiery; an eagle's nest. See this form of the word in Massinger's Maid of Honour, i. 2. It is also used for the brood of young in the nest.

AIS. Ease.

Whanne the gestes weren at *ais*,
Thai wenten hom fram his paleis.
The Seyn Sages, 1859.

AISE. Axweed. *Skinner.*

AISH. Stubble. *Hants.*

AISIELICHE. Easily.

And to the contreye that ȝe beoz of
Seththe ȝe schullen i-wende,
Withoute trâvail al *aisieliche*,
And thare owre lif ende. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 106.

AISILYHE. Vinegar.

And in mi mete thai gaf galle tole,
And mi thrist with *aisilyhe* drank thai me.
MS. Bodl. 425, f 35.

AISLICHE. Fearfully. (*A.-S.*)

There I auntrede me in,
And *aislichs* I seyde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 471.

AISNECIA. Primogeniture. *Skinner.*

AIST. Thou wilt. *Linc.*

AISTRE. A house. This word is in common use in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and some other counties, for the fire-place, the back of the fire, or the fire itself: but formerly it was used to denote the house, or some particular part of the house, chambers, or apartments.

AISYLL. Vinegar. *Minsheu.*

AIT. A little island in a river where osiers grow. See the Times, Aug. 20, 1844, p. 6.

AITCH. An ach, or pain; a paroxysm in an intermitting disorder. *Var. dial.* See a note on this pronunciation of *ache* in Boswell's Malone, vii. 99.

AITCH-BONE. The edge-bone. *Var. dial.*

AITCHORNING. Acorning; gathering acorns. *Chesh.*

AITH. An oath. *North.*

AITHE. Swearing. (*A.-S.*)

Pride, wrathe, and glotonie,
Aithe, sleuthe, and lecherie.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 31.

AITHER. (1) Either. *North.* Some of the provincial glossaries explain it, *also*, *each*.

Chese on *aither* hand,
Whether the lever ware
Sink or stille stande. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 154.

(2) A ploughing. *North.*

AI-TO. Always. So explained in the glossary to the Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, in v.

AITS. Oats. *North.*

AIXES. An ague. *North.*

AIYAH. The fat about the kidney of veal or mutton. *Suffolk.*

AJAX. Pronounced with the second syllable long. A silly quibble between this word and *a jakes* was not uncommon among Elizabethan writers; and Shakespeare alludes to it in this way in Love's Labours Lost, v. 2. Sir John Harrington was the principal mover in this joke. See an apposite quotation in Douce's Illustrations, i. 245.

AJEE. Awry; uneven; *Var. dial.*

AJORNED. Adjourned.

He *ajorned* tham to relie in the North at Carlele.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 309.

AJUGGEDE. Judged.

The gentileste jowelle, *a-juggede* with lordes,
Fro Geene unto Gerone, by Jhesu of hevene.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 62.

AJUST. To adjust.

For whan tyme is, I shal move and *a-just* soch thinges that percen hem ful depe.
Urry's Chaucer, p. 367.

AK. But. (*A.-S.*)

Ak loke that we never more
Nego sette in trew lore.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 211.

AKALE. Cold. (*A.-S.*) See *Acale.*

That night he sat wel sore-*akale*,
And his wif lai warme a-bedde.
Sevyn Sages, 1512.

AKARD. Awkward. *North.*

AKCORN. An acorn. Cf. Florio, in v. *Acilóne*; Urry's Chaucer, p. 364, spelt *akehorne.* (*A.-S.*)

He clambe hye upon a tree,
And *akcorns* for hungur ete he.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.

AKE. An oak. *Ake-appilles* are mentioned in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 285.

Tak everferne that grewes on the *ake*, and tak the rotes in Averell, and wasche hit wele.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

It was dole to see
Sir Eglamour undir ane *ake*,
Tille on the morne that he gunne wake.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 140.

AKEDOUN. The acton, q. v.

Through brunny and scheld, to the *akedoun*,
He to-barst atwo his tronchon.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2153.

AKELDE. Cooled. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng hyre fader was old man, and drou to feblesse, [destresse,
And the anguysse of hys doyter hym dude more
And *akelde* hym wel the more, so that feble he was.
Rob. Glouc. p. 442.

AKELE. To cool. (*A.-S.*)

And tauyte, yf love be to hot,
In what maner it schulde *akele*.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 120.

Nym 3eme that the fury coles
Moche *a-keleth* me,
And sholle into the stronge pyne
Of helle brynge the.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

AKENNYNGE. Reconnoitring; discovering. (*A.-S.*)

At the othir side *akennynge*,
They sygh Darie the kyng.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3468.

AKER. (1) Sir F. Madden, glossary to Syr Gawayne, conjectures this to be an error, for *uch a*, each, every. See p. 53. Its meaning seems rather to be *either*. It may be an error for *aither*, or *áther*.

(2) The expression "*halse aker*" occurs in Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 2, but is conjectured to be an error for "halse anker," or halse anchor. The halse, or halser, was a particular kind of cable.

(3) An acre; a field; a measure of length.

The Frenschomen thai made reculle
Wel an *akers* lengthe. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 13.

AKER-LOND. Cultivated land. (*Dut.*)

In thilke time, in al this londe,
On *aker-lond* ther nes y-founde.
Chron. of England, 46.

AKER-MAN. A husbandman. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 513; and Florio, in v. *Aratóre.*

Ake *aker-men* weren in the feld,
That weren of him i-war.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 168.

AKETHER. Indeed. *Devon.* In the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4, we are told it means, "quoth he, or quoth her."

AKEVERED. Recovered.

Sche *akevered* parmafay,
And was y-led in liter.
Arthour and Merlin, 6550.

AKEWARD. Wrongly.

Thus use men a newe gette,
And this world *akeward* sette.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 18.

AKNAWE. On knees; kneeling.

And made mony knyght *aknawe*,
On medewe, in feld, ded bylawe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3540.

A-KNAWE. To know; to acknowledge; known; acknowledged.

Bot 3if y do hir it ben *a-knawe*,
With wild hors do me to-drawe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 42.

And seyd, Thef, thou schalt be slawe,
Bot thou wilt be the sothe *aknawe*,
Where thou the coupe fond!
Amis and Amiloun, 2099.

For Jhesu love, y pray the,
That died on the rode tre,
Thi right name be *aknawe*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 335.

AKNAWENE. Known.

Bot we beseke 3ow latez us gaa, and we schalle mak *aknawene* untille hym 3our grete glory, 3our ryaltee and 3our noblaye. *MS. Lincoln*, f. 9.

AKNEN. On knees.

Tho Athelbrus astounde,
Fel *aknen* to grounde. *Kyng Horn*, 340,
Sire Eustas sat adoun *aknes*;
Loverd, he sede, thin ore.
MS. Ashmole 43, f. 179.

A-KNEWES. On knees.

To-forn him *a-knowes* sche fel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

AKNOWE. Conscious of. Used with the auxiliary verb, it appears to signify, to acknowledge. Cf. Gloss. to Urry; Sevyn Sages, 1054; Courte of Love, 1199; Prompt. Parv. p. 280; Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 7; Seven Pen. Psalms,

p. 22; Gesta Romanorum, pp. 326, 360, 361, 363; *MS.* Ashmole 59, f. 130.

And he wole in hys laste throwe,
Sorow for hys synne, and be of hyt aknowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.

Be than aknowen to me openly,
And hide it nouȝt, and I the wil releven.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 287.

I and my wif are thyne owen,
That are we wel aknowen.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

A-KNOWE. On knee. Cf. K. Alis. 3279.

A-knowe he sat, and seyd, merci,
Mine owen swerd take, belami.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 359.

AKSIS. The ague.

I lekyn uche a synful soule to a seke man,
That iȝ y-schakyd and schent with the *aksis.*
Audelay's Poems, p. 47.

AKSKED. Asked.

And afterwardes the same Prate *aksked* me what newes I hade harde of Kynge Edward, and I answered hyme, none at all. *Archæologia*, xxiii. 23.

AKYR. An acorn.

The bores fedyng is proprelicho y-cleped *akyr* of ookys berynge and bukmast. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AL. Will. *Yorksh.* In the North, we have the elliptical form *a'l*, for *I will*, and in other counties the same for *he will.*

ALAAN. Alone. *North.*

——— the *alaan*
And thy Troyanes, to have and enhabite.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ALABLASTER. (1) A corrupt pronunciation of *alabaster*, still common, and also an archaism. See the Monasticon, iv. 542; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 268.

(2) An arbalest.

But surely they wer sore assauted, and marveylously hurte with the shot of *alablasters* and crossebowes, but they defended themselfes so manfully that their enemies gat small advauntage at their handes.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 21.

ALABRE. A kind of fur.

And eke his cloke with *alabre,*
And the knottes of golde.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25.

ALACCHE. To fell. (*A.-N.*)

The Frensche laid on with swerdis briȝt,
And laiden doun hur fon,
Alle that thai than *alucche* miȝt;
Thor na ascapeden non. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 41.

A-LADY. Lady-day. *Suffolk.*

AL-ALONE. Quite alone.

The highe God, whan he had Adam maked,
And saw him *al alone* belly naked.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9200.

ALAMIRE. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music. See Skelton's Works, ii. 279.

ALAND. (1) On land; to land.

Where, as ill fortune would, the Dane with fresh
Was lately come *aland.* [supplies
Drayton's Pol. ed. 1753, p. 903.

(2) A kind of bulldog. In Spanish *alano.* See Ducange, in v. *Alanus;* Chaucer, Cant. T. 2150; Ellis's Metr. Rom. ii. 359; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 145. On a spare leaf in MS. Coll. Arm. 58, is written, "A hunte hath caste of a cople of *aloundys.*" They were chiefly used for hunting the boar. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 19. The Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, c. 16, divides them into three kinds. See further observations on them in Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici.

ALANE. Alone. *North.*

ALANEWE. New ale; ale in corns. See Huloet's Abecedarium, 1552, in v.

ALANG. Along. *North.* In North Hants they say, "the wind is all down *alang.*"

ALANGE. Tedious; irksome. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 9, we have it in the sense of *strange*, translated by *extraneus, exoticus.*

In time of winter *alange* it is;
The foules lesen her blis.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 156.

The leves fallen of the tre,
Rein *alangeth* the cuntré. *Ibid.* 4212.

ALANGENES. Explained by Weber "single life." In Prompt. Parv. p. 9, *strangeness.*

His serjaunts ofte to him come,
And *of alangonce* him undernome,
And [bade] him take a wif jolif,
To solace with his olde lif. *Sevyn Sages*, 1736.

ALANTUM. At a distance. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the examples, "I saw him at *alangtun*," and, "I saw him *alantum* off."

ALAPT. This is the reading of one of the quartos in a passage in King Lear, i. 4, generally read *attask'd.* The first two folios read *at task.* If the word be correct, it probably agrees with the context if explained in the same way as *attask'd;* and the term *alapat*, in the following passage, seems used in a similar sense. All editors, I believe, reject *alapt.* The following work is erroneously paged, which I mention in case any one compares the original.

And because the secret and privy boosome vices of nature are most offensive, and though least seene, yet most undermining enemies, you must redouble your endeavor, not with a wand to *alapat* and strike them, onely as lovers, loath to hurt, so as like a snake they may growe together, and gette greater strength againe. *Melton's Sixe-fold Politician*, p. 125.

ALARAN. A kind of precious stone.

Here cropyng was of ryche gold,
Here parrelle alle of *alaran:*
Here brydyll was of reler boldo,
On every side hangyd bellys then.
MS. Lansd. 762, f. 24.

ALARGE. To enlarge. Cf. Gen. ix. 27.

God *alarge* Japheth, and dwelle in the tabernaclis of Sem, and Chananan be the servaunt of hym.
Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

ALARGID. Bestowed; given.

Such part in ther nativitie
Was then *alargid* of beautie.
Chaucer's Dreame, 156.

ALARUM. Rider explains *alarum* to be a "watch-word showing the neernesse of the enemies." The term occurs constantly in the stage directions of old plays.

ALAS-A-DAY. An exclamation of pity. *Var. dial.*

ALAS-AT-EVER. An exclamation of pity. *Yorksh.*

ALASSN. Lest. *Dorset.*

ALAST. At last; lately. Cf. Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 9; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Whose hath eny god, hopeth he nout to holde,
Bote over the levest we leoseth *alast*.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.

ALATE. (1) Lately. Cf. Percy's Reliques, p. 27; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 148.

Thy minde is perplexed with a thousand sundry passions, *alate* free, and now fettered, *alate* swimming in rest. *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

(2) Let. So at least the word is explained in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 403.

ALATRATE. To growl; to bark. (*Lat.*)

Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, *alatrate* what he liste to the contrary.
Stubbe's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 170.

ALAUND. On the grass.

Anone to forest they founde,
Both with horne and with hound,
To breng the dere to the grond
Alaund ther they lay. *Sir Degrevant*, 492.

ALAWK. Alack; alas. *Suffolk.*

ALAY. (1) To mix; to reduce by mixing. Generally applied to wines and liquors. See Thynne's Debate, p. 59.

(2) A term in hunting, when fresh dogs are sent into the cry.

With greyhounds, according my ladyes bidding,
I made the *alay* to the deere.
Percy's Faery Pastorall, p. 150.

ALAYD. Laid low.

Socoure ows, Darie the kyng!
Bote thou do us socoure,
Alayd is, Darie, thyn honoure!
Kyng Alisaunder, 2386.

ALAYDE. Applied.

But at laste kyng Knowt to hym *alayde*
These wordes there, and thus to hym he sayde.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 119.

ALAYNED. Concealed.

The sowdan sore them affrayned
What that ther names were;
Rouland saide, and noght *alayned*,
Syr Roulande and sire Olyvere.
MS. Douce 175, p. 37.

ALBACORE. A kind of fish. (*Fr.*)

The *albacore* that followeth night and day
The flying fish, and takes them for his prey.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 482.

ALBE. (1) Albeit; although.

Albe that she spake but wordes fewe,
Withouten speche he shall the treuthe shewe.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.
Albe that he dyed in wretchednes.
Bochas, b. iv. c. 13.

(2) A long white linen garment, worn by Roman Catholic priests. See Peter Langtoft, p. 319, and gloss. in v.

Mon in *albe* other cloth whit,
Of joie that is gret delit. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 262.

ALBESPYNE. White-thorn.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and maden him a crowne of the braunches of *albespyne*, that is white thorn, that grew in that same gardyn, and setten it on his heved. *Maundeville's Travels*, p. 13.

ALBEWESE. All over.

Take a porcyown of fresche chese,
And wynd it in hony *albewese*.
Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ALBIAN. An old term for that variety of the human species now called the *Albino*. See an epitaph quoted by Mr. Hunter in his additions to Boucher, in v.

ALBIFICATION. A chemical term for making white. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 128, 168.

Our fourneis eke of calcination,
And of wateres *albification*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16273.

ALBLADE. See a list of articles in Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

ALBLAST. An instrument for shooting arrows.

Both *alblast* and mawy a bow
Wat redy ralled opon a row.
Minot's Poems, p. 16.
Alle that myghte wapyns bere,
Swerde, *alblastus*, scheilde or spere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

ALBLASTERE. A crossbow-man. Sometimes the crossbow itself.

That sauh an *alblastere*; a quarelle leto he flie.
Langtoft, p. 205.
With *alblastres* and with stones,
They slowe men, and braken bones.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1211.

ALBRICIAS. A reward or gratuity given to one that brings good news. (*Span.*)

Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you;
All has fallen out as well as we could wish. *Elvira*, ii.

ALBURN. Auburn. *Skinner.* It is the Italian *alburno*; and is also Anglicised by Florio, in v.

ALBYEN. The water, &c. The meaning of the term will be found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 164.

ALBYN. White.

The same gate or tower was set with compassed images of auncient prynces, as Hercules, Alexander and other, by entrayled woorke, rycholy lymned wyth golde and *albyn* colours. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 73.

ALBYSI. Scarcely. The MS. in the Heralds' College reads "unnethe."

Tho was Breteyn this lond of Romaynes almest lere,
Ac *albysi* were yt ten 3er, ar heo here aseyn were.
Rob. Glouc. p. 81.

ALCALY. A kind of salt.

Sal tartre, *alcaly*, and salt preparat.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16276.

ALCAMYNE. A mixed metal. Palsgrave has this form of the word, and also Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See that work, p. 9; Unton Inventories, p. 26; Skelton's Works, ii. 54.

ALCATOTE. A silly fellow. *Devon.* In the Exmoor Courtship, pp. 24, 28, it is spelt *alkitotle*, and explained in the glossary, "a silly elf, or foolish oaf."

Why, you know I am an ignorant, unable trifle in such business; an oaf, a simple *alcatote*, an innocent.
Ford's Works. ii. 212.

ALCATRAS. A kind of sea-gull. (*Ital.*)

Ned Gylman took an *alcatrash* on the mayn topmast yerd, which ys a foolysh byrd; but good lean rank meat. *MS. Addit.* 5008.
Most like to that sharp-sighted *alcatras*,
That beats the air above the liquid glass.
Drayton's Works, ed. 1748, p. 407.

ALCE. Also. Sir F. Madden marks this as an irregular form. See *Als*.

The kyng kyssez the knyȝt, and the whone *alce*,
And sythen mony syker knyȝt, that sozt hym to hayice. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 91.

ALCHEMY. A metal, the same as *Alcamyne*, q. v.

——— Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Paradise Lost, ii. 517.

ALCHOCHODEN. The giver of life and years, the planet which bears rule in the principal places of an astrological figure, when a person is born. See Albumazar, ii. 5.

ALCONOMYE. Alchemy.

Of thilke elixir whiche men calle
Alconomye, whiche is befalle
Of hem that whilom weren wise.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 120.

ALD. (1) Old.

Princes and popie, *ald* and ȝong,
Al that spac with Duche tung. *Minot's Poems*, p. 8.

(2) Hold.

Thof I west to be slayn,
I sal never *ald* te ogayn.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

Curatus resident thai schul be,
And *ald* houshold openly.
Audelay's Poems, p. 33.

ALDAY. Always. (*Dan.*)

They can afforce them *alday*, men may see,
By singuler fredome and dominacion.
Bochas, b. i. c. 20.

ALDER. (1) The older.

Thus when the *alder* hir gan forsake,
The yonger toke hir to his make. *Seryn Sages*, 3729.

(2) According to Boucher, this is "a common expression in Somersetshire for cleaning the alleys in a potatoe ground." See Qu. Rev. lv. 371.

(3) Of all. Generally used with an adjective in the superlative degree. See the instances under *alder* and *alther*, compounded with other words.

Of alle kinges he is flour,
That suffred deth for al mankin;
He is our *alder* Creatour! *Leg. Cathol*, p. 173.

ALDER-BEST. Best of all. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 9, 33; Gy of Warwyke, p. 22; Dreme of Chaucer, 1279; Skelton's Works, ii. 63.

That all the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a day,
And they that shoteth *alderbest*
The game shall bere away. *Robin Hood*, i. 51.

ALDERES. Ancestors.

Of *alderes*, of armes, of other aventures.
Syr Gawayne, p. 6.

ALDER-FIRST. The first of all. Cf. Rom. of the Rose, 1000; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 97.

That smertli schal smite the *alderfirst* dint.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 121.

The soudan forthwith *alderfarst*
On the Criston smot wel fast.
Gy of Warwike, p. 123.

ALDER-FORMEST. The foremost of all. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 76.

William and themperour went *alderformest*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 176.

ALDER-HIGHEST. Highest of all.

And *alder-highest* tooke astronomye
Albmusard last withe her of sevyn,
With instrumentis that raught up into hevyn.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

ALDERKAR. A moist boggy place where alders, or trees of that kind grow. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 9, 272. In the former place it is explained *locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt*.

ALDER-LAST. Last of all.

And *alder-last*, how he in his siteȝ
Was by the sonne slayne of Tholomé.
Bochas, b. v. c. 4.

ALDER-LEEFER. Instances of this compound in the comparative degree are very unusual.

An *alder-leefer* swaine I weene,
In the barge there was not seene.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608, sig. E. ii.

ALDER-LEST. Least of all.

Love, ayenst the whiche who so defendith
Himselvin moste, him *aldirlest* availeth.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 605.

ALDER-LEEFEST. Dearest of all. This compound was occasionally used by Elizabethan writers. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 262; 2 Henry VI. i. 1; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 240.

ALDERLINGS. A kind of fish, mentioned in Muffet's Treatise on Food, p. 175, and said by him to be betwixt a trout and a grayling.

ALDER-LOWEST. Lowest of all. See a gloss in MS. Egerton 829, f. 23, and Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

ALDERMANRY. "The government of Stamford was long before their written charter, held and used amongst themselves by an ancient prescription, which was called the *Aldermanry* of the guild."—*Butcher's Stamford*, 1717, p. 15.

ALDERMEN. Men of rank.

Knyȝtes and squyers ther schul be,
And other *aldermen*, as ȝe schul se.
Const. of Masonry, 414.

ALDER-MEST. Greatest of all. Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 83; Legendæ Catholicæ, pp. 170, 252.

But *aldirmost* in honour out of doute,
Thei had a relicke highte Palladion.
Troilus and Cresside, i. 152.

ALDERNE. The elder tree. Goats are said to love *alderne*, in Topsell's Hist. of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 240.

ALDER-TRUEST. Truest of all.

First, English king, I humbly do request,
That by your means our princess may unite
Her love unto mine *aldertruest* love.
Greene's Works, ii. 166.

ALDER-WERST. Worst of all.

Ye don ous *alderwerst* to spede,
When that we han mest nede.
Gy of Warwike, p. 128.

ALDER-WISIST. The wisest of all.

And truiliche it sitte well to be so,
For *aldirwisist* han therwith ben plesed.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 247.

ALDES. Holds.

For whom myn hert is so hampered and *aldes* so nobul. *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 17.

ALDO. Although. *East*.

ALDREN. Elders.

Thus ferden oure *aldren* bi Noces dawe,
Of mete and of drinke hi fulden here mawe.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

ALDRIAN. A star on the neck of the lion.

Phebus hath left the angle meridional,
And yet ascending was the beste real,
The gentil Lion, with his *Aldrian*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 10379.

ALDYN. Holden; indebted.

Meche be ȝe *aldyn* to the pore. *MS. Douce* 302, f. 20.

ALE. (1) A rural festival. See *Ale-feast*.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitsun lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*.
Ben Jonson's Tale of a Tub, prol.

(2) An ale-house. This is an unusual meaning of the word. See Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 5; Greene's Works, i. 116; Davies's York Records, p. 140; Lord Cromwell, iii. 1; Piers Ploughman, p. 101.

When thei have wroght an oure ore two,
Anone to the *ale* thei wylle go.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 25.

(3) The meaning of the words *beer* and *ale* are the reverse in different counties. Sir R. Baker's verses on hops and beer are clearly erroneous, ale and beer having been known in England at a very early period, although hops were a later introduction. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 27. Sir Thopas, l. 13801, swears "on ale and bred," though this oath may be intended in ridicule. Ale was formerly made of wheat, barley, and honey. See Index to Madox's Exchequer, in v.

(4.) All.

And lafft it with hem in memoré,
And to *ale* other pristis truly.
Audelay's Poems, p. 69.

ALEBERRY. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. It appears from Palsgrave to have been given to invalids.

They would taste nothing, no not so much as a poor *aleberry*, for the comfort of their heart.
Becon's Works, p. 373.

ALECCIOUN. An election.

And seyd, made is this *aleccioun*,
The king of heven hath chosen ȝou on.
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 63.

Besechyng you therfore to help to the resignacion therof, and the kynges lettre to the byshop of Lincoln for the *aleccion*.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 240.

ALECIE. Drunkenness caused by ale.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had beene a slight oversight; but to arrest a man, that hath no likenesse of a horse, is flat lunasie, or *alecie*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie.*

ALECONNER. According to Kersey, "an officer appointed in every court-leet to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 174; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163.

A nose he had that gan show
What liquor he loved I trow:
For he had before long seven yeare,
Beene of the towne the *ale-conner*.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

ALECOST. Costmary. So called, because it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter. *Gerard.* It is not obsolete in the North.

ALED. Suppressed. (*A.-S.*)

And sayde, Maumecet, my mate,
Y-blessed mote thou be,
For *aled* thow hast muche debate
Toward thys barnee. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 18.

ALEDGEMENT. Ease; relief. *Skinner.*

ALE-DRAPER. An alehouse keeper.

So that nowe hee hath lefte brokery, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd he, an *ale-draper*, wherein he hath more skil then in the other.
Discoverie of the Knights of the Poste, 1597.

A-LEE. On the lee.

Than lay the lordis *a-lee* with laste and with charge.
Depos. of Richard II. p. 29.

ALEECHE. Alike. So explained by Mr. Collier in a note to Thynne's Debate, p. 20, "his gayne by us is not *aleeche*." Perhaps we should read *a leeche*, i. e. not worth a leech.

ALEES. Aloe trees.

Of erberi and *alees*,
Of alle maner of trees. *Pistill of Susan*, st. 1.

ALE-FEAST. A festival or merry-making, at which ale appears to have been the predominant liquor. See an enumeration of them in Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 138; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 158-9, and the account of the *Whitsun-ale*, in v. A merry meeting at which ale was generally drunk, often took place after the representation of an old mystery, as in a curious prologue to one of the fifteenth century in MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.

ALEFT. Lifted.

Ac tho thai come thider eft,
Her werk was al up *aleft*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 22.

A-LEFT. On the left.

For *a-left* half and a right,
He leyd on and slough down-right.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

ALEGAR. Ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation, and is used in the North as a cheap substitute for vinegar. It is an old word. See the Forme of Cury, p. 56.

ALEGE. To alleviate. (*A.-N.*)

But if thei have some privilege,
That of the paine hem woll *alege*.
Rom. of the Rose, 6626.

ALEGEANCE. Alleviation. (*A.-N.*) "*Allegyance*, or softynge of dysese, *alleviacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 9. Cf. Chaucer's Dreame, 1688.

The twelfed artecle es enoyntynge, that mene enoyntes the seke in perelle of dede for *alegeance* of body and saule. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 202.

ALEGGEN. To allege. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 207; Flor. and Blanch. 692; Gesta Romanorum, p. 48; Rob. Glouc. p. 422.

Thus endis Kyng Arthure, as auctors *alegge*
That was of Ectores blude, the kynge sone of Troye. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 98.

ALEGGYD. Alleviated. See *Alege*.

Peraventure ȝe may be *aleggyd*,
And sun of ȝoure sorow abreggyd.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

ALEHOOFE. Ground ivy. According to Gerard, it was used in the making of ale. See Prompt. Parv. p. 250.

ALEICHE. Alike; equally.

Laye fourth iche man *aleiche*
What he hath lefte of his livereye.
Chester Playe, i. 122.

ALEIDE. Abolished; put down.

Thes among the puple he put to the reaume,
Aleide alle luther lawes that long hadde ben used.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 188.

Do nom also ich have the seid,
And alle thre sulen ben *aleid*.
MS. Digby 86, f. 126.

ALE-IN-CORNES. New ale. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552, in v.

I will make the drincke worse than good *ale in the cornes*. *Thersytes*, p. 56.

ALEIS. (1) Alas! *North*.

(2) Aloes.

Cherise, of whiche many one faine is,
Notis, and *aleis*, and bolas.
Rom. of the Rose, 1377.

(3) Alleys.

Alle the *aleis* were made playne with sond.
MS. Harl. 116, f. 147.

ALEIVED. Alleviated; relieved. *Surrey*.

ALEKNIGHT. A frequenter of alehouses. See Cotgrave, in v. *Beste*; Florio, in v. *Beone*; Baret's Alvearie, in v. *Ale*; Harrison's Descr. of Engl. p. 170.

ALEMAYNE. Germany.

Upon the londe of *Alemayne*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 145.

ALENDE. Landed.

At what haven that *alende*,
Ase ofte agen hem wo scholde wende
With hors an armes brighte.
Rembrun, p. 428.

ALENGE. Grievous.

Now am I out of this daunger so *alenge*,
Wherefore I am gladde it for to persover.
Complaynte of them that ben to late Maryed.

ALEOND. By land.

Warne thow every porte thatt noo schyppis a-ryve,
Nor also *aleond* stranger throg my realme pas,
But the for there trunge do pay markis fyve.
Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 99.

ALE-POLE. An ale-stake, q. v.

Another brought her bedes
Of jet or of cole,
To offer to the *ale-pole*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 112.

ALE-POST. A maypole. *West*.

ALES. Alas! See the Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 5.

ALESE. To loose; to free. (*A.-S.*)

To day thou salt *alesed* be. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 120.

ALE-SHOT. The keeping of an alehouse within a forest by an officer of the same. *Phillips*.

ALE-SILVER. A rent or tribute paid yearly to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sell ale within the city. *Mieye*.

ALE-STAKE. A stake set up before an alehouse, by way of sign. Speght explained it *a maypole*, and hence have arisen a host of stupid blunders; but the ale-stake was also called the maypole, without reference to the festive pole. See Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie, p. 56. Grose gives *ale-post* as a term for a maypole. See his Class. Dict. Vulg. Song. in v. and supra. Palsgrave, f. 17, translates it by "le *may* d'une taverne." From Dekker's Wonderful Yeare, 1603, quoted by Brand, it appears that a bush was frequently placed at the top of the ale-stake. See *Bush*. Hence may be explained the lines of Chaucer:

A garlond had he sette upon his hede,
As gret as it were for an *ale-stake*.
Urry's ed. p. 6.

Which have been erroneously interpreted in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 56. But the bush was afterwards less naturally applied, for Kennett tells us "the coronated frame of wood hung out as a sign at taverns is called a *bush*." See his Glossary, 1816, p. 35. Cf. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12255; Reliq. Antiq. i. 14; Hampson's Calend. i. 281; Skelton's Works, i. 320.

She as an *ale-stake* gay and fresh,
Half hir body she had away e-giff.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 56.

For lyke as thee jolye ale-house
Is alwayes knowen by the good *ale-stake*,
So are proude jelots sone perceaved, to,
By theyr proude foly, and wanton gate.
Bansley's Treatise, p. 4.

ALESTALDER. A stallion. *East Sussex*.

ALESTAN-BEARER. A pot-boy. See Higins' adaptation of the Nomenclator, p. 505.

ALESTOND. The ale-house.

Therefore at length Sir Jefferie bethought him of a feat whereby he might both visit the *alestond*, and also keepe his othe. *Mar. Prelate's Epistle*, p. 54.

ALE-STOOL. The stool on which casks of ale or beer are placed in the cellar. *East*.

ALET. (1) A kind of hawk. Howel says it is the "true faucon that comes from Peru."

(2) A small plate of steel, worn on the shoulder.

An *alet* enamelde he oches in sondire.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

(3) Carved, applied to partridges and pheasants. *Boke of Huntinge*.

ALEVEN. Eleven. Cf. Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 322; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 80; Minsheu, in v.

He trips about with sincopace,
He capers very quicke:
Full trimly there of seven *aleven*,
He sheweth a pretty tricke.
Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

I have had therto lechys *aleven*,
And they gave me medysins alle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

ALEW. Halloo.

Yet did she not lament with loude *alew*,
As women wont, but with deepe sighes and singults few. *Faerie Queene*, V. vi. 13.

ALE-WIFE. A woman who keeps an ale-house. See Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

ALEXANDER. Great parsley. Said by Minsheu to be named from Alexander, its presumed discoverer.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT. Pellitory. *Skinner*.

ALEXANDRYN. Alexandrian work.

Syngly was she wrappyd perfay,
With a mauntelle of hermyn,
Coverid was with *Alexandryn*.
MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 121.

ALEXCION. Election.

Be *alexcion* of the lordys free,
The erle toke they thoo. *Evie of Tolous*, 1202.

ALEYD. Laid down. See *Aleide.*

Do nou ase ichave the seyd,
Ant alle thre shule ben *aleyd*
With huere foule crokes.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 105.

For al love, leman, sche seyd,
Lete now that wille be doun *aleyd.*
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 230.

ALEYE. An alley. (*A.-N.*)

An homicide therto han they hired
That in an *aleye* had a privee place.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13498.

ALEYN. Alone.

My lemman and I went forth *aleyn.*
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ALEYNE. (1) To alienate.

In cas they dyde eyther selle or *aleyne* the same or ony parte therof, that the same Edwarde shulde have yt before any other man.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86.

(2) Laid down. So explained in Urry's MS. collections.

ALF. (1) Half; part; side.

The Brutons to helpe her *alf*, vaste aboute were.
Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

(3) An elf; a devil.

With his teth he con hit tug,
And *alfe* Rofyn begon to rug.
MS. Douce 302, f. 11.

ALFAREZ. An ensign. (*Span.*) The term is used by Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher. According to Nares, who refers to MS. Harl. 6804, the word was in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. It was also written *alferes.*

ALFEYNLY. Slothfully; sluggishly. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial astrology, explained by Kersey to be "a temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

I'll find the cusp and *alfridaria*,
And know what planet is in cazimi.
Albumazar, ii. 5.

ALFYN. (1) So spelt by Palsgrave, f. 17, and also by Caxton, but see *Aufyn.* The alfyn was the bishop at chess. Is *alfyns* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 83, a mistake for *alkyns?*

(2) A lubberly fellow; a sluggard.

Now certez, sais syr Wawayne, myche wondyre have I
That syche an *alfyne* as thow dare speke syche wordez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

ALGAROT. A chemical preparation, made of butter of antimony, diluted in a large quantity of warm water, till it turn to a white powder. *Phillips.*

ALGATES. Always; all manner of ways; however; at all events. Still in use in the North. It is, as Skinner observes, a compound of *all* and *gates*, or ways. (*A.-S.*) Tooke's etymology is wholly inadmissible. Cf. Diversions of Purley, p. 94; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7013; Thynne's Debate, p. 36.

These were ther uchon *algate*,
To ordeyne for these reasonus astate.
Constitutions of Masonry, p. 15.

ALGE. Altogether. (*A.-S.*)

Sche muste thenne *alge* fayle
To geten him whan he were deed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148.

ALGERE. A spear used in fishing. It is the translation of *fuscina* in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See a note in Prompt. Parv. p. 186.

ALGIFE. Although.

Eche man may sorow in his inward thought
This lordes death, whose pere is hard to fynd,
Algife England and Fraunce were thorow saught.
Skelton's Works, i. 13.

ALGRADE. A kind of Spanish wine.

Both *algrade*, and respice eke.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 750.

Osay, and *algarde*, and other y-newe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

ALGRIM. Arithmetic.

The name of this craft is in Latyn *algorismus*, and in Englis *algrim*; and it is namid off *Algor*, that is to say, craft, and *rismus*, that is, nounbre; and for this skille it is called craft of nounbringe.
MS. Cantab. Ll. iv. 14.

ALGUS. A philosopher frequently mentioned by early writers, as the inventor of Algorism. According to MS. Harl. 3742, he was king of Castile. Cf. MS. Arundel 332, f. 68.

ALHAFTE. See a list of articles in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

AL-HAL-DAY. All-hallows day, Nov. 1st. *Gaw.*

ALHALWE-MESSE. All-hallows.

The moneth of Novembre, after *Alhalwemesse*,
That wele is to remembre, com kyng William alle fresse. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 145.

ALHALWEN-TYD. The feast of All-hallows.

Men shulle fynde but fewe roo-bukkys whan that they be passed two yeer that thei ne have mewed hure heedys by *Alhalwentyd*. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ALHIDADE. A rule on the back of the astrolabe, to measure heights, breadths, and depths. See Blount's Glossographia, p. 18; Cotgrave, in v. *Alidade.*

ALHOLDE. "Alholde, or Gobelyn" is mentioned in an extract from the Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 3.

AL-HOLLY. Entirely.

I have him told *al holly* min estat.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7678.

ALHONE. Alone.

Alhone to the putte he hede. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278.

ALIANT. An alien. *Rider.*

ALIBER. Bacchus; liber pater.

Aliber, the god of wyne,
And Hercules of kynne thyne.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2849.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine made at Alicant, in the province of Valencia. It is differently spelt by our old writers. See Tymon, ed. Dyce, p. 39; Higins' Junius, p. 91.

Whan he had dronke ataunte
Both of Teynt and of wyne *Alicaunt*,
Till he was drounke as any swyne. *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

ALIED. Anointed.

He tok that bloude that was so bright,
And *alied* that gentil knight.
Amis and Amiloun, 2330.

ALIEN. To alienate. *Nares.*

ALIEN-PRIORY. A priory which was subordinate to a foreign monastery. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Priory*.

A-LIFE. As my life; excessively. See Winter's Tale, iv. 3; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 55, 235, 309, 351.

ALIFED. Allowed. *Skinner*.

ALIGHT. (1) Lighted; pitched.

Opon sir Gy, that gentil knight,
Y-wis mi love is alle *alight*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 270.

(2) To light; to kindle. *Surrey*.

ALINLAZ. An anlace.

Or *alinlas*, and gode long knif,
That als he lovede leme or lif. *Havelok*, 2554.

ALIRY. Across. (*A.-S.*) MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, and MS. Douce 323, read *alery*; MS. Douce 104 has *olery*; and MS. Rawl. Poet. 38 reads *alyry*.

Somme leide hir legges *aliry*,
As swiche losels konneth,
And made hir mone to Piers,
And preide hym of grace.
Piers Ploughman, p. 124.

ALISANDRE. Alexandria. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 36.

At *Alisandre* he was whan it was wonne.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 51.

ALISAUNDRE. The herb *alexander*, q. v.

With *alisaundre* thare-to, ache ant anys.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

ALIȝT. Alighted; descended.

And deyde two hondred ȝer,
And two and throtty riȝt,
After that oure swete Lord
In his moder *aliȝt*. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ALKAKENGY. The periscaria. See Prompt. Parv. p. 10; Higins's Junius, p. 125.

ALKANET. The wild buglos. See the account of it in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 799. It is also mentioned in an ancient receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 29, as used for colouring.

ALKANI. Tin. *Howell*.

ALKE. Ilk; each.

Now, sirris, for your curtesy,
Take this for no vilany,
But *alke* man crye ȝow ... *The Feest*, xvi.

ALKENAMYE. Alchemy. (*A.-N.*)

Yet ar ther fibicches in forceres
Of folc monnes makyng,
Experiments of *alkenamye*
The peple to decoyve. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 186.

ALKERE. In the Forme of Cury, p. 120, is given a receipt "for to make rys *alkere*."

ALKES. Elks.

As for the plowing with ures, which I suppose to be unlikelie, because they are in mine opinion untameable, and *alkes*, a thing commonlie used in the east countries. *Harrison's Descr. of England*, p. 226.

ALKIN. All kinds.

Dragouns and *alkin* depenes,
Fire, hail, snawels. *MS. Bodl.* 425, f. 99.
For to destroy flesly delite,
And *alkins* lust of lichery.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 102.

ALKITOTLE. See *Alcatote*.

ALKONE. Each one.

Then Robyn goes to Notyngham,
Hymselfe mornyng allone,
And lituile Johne to mery Scherewode,
The pathes he knew *alkone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

ALKYMISTRE. An alchemist.

And whan this *alkymistre* saw his time,
Riseth up, sire preest, quod he, and stondeth by me.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16672

ALL. (1) Although.

All tell I not as now his observances.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2266.

(2) Entirely. *Var. dial.* Spenser has it in the sense of *exactly*.

(3) "For all," in spite of. *Var dial.* "I'll do it *for all* you say to the contrary."

(4) "All that," until that. So explained by Weber, in gloss to Kyng Alisaunder, 2145.

(5) "For good and all," entirely. *North.*

And shipping oars, to work they fall,
Like men that row'd *for good and all*.
Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 127.

(6) Each. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALL-A-BITS. All in pieces. *North.*

ALL-ABOUT. "To get *all about* in one's head," to become light-headed. *Herefordsh.* We have also "that's *all about* it," i. e. that is the whole of the matter.

ALL-ABROAD. Squeezed quite flat. *Somerset.*

ALL-A-HOH. All on one side. *Wilts.*

ALL-ALONG. Constantly. *Var. dial.* Also "All alŏng of," or "All along on," entirely owing to.

ALL-AMANG. Mingled, as when two flocks of sheep are driven together. *Wilts.*

ALL-AND-SOME. Every one; everything; altogether.

Thereof spekys the apostell John,
In his gospell *all and some*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.
We are betrayd and y-nome!
Horse and harness, lords, *all and some!*
Richard Coer de Lion, 2284.
Thi kyngdam us come,
This is the secunde poynte *al and some!*
MS. Douce 302, f. 33.

ALLANE. Alone.

Hys men have the wey tane;
In the forest Gye ys *allane*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

ALL-ARMED. An epithet applied to Cupid in A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2, unnecessarily altered to *alarmed* by some editors, as if the expression meant armed all over, whereas it merely enforces the word *armed*. The expression is used by Greene, and is found earlier in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 215.

ALL-AS-IS. "*All as is* to me is this," i. e. all I have to say about it. *Herefordsh.*

ALL-A-TAUNT-O. Fully rigged, with masts, yards, &c. A sea term.

ALLAY. According to Kersey, to *allay* a pheasant is to cut or carve it up at table. The substantive as a hunting term was applied to the set of hounds which were ahead after the beast was dislodged.

ALLAYMENT. That which has the power of

allaying or abating the force of something else. *Shak.*

ALL-B'EASE. Gently, quietly. *Herefordsh.*

ALL-BEDENE. Forthwith. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 34; Havelok, 730, 2841; Coventry Mysteries, p. 4; Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom. p. 360.

Thane thay sayde *al-bydene*,
Bathe kynge and qwene,
The doghtty knyght in the grene
Hase wonnene the gree.
Sir Degrecante, MS. Lincoln.

Whan thai were wasshen *al-bedene*,
He set hym downe hem betwene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 14.

ALL-BE-THOUGH. Albeit. *Skinner.*

ALLE. Ale. See this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 151; The Feest, v. It apparently means *old* in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 101.

ALLECT. To allure; to bring together; to collect. (*Lat.*)

I beyng by your noble and notable qualities *allected* and encouraged, moste hertely require your helpe, and humbly desyre your ayde.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV.* f. 27.

ALLECTIVE. Attraction; allurement. See the Brit. Bibl. iv. 390.

For what better *allective* coulde Satan devise to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servitude. *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

ALLECTUARY. An electuary.

Allectuary arrectyd to redres
These feverous axys. *Skelton's Works*, i. 25.

ALLEFEYNTE. Slothful; inactive. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALLEGATE. (1) To allege. See Peele's Works, iii. 68; Skelton's Works, i. 356.

(2) Always; algate. (*A.-S.*)

Ac, *allegate*, the kynges
Losen ten ageyns on in werrynges.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6094.

ALLEGE. To quote; to cite.

And for he wold his longe tale abrege,
He wolde non auctoritee *allege*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9532.

ALLEGYAUNCE. Citation; the act of quoting. Translated by *allegacio*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 9.

ALLE-HALWEN. Allhallows.

Here fest wol be, withoute nay,
After *Alle-halwen* the eyght day.
Const. of Masonry, p. 32.

ALLE-HOOL. Entirely; exactly. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 38. *Alle* answers to *omnino*, and strictly speaking, cannot grammatically be used in composition. *Alle if*, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 24. See *Alle-3if*.

ALLELUYA. The wood-sorrel. *Gerard.*

ALLE-LYKELY. In like manner. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALLEMAIGNE. A kind of solemn music, more generally spelt *Almain*, q. v. It is also the name of several dances, the new allemaigne, the old, the queen's allemaigne, all of which are mentioned in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, and the figures given. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 164, 610.

ALLEMASH-DAY. Grose says, i. e. Allumage-day, the day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers began to work by candle-light. *Kent.*

ALLEMAUNDIS. Almonds.

Therfore Jacob took grete 3erdis of popelers, and of *allemaundis*, and of planes, and in party dide awey the rynde. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

ALLEN. Grass land recently broken up. *Suffolk.* Major Moor says, "unenclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep."

ALLE-ONE. Alone; solitary.

Alle-one he leved that drery knyghte,
And sone he went awaye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109.

ALLER. (1) An alder tree. A common form of the word, still used in the western counties. See Florio, in v. *Alno;* Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 178; Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1469.

(2) Of all. It is the gen. pl.

Adam was oure *aller* fader,
And Eve was of hymselve.
Piers Ploughman, p. 342.

Than thai it closed and gun hyng
Thaire *aller* seles thareby. *MS. Coll. Sion.* xviii. 6.

ALLER-FLOAT. A species of trout, usually large and well grown, frequenting the deep holes of retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the *aller*, or alder tree. *North.* It is also called the *aller-trout*.

ALLER-FURST. The first of all.

Tho, *aller-furst*, he undurstode
That he was ryght kyngis blod.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1569.

ALLER-MOST. Most of all.

To wraththe the God and palen the fend hit serveth *allermost*. *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 336.

ALLERNBATCH. A kind of botch or old sore. *Exmoor.* Apparently connected with *allers*, a Devonshire word for an acute kind of boil or carbuncle.

ALLERONE. Apparently the pinion of a wing, in the following passage. Roquefort has *alerion*, a bird of prey.

Tak pympernolle, and stampe it, and take the jeuse therof, and do therto the grese of the *allerone* of the gose-wenge, and drope it in thyne eghne.
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 283.

ALLES. Very; altogether; all; even. See Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

ALLESAD. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Bisek him wi3 milde mod,
That for ous *allesad* is blod.
MS. Egerton 613, f. 2.

ALLE-SOLYNE-DAY. All Souls' Day. See MS. Harl. 2391, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 11.

ALLETHER. Gen. pl. of *all.*

Than doth he dye for oure *allether* good.
Cov. Myst. p. 14.

ALLETHOW. Although.

Torrent thether toke the way,
Werry *allethow* he were.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 10.

ALLETOGEDERS. Altogether.

Into the water he cast his sheld,
Croke and *allstogeders* it held.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 68.

ALLEVE. Eleven.

Ethulfe in that ilke manere,
Wonned at Rome *alleve* 3ere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.

ALLEVENTHE. The eleventh.

The *alleventhe* wyntur was witturly
Ther aftir, as telleth us me to dy.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 13.

ALLE-WELDAND. Omnipotent.

That I before Gode *alleweldand*
Weme in the liht of livyand.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 27.

ALLEY. The conclusion of a game at football, when the ball has passed the bounds. *Yorksh.* A choice taw, made of alabaster, is so called by boys. See the Pickwick Papers, p. 358.

ALLEYDE. Alleged.

With alle hire herte sche him preyde,
And many another cause *alleyde*,
That he with hire at hom abide.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 115.

ALLE-3IF. Although. See *Alle-hool.*

Y wyl make 3ow no veyn carpyng,
Alle 3if hit myȝte som men lyke.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 47.

ALL-FOOLS-DAY. The first of April, when a custom prevails of making fools of people by sending them on ridiculous errands, &c. whence the above name. See further in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 76. The custom seems to have been borrowed by us from the French, but no satisfactory account of its origin has yet been given.

ALL-FOURS. A well-known game at cards, said by Cotton, in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1709, p. 81, to be "very much played in Kent."

ALL-GOOD. The herb good Henry. *Gerard.*

ALLHALLOWN-SUMMER. Late summer. In 1 Henry IV. i. 2, it simply appears to mean an old man with youthful passions.

ALLHALLOWS. Satirically written by Heywood as a single saint. See his play of the Foure PP, 1569, and the following passage:

Here is another relyke, eke a precyous one,
Of *All-helowes* the blessyd jaw-bone,
Which relyke, without any fayle,
Agaynst poyson chefely dothe prevayle.
Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

ALL-HEAL. The herb panax. See Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1004; Florio, in v. *Achilea.*

ALL-HID. According to Nares, the game of hide-and-seek. It is supposed to be alluded to in Hamlet, iv. 2. See *Hide-Fox.* It is mentioned by Dekker, as quoted by Steevens; but Cotgrave apparently makes it synonymous with Hoodman-blind, in v. *Cligne-musset, Cline-mucette.* Cotgrave also mentions Harry-racket, which is the game of hide-and-seek. See *Hoodman-blind.* "A sport call'd *all-hid*, which is a meere children's pastime," is mentioned in A Curtaine Lecture, 12mo, Lond. 1637, p. 206. See also Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 187; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 84.

ALL-HOLLAND'S-DAY. The Hampshire name for All Saints' Day, when plum-cakes are made and called All Holland cakes. Middleton uses the word twice in this form. See his Works, ii. 283, v. 282.

ALLHOOVE. Ground ivy. *Minsheu.*

ALLHOSE. The herb horsehoof. See Florio, in v. *Bechio.*

ALL-I-BITS. All in pieces. *North.*

ALLICHOLLY. Melancholy. Shakespeare uses this word, put into the mouths of illiterate persons, in Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 2, and Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 148, 197, where the word is spelt two different ways.

ALLICIATE. To attract. (*Lat.*)

Yea, the very rage of humilitie, though it be most violent and dangerous, yet it is sooner *alliciated* by ceremony than compelled by vertue of office.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 186.

ALLIENY. An alley; a passage in a building. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Alley.*

ALLIGANT. A Spanish wine. See *Alicant.*

In dreadful darkenesse *Alligant* lies drown'd,
Which marryed men invoke for procreation.
Pasquil's Palinodia, 1634.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator. Ben Jonson uses this form of the word in his Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

ALL-IN-A-CHARM. Talking aloud. *Wilts.*

ALL-IN-ALL. Everything. Shakespeare has the phrase in a well-known passage, Hamlet, i. 2, and several other places.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all-in-all!* *Tuke on Painting*, 1616, p. 60.
Thou'rt *all in all*, and all in ev'ry part.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 75.

The phrase *all in all with*, meant very intimate or familiar with. See Howell's Lexicon, in v.

ALL-IN-A-MUGGLE. All in a litter. *Wilts.*

ALLINE. An ally.

Wisdom is immortality's *alline*,
And immortality is wisdom's gain.
Middleton's Works, v. 394.

ALLINGE. Totally; altogether. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Const. of Masonry, p. 37; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Rob. Glouc. p. 48; Maundevile's Travels, p. 189.

For hire faired and hire chere,
Ich hire bouȝte *allinge* so dere.
Flor. and Blanch. 674.
Ich hote that thou me telle,
Nouthe thou art *allingues* here.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 127.

ALL-IN-ONE. At the same time.

But *all in one* to every wight,
There was sene conning with estate.
Chaucer's Dreame, 670.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL. A juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. A circle is made about eight inches in diameter, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, four inches long, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anything else, according to agreement, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle races, and other places of amusement in the north, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches

long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes.

ALLISON. The wood-rose. So at least Florio seems to understand it, in v. *Alisso.*

ALL-LANG-OFF. Entirely owing to. *North.*

That I have no childe hidur tille,
Hit is *al-longe-on* Goddes wille.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64.

Therby wist thei it was *alle*
Longe one her, and not one Landavalle.
MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 124.

ALL-LOVES. The phrase *of all loves*, or *for all loves*, i. e. by all means, occurs twice in Shakespeare, and occasionally in contemporary writers. The earliest instance I have met with is in the romance of Ferumbras, below quoted. Other examples are given in Boswell's Malone, viii. 82; and Nares, in v. *Loves.*

And saide to him she moste go
To viseten the prisoneris that daye,
And said, sir, for *alle loves*,
Lete me thy prisoneres seen;
I wole the gife both golde and gloves,
And counsail shalle it bene. *Middlehill MS.*

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear!
Speak, of *all loves!* I swoon almost with fear.
A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

ALL-MANNER-A-WOT. Indiscriminate abuse. *Suffolk.*

ALLMEES. Alms. *East Sussex.* See the example under *Almesse.*

ALL-OF-A-HUGH. All on one side. *Suffolk.*

ALL-OF-A-ROW. A child's game. *Suffolk.*

ALLONCE. All of us. *Somerset.*

ALLONELI. Exclusively. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 126; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 44; Prompt. Parv. p. 54; Maundevile's Travels, p. 8; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 427; Hall, Edw. IV. f. 12; Patterne of Painefull Adventures, p. 239; Minot's Poems, pp. 133, 152.

Now wold I fayne sum myrthis make,
Alle-oneli for my ladys sake. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

We spered nogte the gates of citee to that entent for to agaynestande the, bot *allanly* for the drede of Darius, kyng of Perse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10.

ALL-ON-END. Eager; impatient. *Somerset.*

ALLOTTERY. An allotment. *Shak.*

ALLOUS. All of us. *Somerset.*

ALL-OUT. Entirely; quite. Minsheu has it for a carouse, to drink *all out.* Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 26, 244; Rom. of the Rose, 2101. Still in use in the former sense in the north of England and in Scotland.

Thane come theise wikkyde Jewes, and whene they sawe thise two thefes that hang by oure Lorde one-lyfe, they brake theyre thees, and slewe theme *alle-owte*, and caste theme vilainely into a dyke.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 184.

ALL-OVERISH. Neither sick nor well. *Var. dial.*

ALLOW. To approve. A Scripture word. See Romans, xiv. 22; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Perhaps connected with *alowe*, to praise. (*A.-N.*)

ALLOWANCE. Approbation. *Shak.*

ALLOWED. Licensed. An "*allowed* fool" is a term employed by Shakespeare in Twelfth Night, i. 5. In Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, mention is made of "an *allowed* cart or chariot."

ALL-PLAISTER. Alablaster. *Yorksh.*

ALLS. (1) Arles, q. v. *North.*

(2) Also. (*A.-S.*)

Thare was crakked many a crowne
Of wild Scottes, and *alls* of tame.
Minot's Poems, p. 4.

ALL-SALES. All times. *Suffolk.* "Sales" is of course merely a form of *cele* or *sele.* See Prompt. Parv. p. 65.

ALL-SEED. The orach. *Skinner.*

ALL-SEER. One who sees everything. *Shak.*

ALL-THE-BIRDS-IN-THE-AIR. A Suffolk game. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238, where another game is mentioned called all-the-fishes-in-the-sea.

ALL-TO. Entirely. In earlier writers, the *to* would of course be a prefix to the verb, but the phrase *all-to* in the Elizabethan writers can scarcely be always so explained.

Mercutio's wey hand had *al-to* frozen mine.
Romeus and Juliet, 1562.

ALL-TO-NOUGHT. Completely. *Var. dial.*

ALL-TO-SMASH. Smashed to pieces. *Somerset.* The phrase is not peculiar to that county. A Lancashire man, telling his master the mill-dam had burst, exclaimed, "Maister, maister, dam's brossen, and *aw's to-smash!*"

ALLUTERLY. Altogether; wholly.

As yf thy love be set *alluterly*
Of nice lust, thy travail is in vain.
MS. Seld. Arch. B. 24.

ALLUVION. A washing away. (*Lat.*)

ALL-WATERS. "I am for *all waters*," i. e. I can turn my hand to anything. A proverbial expression used by the clown in Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

ALLY. The aisle of a church. *Var. dial.*

ALLYFE. Although. This form of the word occurs in a letter dated 1523, in Monast. Angl. iv. 477.

ALL-Y-FERE. Altogether.

And hurre lappe was hole a-eyn *all-y-fere.*
Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.

ALMAIN. (1) A German.

Upon the same pretence, to furnish them a band
Of *Almains*, and to them for their stout captain gave
The valiant Martin Swart.
Drayton, ed. 1753, p. 1102.

(2) A kind of dance. A stage direction in Peele's Works, i. 28, is, "Hereupon did enter nine knights in armour, treading a warlike *almain*, by drum and fife."

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap; a kind of jig. See Florio, in v. *Chiarantana.*

Skip with a rhyme on the table from New-Nothing,
And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.
Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ALMAIN-RIVETS. Moveable rivets. The term was applied to a light kind of armour, "so called," says Minsheu, "because they be rivetted, or buckled, after the old Almain

fashion." See Test. Vetust. p. 622; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 56; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 195.

ALMAN. A kind of hawk, mentioned by Howell, and also called by him the Dutch falcon.

ALMANDIN. Made of almond.

And it was an *almandin* wand,
That ilk frut tharon thai fand,
Almandes was groun tharon.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 39.

ALMAND-MILK. Almonds ground and mixed with milk, broth, or water. See an old receipt in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5.

ALMANDRIS. Almond-trees.

And trees there werin grete foison,
That berin nuttes in ther seson,
Suche as menne nutemiggis y-call,
That sote of savour ben withall;
And of *almandris* grete plenté,
Figgis, and many a date tre.
Rom. of the Rose, 1363.

ALMANE-BELETT. A part of armour, mentioned in an account of Norham Castle, temp. Hen. VIII. in Archæologia, xvii. 204.

ALMANY. Germany.

Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave
His land in Italy, which was not small,
And dwelt in *Almany*.
Harrington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 19.

ALMARIE. A cupboard; a pantry; a safe. See Kennett's Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033. The North country word *aumbry* seems formed from this. It is glossed by the French *ameire*, in MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. B. xiv. 40. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 10, 109, 315; Becon's Works, p. 468. In the latter place Becon quotes Deut. xxviii. 17, where the vulgate reads *basket*; a reference which might have saved the editor's erronious note. Howel has the proverb, "There is God in the *almery*."

Ther avarice hath *almaries*,
And yren bounden cofres.
Piers Ploughman, p. 288.

ALMARIOL. A closet, or cupboard, in which the ecclesiastical habits were kept: See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Armarium*.

ALMATOUR. An almoner.

After him spak Dalmadas,
A riche *almatour* he was. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3042.

ALMAYNE. Germany.

Thane syr Arthure ouone, in the Auguste theraftyre,
Enteres to *Almayne* wyth ostez arrayed.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

ALME. An elm. (*Dan.*) "Askes of alme-barke" are mentioned in a remedy for "contrarius hare" in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 282.

ALMESFULLE. Charitable. It is found in Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See Mr. Way's edition, p. 10.

I was chaste enogh, abstinent, and *almesfulle*, and for othere [th]yng I ame note dampned.
MS. Harl. 1022, f. 1.

ALMESSE. Alms. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 117.

And thus ful great *almesse* he dede,
Wherof he hadde many a bede.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 35.

ALMESTE. Almost.

And as he priked North and Est,
I-telle it you, him had *almeste*
Betidde a sory care. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 13688.

ALMICANTARATH. An astrological word, meaning a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. Digges has the word in his Stratioticos, 1579, applied to dialling. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 58; Chaucer on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 441.

Meanwhile, with scioferical instrument,
By way of azimuth and *almicantarath*.
Albumazar, i. 7.

ALMODZA. An alchemical term for tin. It is so employed by Charnocke in an early MS. in my possession.

ALMOND-FOR-A-PARROT. A kind of proverbial expression. It occurs in Skelton's Works, ii. 4; Webster's Works, iii. 122. Nash and Wither adopted it in their title-pages. Douce, in his MS. additions to Ray, explains it "some trifle to amuse a silly person."

ALMOND-FURNACE. "At the silver mills in Cardiganshire, they have a particular furnace in which they melt the slags, or refuse of the lithurge not stamped, with charcoal only, which they call the *almond furnace*." *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

ALMOND-MILK. The Latin *amigdolatum* is translated by *almond-mylke* in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 43. See *Almand-milk*.

ALMONESRYE. The almonry. In a fragment of a work printed by Caxton, in Douce's Collection, the residence of our earliest printer is stated to be at "the *almonesrye* at the reed pale."

ALMOSE. Alms. Cf. Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; Becon's Works, p. 20.

He bad hir love *almose* dede.
Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 53.

And therto gude in alle thynge,
Of *almous* dedes and gude berynge.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

ALMOYN. Alms.

For freres of the croice, and monk and chanoun,
Haf drawen in o voice his feez to ther *almoyn*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 239.

ALMS-DRINK. "They have made him drink *alms-drink*," an expression used in Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him.

ALMSMAN. A person who lives on alms. See Richard II. iii. 3. In Becon's Works, p. 108, the term is applied to a charitable person.

ALMURY. The upright part of an astrolabe. See Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 442.

ALMUSLES. Without alms.

For thef is reve, the lond is penyles;
For pride hath sleve, the lond is *almusles*.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 255.

ALMUTE. A governing planet. An astrological term.

One that by Ylem and Aldeboran,
With the *almutes*, can tell anything.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 84.

ALMYFLUENT. Beneficent.

And we your said humblie servants shal evermore pray to the *almyfluent* God for your prosperus estate.
Davies's York Records, p. 90.

ALMYS-DYSSHE. The dish in the old baronial hall, in which was put the bread set aside for the poor.

And his *almys-dysshe*, as I you say,
To the porest man that he can fynde,
Other ellys I wot he is unkynde.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 30.

ALMYȝHT. All-powerful.

Pray we now to God *almyght*,
And to hys moder Mary bryght,
That we mowe keepe these artyculus here.
Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

ALNATH. The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name.

And by his eighte speres in his werking,
He knew ful wel how fer *Alnath* was shove
Fro the hed of thilke fix Aries above,
That in the ninthe spere considered is.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11593.

ALNER. A purse, or bag to hold money. (*A.-N.*)

I wyll the yeve an *alner*,
I-mad of sylk and of gold cler,
Wyth fayre ymages thre. *Launfal*, 319.
He lokede yn hys *alner*,
That fond hym spendyng all ploner,
Whan that he hadde nede,
And ther nas noon, for soth to say. *Ibid.* 733.

ALNEWAY. Always. See the extracts from the *Ayenbite of Inwit*, in Boucher.

ALNIL. And only.

Sertis, sire, not ic noȝt;
Ic cte sage *alnil* gras,
More harm ne did ic noȝt.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 201.

ALOD. Allowed.

Therfor I drede lest God on us will take venjaunce,
For syn is now *alod* without any repentaunce.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

ALOES. An olio, or savoury dish, composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, something similar to the modern dish of olives. The receipt for aloes is given in the Good Housewife's Jewel, 1596. See also Cooper's Elyot, in v. *Tucetum*.

ALOFEDE. Praised. (*A.-S.*)

Now they spede at the spurres, withowttyne speche more,
To the marche of Meyes, theis manlielie knyghtes,
That es Lorrayne *alofede*, as Londone es here.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

ALOFT. "To come aloft," i. e. to vault or play the tricks of a tumbler.

Do you grumble? you were ever
A brainless ass; but if this hold, I'll teach you
To *come aloft*, and do tricks like an ape.
Massinger's Bondman, 1024, iii. 3.

A-LOFTE. On high. (*A.-S.*)

Leve thow nevere that yon light
Hem *a-lofte* bryngе,
Ne have hem out of helle.
Piers Ploughman, p. 378.

ALOGE. To lodge; to pitch. (*A.-S.*)

On that ich fair roume
To *aloge* her pavilloun:
Arthour and Merlin, p. 298.

A-LOGGIT. Lodged. (*A.-S.*)

I am *a-loggit*, thought he, best howsoevir it goon.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 557.

A-LOGH. Below. (*A.-S.*)

Lewed men many tymes
Maistres thei apposen,
Why Adam ne hilede noght first
His mouth that eet the appul,
Rather than his likame *a-logh*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 242.

ALOMBA. Tin. *Howell*.

ALONDE. On land.

For the kende that he was best,
Alonde men he gnou. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ALONG. (1) Slanting. *Oxon.*

(2) Used in somewhat the same sense as "all along of," i. e. entirely owing to, a provincial phrase.

I can not tell wheron it was *along*,
But wel I wot gret strif is us among.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16390.

(3) Long.

Here I salle the gyve alle myn heritage,
And als *along* as I lyve to be in thin ostage.
Peter Langtoft, p. 196.

(4) The phrases *up along* and *down along* answer sometimes to *up the street* and *down the street*. The sailors use them for up or down the channel. Sometimes we hear *to go along*, the words *with me* being understood.

ALONGE. To long for. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 3049, 3060; Piers Ploughman, p. 526.

Alle thou3 my wit be not stronge,
It is nou3t on my wille *alonge*,
For that is besy ny3te and day
To lerne alle that he lerne may.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.
This worthy Jason sore *alongeth*
To se the straunge regionis. *Ibid.* f. 147.
He goth into the boure and wepeth for blisse;
Sore he is *alonged* his brethren to kisse.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 9.

ALONGST. Along; lengthwise. *Somerset*. See early instances in Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 24, 146; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, 1607, repr. p. 46.

ALOORKE. Awry; out of order. (*Isl.*)

His heed in shappe as by natures worke,
Not one haire amisse, or lyeth *aloorke*.
MS. Laud. 268, (*quoted in Boucher.*)

A-LORE. Concealed.

Whereof his schame was the more,
Whiche ou3te for to ben *a-lore*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 132.

A-LORYNG. A parapet wall. See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 33. It is merely another form of *alure*, q. v.

ALOSED. Praised; commended. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 450; Rom. of the Rose, 2354. (*A.-N.*)

Ones thou schalt justi with me,
As knight that wele *alosed* is.
Gy of Warwike, p. 64.
So that he bigon at Oxenford of divinité;
So noble *alosed* ther nas non in all the universeté.
MS. Ashmole 43, f. 180.

ALOSSYNGE. Loosing; making loose. See the early edition of Luke, c. 19, quoted by Richardson, in v. *Alosing*.

ALOST. Lost. *Somerset*.

ALOUGH. Below. See *Alogh.*

And wilkest of briddes and of beestes,
And of hir bredyng, to knowe
Why some be *alough* and some aloft,
Thi likyng it were. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 241.

ALOUR. An alure, q. v.

Alisaunder rometh in his toun,
For to wissen his masons;
The touris to take, and the torellis,
Vawtes, *alouris*, and the corneris.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7210.

Into her cité thai ben y-gon,
Togidere thai asembled hem ichon,
And at the *alours* thai defended hem,
And abiden bataile of her fomen.
Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

ALOUTE. To bow. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 495; Lybeaus Disconus, 1254.

And schewede hem the false ymages,
And hete hem *aloute* ther-to.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon, 57.

This gret ymage never his heed enclyne,
But he *alout* upon the same nyzte.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

Alle they schalle *alowte* to thee,
Yf thou wylt *alowte* to me.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

ALOW. Halloo.

Pillicock sat on pillicock hill;
Alow, alow, loo, loo!
King Bear, ed. 1623, p. 297.

ALOWE. (1) Low down. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Court of Love, 1201; Tusser's Works, p. 101; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 2.

Do we, sayden he,
Nail we him opon a tre
Alowe,
Ac arst we sullen scinin him
Ay rowe. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 101.

(2) To humble. *Wyatt.*

(3) To praise; to approve. (*A.-N.*)

Cursyd be he that thy werk *alowe!*
Richard Coer de Lion, 4662.

ALOYNE. To delay. (*A.-N.*)

That and more he dyd *aloyne*,
And ledde hem ynto Babyloyne.
MS. Bodl. 415.

ALOYSE. Alas! So explained by the editors. A kind of precious stone so called is mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. F. i.

Aloyse, aloyse, how pretie it is!
Damon and Pithias, 1571.

ALPE. A bull-finch. *East.* Ray says it was in general use in his time. It is glossed by *ficedula* in Prompt. Parv. p. 10.

There was many a birde singing,
Thoroughout the yerde all thringing:
In many placis nightingales,
And *alpes*, and finches, and wode-wales.
Rom. of the Rose, 658.

ALPES-BON. Ivory.

Thai made hir body blo and blac,
That er was white so *alpes-bon*.
Leg. Cathol. p. 185.

ALPI. Single. (*A.-S.*)

A, quod the vox, ich wille the telle,
On *alpi* word ich lie nelle.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.

ALPICKE. Apparently a kind of earth. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chercée.*

ALPURTH. A halfpenny-worth. See Monast. Angl. i. 198. We still say *hapurth* in common parlance.

ALRE-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104. (*A.-S.*)

For when ze weneth *alrebest*
For to have ro ant rest. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 116.

ALRE-MOST. Most of all. (*A.-S.*)

The flour of chyvalarie now have y lost,
In wham y trust to *alremost*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 31.

ALRE-WORST. The worst of all. (*A.-S.*)

Mon, thou havest wicked fon,
The *alre-worst* is that on.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104.

ALRICHE. An ancient name for a dog. It occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ALS. Also; as; likewise; in like manner. The Dorset dialect has *al's*, a contracted form of *all this.* (*A.-S.*)

He made calle it one the morne,
Als his fadir highte byforne.
Perceval, Lincoln MS. f. 162.

ALSAME. Apparently the name of a place. The Cambridge MS. reads "Eylyssham."

With towels of *Alsame*,
Whytte als the see fame,
And sanappis of the same,
Served thay ware.
Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

ALSATIA. A jocular name for the Whitefriars, which was formerly an asylum or sanctuary for insolvent debtors, and persons who had offended against the laws. Shadwell's comedy of the Squire of Alsatia alludes to this place; and Scott has rendered it familiar to all readers by his Fortunes of Nigel.

ALSAUME. Altogether.

He cursed hem there *alsaume*,
As they karoled on here gaume.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

ALSE. (1) Alice. In the ancient parish register of Noke, co. Oxon., is the following entry: "*Alse* Merten was buried the 25. daye of June, 1586."

(2) Also. (*A.-S.*)

The fowrthe poynt techyth us *alse*,
That no mon to hys craft be false.
Const. of Masonry, p. 23.

(3) As. (*A.-S.*)

Fore *alle* mone as ze may myn.
Audelay's Poems, p. 74.

ALSENE. An awl. It is found in MS. Arundel, 220, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 138. *Elsin* is still used in the North of England in the same sense. Mr. Way derives it from French *alène*, but perhaps more probably Teut. *aelsene*, subula. See Brockett, in v. *Elsin.* Jamieson gives *alison* as still in use in the same sense.

ALSO. (1) Als; as. It occurs occasionally in later writers, as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 308.

Kyrtyls they had oon of sylke,
Also whyte as any mylke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(2) All save; all but. *Midland C.*

ALSOME. Wholesome.

Tak a halvpeny worthe of schepe talghe molteno,

and alle the crommes of a halpeny lafe of *alsome* brede of whete, and a potelle of alde ale, and boile alle samene. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 313.

ALSONE. As soon; immediately. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 5024; Sevyn Sages, 2847.

And Pausamy pursued after hyme, and overhied hym, and strake hym thurghe with a spere, and yitt lfe-alle he were grevosely wonded, he dyde nojto *alsone*, bot he laye halfe dede in the waye. *Alisander, MS. Lincoln* f. 3.

ALSQUA. Also. (*A.-S.*)

The signe of pes *alsqua* to bring
Bitwix William and the tother king.
MS. Fairfax 14.

ALSTITE. Quickly.

Unto the porter spoke he thoe,
Sayd, To thi lord myn erande thou go,
Hasteli and *alstite*.
Robson's Romances, p. 50.

ALSTONDE. To withstand. *Rob. Glouc.* Is this a misprint for *at-stonde?*

ALSUITHE. As soon as; as quickly as.

For *alsuithe* als he was made
He fell; was thar na langer bade.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

ALSWA. Also. (*A.-S.*)

Alswa this buke leres to kepe the ten comandmentes, and to wirke noght for erthely thyng.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

And, sir, I drede me yit *alswa*,
That he sold have the empire the fra.
Sevyn Sages, 3945.

Oure lantarnes take with us *alsway*,
And loke that thay be light.
Towneley Myst. p. 186.

ALTEMETRYE. Trigonometry.

The bookis of *altemetrye*,
Planemetrye and eek also.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 202.

ALTERAGE. One of the amends for offences short of murder. Hearne, in gloss. to Peter Langtoft, explains it, "the profits which accrue and are due to the priest by reason of the altar."

Item, the beginneng and thendeng of the decaie of this lande growethe by the immoderate takeng of coyne and lyverey, withought order, after mennes awne sensuall appetites, cuddees, gartie, takeng of eannes for felonies, murdours, and all other offences, *alterages*, blengis, saultes, slauntloghes, and other like abusions and oppressions. *State Papers*, ii 163.

ALTERATE. Altered; changed. Palsgrave has it as a verb, *to alter*.

Undir smiling she was dissimulate,
Provocative with blinkis amorous,
And sodainly chaungid and *alterate*.
Test. of Cresside, 227.

And thereby also the mater ys *alterate*,
Both inward and outward substancyally.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 163.

ALTERCAND. Contending.

The parties wer so felle *altercand* on ilk side,
That non the soth couth telle, whedir pes or werre suld tide. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 314.

ALTERN. Alternately. *Milton.*

ALTHAM. In the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, the wife of a "curtall" is said to be called his *altham*. See the reprint of that rare tract, p. 4.

ALTHER-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 4878; Prompt. Parv. p. 161.

When ỳ shal slepe, y-have good rest;
Somtyme y had not *alther-best*.
Relig. Antiq. i. 202.

The barne *alther-beste* of body schlo bare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

Kepe I no more for al my service,
But love me, man, *altherbest*.
MS.-Coll. Cail Cantab. E. 55.

ALTHER-FAIREST. The fairest of all. See Rom. of the Rose, 625; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 82.

ALTHER-FEBLEST. The most feeble of all.

Now es to *alther-febleat* to se,
Tharfor mans lyve schort bythoves he.
MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

ALTHER-FIRSTE. First of all. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 292; Hartshorne's Met Tales, p. 85.

Alther-firste, whanne he dide blede
Upon the day of Circumcisioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Before matyns salle thou thynke of the swete byrthe of Jhesu Cryste *alther-fyrste*, and sythyne oftyrwarde of his Passione.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206.

ALTHER-FORMEST. The first of all.

For there thai make semblant fairest,
Thai wil bigile ye *alther-formest*.
Sevyn Sages, 2726.

ALTHER-FOULLESTE. The foulest of all.

That schamefulle thynge es for to saye,
And foulle to here, als sayse the buke,
And *alther-foullesto* one to luke.
Hampole, MS. Lincoln, f. 277.

ALTHER-GRATTEST. Greatest of all. This compound occurs in an imperfect line in Syr Gawayne, p. 54.

ALTHER-HEGHEST. The highest of all.

I sal syng til the name of the Lorde *alther-heghest*.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.

Whenne hir frendes gan hir se
Upon the *alther-hejest* degré,
Thei wondride how she thider wan.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66.

This es the name that es abowne alle names, name *althir-hegeste*, withowttene whilke na man hopes hele. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

ALTHER-LASTE. Last of all.

And *alther-laste*, with fulle gret cruelté,
For us he suffreth circumcisioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Hur own lorde, *alther-laste*,
The venom out of hys hedd braste.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2115.

ALTHER-LEEST. Least of all.

Hir lif in langure lastyng lay,
Gladshipe had she *alther-leest*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 65.

That of the *alther-leste* wounde
Were a stede brouht to grunde. *Havelok*, 1978.

ALTHER-MIGHTIEST. See *Alther-wisest*.

ALTHER-MOST. Most of all. See the Sevyn Sages, 3560.

The mare vanité it es and *althermaste* agayn mans deed, when lufe is perfitest. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 1.

He dud hym ynto the hethen ooste,
There the prees was *alther-moost*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

The firste poynte of alle thre
Was this, what thynge in his degré
Of alle this world hath nede leste,
And ȝit men helpe it *alther-meste.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

And to hem speke I *alther-moost,*
That loketh her lyves in pride and boost.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

And ȝit mare folewes he, for he wynnes hym na mede in the tyme, and *althermaste* fole he es, for he wynnes hym payne. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 245.

ALTHER-NEXT. Next of all. Cf. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 20; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1963.

Or thou art yn state of preȝt,
Or yn two ordrys *alther-nẽt.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Sithen *althernext* honde,
Meke beeatis thai shul yndirstonde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 11.

Aftir Sampson *althernecst,*
Was domes-man Hely the preest. *Ibid.* f. 46.

ALTHER-TREWIST. The truest of all.

That *alther-trewist* man y-bore
To-chese amonge a thousande score.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.

ALTHER-WERST. The worst of all.

Alther-werst then shal hem be,
That for mede come to dygnyté.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

And thus a mannis ye firste
Himselfe groweth *alther-werste.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

ALTHER-WISEST. The wisest of all.

Godd that es withowttyne begynnynge, and es withowttene chaungeyng, and duellys withowttyne endynge, for he es althir-myghtyeste and *althir-wyseste,* and alswa althire-beste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 203.

ALTHER-ȝONGEST. The youngest of all.

Samuel seide, sir Jessé, saȝ
Where is thin *alther-ȝongest* son.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

ALTIFICATION. An alchemical term. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 97.

ALTITONANT. Thundering from on high. Middleton applies the term to Jupiter. See his Works, v. 175; Minsheu, in v.

ALTRICATE. To contend. (*Lat.*)

Bishops with bishops, and the vulgar train
Do with the vulgar *altricate* for gain.
Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1637, p. 41.

ALUDELS. Subliming-pots without bottoms, fitted into each other, without luting. An alchemical term.

Look well to the registor,
And let your heat still lessen by degrees,
To the *aludels.* *The Alchemist,* ii. 1.

ALURFE. Aloof; more nearly to the wind. This word is of high antiquity, being noticed by Matthew Paris.

Alurfe at helm there, ware no more, beware!
Taylor's Praise of Hempseed, p. 12.

ALUMERE. Bright one? (*A.-N.*)

Nohit may be feled lykerusere,
Then thou so sucte *alumere.*
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 68.

ALURE. A kind of gutter or channel behind the battlements, which served to carry off the rain-water, as appears from the Prompt. Parv. p. 10. It is certainly sometimes used for an alley, or passage from one part of a building to another. See Ducange, in v. *Allorium,* and a quotation from Hearne in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 300; Rob. Glouc. p. 192. The parapet-wall itself is even more generally meant by the term. See the examples under *Alour.*

ALUTATION. Tanning of leather. *Minsheu.*

ALUTE. Bowed. (*A.-S.*)

That child that was so wilde and wlong,
To me *alute* lowe. *Relig. Antiq.* i. 101.

ALVE. Half.

Thys *alve* men ȝe ssolle wynne wel lyȝtloker and vor noȝt. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 214.

ALVERED. Alfred. See the name as spelt in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's text (p. 326) reading *Aldred.*

ALVISCH. Elfish; having supernatural power.

Hadet wyth an *alvisch* mon, for angardez pryde.
Syr Gawayne, p. 27.

ALWAY. Always.

Daughter, make mery whiles thou may,
For this world wyll not last *alway.*
Jests of the Wyddow Edyth, 1573.

ALWAYS. However; nevertheless. *North.*

ALWELDAND. All-ruling. Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 162; Minot's Poems, p. 27. (*A.-S.*)

I pra to grete God *alweldand,*
That thai have noght the hegher hand.
Ywaine and Gawin, 2199.

Bélyse betaȝt hym God *alleweldyng.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

Oure Lord God *al-weldynge,*
Him liked wel her offrynge.
MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. iii. 8, f. 13.

ALWES. Hallows; saints.

And than be-kenned he the kouherde Crist and to hal *alwes.* *Will. and the Werwolf,* p. 14.

ALY. Go. (*Fr.*)

Aly! he saide, *aly* blyve!
No leteth non skape on lyve.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4570.

ALYCHE. Alike.

In kyrtels and in copes ryche,
They were clothed all *alyche.*
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

ALYCKENES. Similarity.

And lyke of *alyckenes,* as hit is devysed.
Tunddle, p. 87.

ALYE. (1) To mix. (*Fr.*)

And if it be not in Lent, *alye* it with ȝolkes of eyren.
Forme of Cury, p. 14.

(2) Kindred.

If I myght of myn *alye* ony ther fynde,
It wold be grett joye onto me.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 145.

ALYES. Algates; always. *Percy.*

ALYFE. Alive. Cf. Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 115.

And he ne wolde love *alyfe*
Man, beste, chylde, ne wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

A-LYGHTELY. Lightly.

A-lyghtely they scy, as hyt may falle,
God have mercy on us alle. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 30.

A-LYKE-WYSE. In like manner. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALYN. A kind of oil, mentioned by Skinner, who refers to Juliana Barnes as his authority.

ALYS. Hales; tents. See the Paston Letters, v. 412, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 222. They were made of canvas. See the Archæologia, xxvi. 402.

ALYSSON. The herb madwort. It is mentioned by Huloet, 1572, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog.

A-LYVED. Associated.

And whanne the byeche of hem is moost hoot, 3if ther be any wolfes yn the contré, thei goith alle after hure as the houndes doith after the bycche when she is joly, but she shal not be *a-lyved* with noon of the wolfes saf on. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ALYZ. Isabel, Countess of Warwick, in her will dated 1439, leaves a "gown of green *alyz* cloth of gold, with wide sleeves," to our Lady of Walsyngham. See the Test. Vetust. p. 240.

AM. Them. An old form, and still in use in the provinces. See an example in Middleton's Works, i. 351, where the editor erroneously prints it *a'm*, which implies a wrong source of the word.

And make *ame* amend that thai du mys.
MS. Douce 302, f. 21.

AMABLE. Lovely.

Face of Absolon, moost fayre, moost *amable!*
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25.

AMACKILY. In some fashion; partly. *North.*

A-MAD. Mad.

Heo wendeth bokes un-brad,
Ant maketh men a moneth *a-mad.*
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156.

Here was Jhesus i-lad to scole, and overcam alle the maistres with puyr clergie, so that everech heold himsulf *amad*, for he schewede heom wel that huy weren out of rihte muinde. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 13.

AMADETTO. A kind of pear, so named by Evelyn after the person who first introduced it. *Skinner.*

AMAIL. Mail.

Camillus put on a coat of *amail*, and went arm'd with sword and dagger to defend himself against all assaults. *The Fortunate Lovers*, 1632.

AMAIMON. A king of the East, one of the *principal devils* who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is alluded to in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, and Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2. According to Holme, he was "the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." See Douce's Illustrations, i. 428; Malone's Shakespeare, ed. 1821, viii. 91.

AMAIN. All at once. A sea term. The term is also used in boarding; and to *strike amain*, is to let the top-sails fall at their full run, not gently. *Waving amain*, is waving a sword for a signal to other ships to strike their top-sails. See the Sea Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708, in v.

AMAISTER. To teach. *Salop.*

AMAISTREN. To overcome; to be master of. (*A.-N.*)

And now wolde I wite of thee
What were the beste;
And how I myghte *a-maistren* hem,
And make hem to werche. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 129.

AMALGAMING. A chemical term for mixing quicksilver with any metal.

And in *amalgaming*, and calcening
Of quiksilver, y-cleped mercurie crude.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16239

AMALL. Enamel. See *Amell.*

Upon the toppe an ern ther stod
Of bournede gold ryche and good,
I-florysched with ryche *amall.* *Launfal*, 270.

AMAND. To send away; to remove. (*Lat.*)

Opinion guideth least, and she by faction
Is quite *amanded*, and in high distraction.
MS. Rawl. 437, f. 11.

AMANG. Among. *Var. dial.*

He outtoke me that *amang*
Fra mi fans that war sa strang.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

AMANG-HANDS. Work done conjointly with other business. In Yorkshire it sometimes means lands belonging to different proprietors intermixed.

AMANSE. To excommunicate. (*A.-S.*)

And the kyng hymsulf was therate; hii *amansede* tho
Alle thulke, that clerkes such deapyt dude and wo.
Rob. Glouc. p. 464.

A-MANY. Many people. *North.* See Massinger's Works, i. 35.

If weather be fayre, and tydie thy graine,
Make spedely carrige for feare of a raine:
For tempest and showers deceaveth *a-many*,
And lingoring lubbers loose many a peny.
Tusser, ed. 1573, f. 55.

AMARRID. Marred; troubled. Cf. Deposition of Richard II. p. 2; Gesta Romanorum, p. 207.

Eld me hath *amarrid*,
Ie wene he be bi-charrid,
That trusteth to 3uthe. *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 211.

A-MARSTLED. Amazed?

Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye,
Ichot thart *a-marstled* into the mawe.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 141.

AMARTREDE. Martyred.

And *amartrede* so thane holie man,
And a-slough him in a stounde.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 165.

AMASEDNESSE. Amazement.

Not only the common sort, but oven men of place and honour, were ignorant which way to direct their course, and therby, through *amasednesse*, as likely to run from the place affected, as to make to the succour of it. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 69.

AMASEFULL. Frightened. *Palsgrave.*

A-MASKED. "To go *a-masked*," to wander or be bewildered. This is given as a Wiltshire phrase in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, in a letter dated 1697.

AMASTE. An amethyst. *Rider.* Minsheu gives the form *amatyste.*

AMAT. To daunt; to dismay. Cf. Drayton's Poems, p. 303; Florio in v. *Spontâre*; Coventry Mysteries, p. 294. (*A.-N.*)

There myght men sorow see,
Amatud that there had be.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

And all their light laughyng turnd and translated
Into sad syghyng: all myrth was *amated.*
Heywood on Englishe Proverbes, 1561, sig. A. viii.

AMAWNS. To excommunicate?
With a ponyles purs for to pleye,
Lat scho can the popul *amawns*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 74.

AMAWST. Almost. *West.*

AMAY. To dismay. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 7243; Arthour and Merlin, p. 86. (*Fr.*)
With thyn aunter thou makest heer
Thou ne miȝt noȝt me *amaye*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 6.
Whereof he dradde and was *amayed*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 239.

AMAZE. To confound; to perplex; to alarm. *Shak.*

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. See the Spanish Tragedy, i. 1; Marlowe's Works, iii. 257. In an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, it is explained by "circumstance." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 618. It is used as a verb, apparently meaning to travel round, in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 135. (*Lat.*)

AMBASSADE. An embassy. (*A.-N.*)
Aboute him there, th'*ambassade* imperyall
Were fayre brought unto his royal dignité.
Hardyng's Chronicle, p. 138.

AMBASSADOR. A game played by sailors to duck some inexperienced fellow or landsman, thus described by Grose. A large tub is filled with water, and two stools placed on each side of it. Over the whole is thrown a tarpaulin, or old sail, which is kept tight by two persons seated on the stools, who are to represent the king and queen of a foreign country. The person intended to be ducked plays the ambassador, and after repeating a ridiculous speech dictated to him, is led in great form up to the throne, and seated between the king and queen, who rise suddenly as soon as he is seated, and the unfortunate ambassador is of course deluged in the tub.

AMBASSAGE. An embassy. *Shak.*

AMBASSATE. An embassy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 74, 95, 186, who sometimes spells it *ambassyate*. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 45, is "a compleynte made by Lydegate for the departing of Thomas Chaucier into Fraunce by hes servauntz upone the kynges *ambassate*."

AMBASSATRIE. An embassy. (*A.-N.*)
I say, by tretiso and *ambassatrie*,
And by the popes mediation,
And all the chirche, and all the chevalrie,
That in destruction of maumetrie,
And in encrese of Cristes lawe dere,
They ben accorded so as ye may here.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4653.

AMBER'D. Scented with ambergris.
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all. *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 433.

AMBER-DAYS. The ember days.
And sufferages of the churche, bothe *amber-dayes* and lentes. *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 41.

AMBES-AS. The two aces, the lowest throw in the dice; and hence often used figuratively for bad luck. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4544; Harrowing of Hell, p. 21; All's Well that ends Well, ii. 3. Howell, p. 19, tells us that when this throw was made, the dicers in London would say "ambling annes and trotting Joan." This is also the reading of one MS. in Rob. Glouc. p. 51.
This were a hevy case,
A chaunce of *ambesase*,
To se youe broughte so base,
To playe without a place.
Skelton's Works, ii. 438.

AMBIDEXTER. In familiar writing a kind of Vicar of Bray. According to Cowell, "that juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict." See Nash's Pierce Penilesse, p. 10; Florio in v. *Destreggiáre*.

AMBLANT. Ambling.
And mony fairo juster corant,
And mony fat palfray *amblant*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3462.

AMBLERE. An amble.
But Oliver him rideth out of that plas
In a softe *amblere*,
Ne made he non other pas
Til they were met in fere.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 5.

AMBLINDE. Ambling.
Y sett hir on a mule *amblinde*,
In the way we dede ous rideinde.
Gy of Warwike, p. 163.

AMBOLIFE. Oblique.
And take gode kepe of this chapiter of arisinge of celestiall bodyes, for ther trusteth wel that neither mone neither sterre in our *ambolife* orizont.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 445.

AMBROSE. Wild sage. See an old receipt in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. See *Aumbry*. Cf. Florio in v. *Gazzára*; Skinner and Baret, in v. The almonry was sometimes so called, the alms being kept in an *ambry*. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Almonry*.

AMBULENDE. Ambling.
On fayre *ambulende* hors they set,
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

AMBULER. An ambling horse.
Sire, said Palomydes, we will be redy to conduyte you bycause that ye are sore wounded, and soo was Epynogrys and his lady horsed, and his lady behynde hym upon a softe *ambuler*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii. 148.

AMBUSCADO. An ambuscade. *Shak.*
Nay, they have *ambuscadoes* laid within thee,
Self against self suborn'd, thereby to win thee.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 104.

AMBUSION. An abuse.
But this me thinketh an *ambusion*,
To see on walke in gownis of scarlote
Twelve yerdis wide, with pendant sleves doun
On the grounde, and the furroure therinne.
Occleve, MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252.
Fy! hit is to gret an *ambusion*
To se a man that is but wormis mete.
Ibid. f. 256.

AMBYNOWRE. An almoner.
Peté es spensere, that dose servesse to gud alle that scho maye; and Mercy hir syster salle be *ambynowre*, that gyffes to alle, and noghte kane kepe to hirselfe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 273.

AME. (1) To guess; to think; to tell. From the German *ahmen*, according to Qu. Rev. lv. 371; but it certainly, in middle English, is merely another form of *aim*, q.v. In Palsgrave we have

"*I ayme*, I mente or gesse to hyt a thynge." The meaning is clearly ascertained from Prompt. Parv. p. 190, "gessyne, or amyne, *estimo, arbitror, opinor*." Cf. Rom. and Jul. i. 1.

Of men of armes bold thre numbre thei *ame*,
A thousand and tuo hundred told of Cristen men bi name. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 228.

And alle Arthurs oste was *amede* with knyghtes,
Bot awghtone hundrethe of alle entrede in rolles. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 95.

No mon upon mold mi3t *ayme* the noumber,
Al that real aray reken schold men never. *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 58.

Yes, wyth good handelyng, as I *ayme*,
Even by and by, ye shall her reclayme. *Commune Secretary and Jalousye, n. d.*

(2) The spirit; the soul. (*A.-S.*) See Stevenson's ed. of Boucher in v.

(3) For a third sense, see Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 14. A dish is there called "douce ame."

AMEAUNT. Ellis and Utterson propose *adamant* as the meaning of this word. The Cambridge MS. reads, "Thys swyrde ys gode and *aveaunt*." (*A.-N.*)

Therfore my swearde he shall have,
My good swerde of *ameaunt*,
For therwith I slewe a gyaunt. *Syr Degoré*, 105.

AMEE. The herb *ameos*. *Gerard*.

AMEKIDE. Soothed.

Ande thenne spake he, Ne was not this yonge man getyne by me? Yis, sir, quod she, dowtithe hit not, for he is your lawefully bigetene sone. Thenne the Emperoure was *amekide*, ande saide to his sonne, Son, quod he, I am thi fadir. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 177.

AMEL-CORN. A kind of corn, said by Markham to be "of a middle size betwixt wheat and barlie, unlike altogether unto winter wheat whereof we last spake, but of a sort and facultie like unto spelt, whereof we will speake next in order." See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 551; Cotgrave, in v. *Scourgeon;* Florio, in v. *Oriza*. It appears from Markham that *scourgeon* is scarcely synonymous with amel-corn, and therefore Cotgrave's account of it is not quite applicable. It seems to be the Teut. *Amelkoren*, explained by Kilian *far candidum*, and the corn of which amydon is made. Gerard calls it the starch-corn, a species of spelt.

AMELL. (1) Enamel. It is also used as a verb by Chaucer, Palsgrave, and others. See *Amiled;* Beaumont and Fletcher, Introd. p. lix; Cotgrave and Hollyband, in v. *Email;* Prompt. Parv. p. 261; Twine, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 206. *Amall* is a similar form, q. v. See an example in v. *Amelyd*.

(2) Between. *Northumb.* It seems to be the Icelandic *á milli*. See Qu. Rev. lv. 363, where it is stated not to be used in Scotland. It is inserted in the glossary to the Towneley Mysteries, without a reference, and explained "among."

AMELYD. Enamelled.

The frontys therwith *amelyd* all
With all maner dyverse amell. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 154.

AMENAGE. To manage; to direct by force.

With her, who so will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*. *Faerie Queene*, II. iv. 11.

AMENAUNCE. Behaviour; courtesy. (*Lat.*)

And with grave speech and grateful *amenaunce*,
Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended. *Fletcher's Purple Island*, xi. 9.

AMENDABLE. Pleasant.

That til oure lif is ful profitable,
And to oure soule *amendable*. *MS. Ashmole* 60, f. 5.

AMENDEN. A kind of oath. *Suffolk*.

AMENDMENT. Dung or compost laid on land. *Kent*.

AMENDS. An addition put into the scale of a balance, to make just weight. See the Nomenclator, p. 337. So the modern phrase, to make amends.

AMENE. Pleasant; consenting. (*Lat.*)

Whan that mercy wolde have ben *amene*,
Rightwyssenesse gan hit anon denye. *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 20.

To thi servaunttis of grace now see,
And to thi son befor hus *amene*. *Tundale*, p. 125.

AMENGE. To mingle. We may perhaps read, "And menge it."

Amenge it with gres of a swyne. *Archæologia*, xxx. 357.

AMENNE. To amend.

As we be wont, erborowe we crave,
Your life to *amenne* Christ it save. *Rom. of the Rose*, 7496.

AMENSE. Amends.

To tell you the cause me semeth it no nede,
The *amense* therof is far to call agayne. *Skelton's Works*, i. 226.

AMENTE. Amend.

But y leve synne, hyt wole me spylle;
Mercy, Jhesu! y wole *amente*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 17.

AMENUSE. To diminish; to lessen. (*A.-N.*) See the Persones Tale, pp. 36, 38.

His mercy is surmounting of foyson,
Ever encreaseth without *amenusyng*. *Bochas*, b. ii. c. 31.

AMEOS. The herb bishop's-weed. See Florio, in v. *Ammi*.

AMERAL. An admiral, q. v. The word is very changeable in its orthography. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 11, it occurs in the modern sense of *admiral*. The word *ameralté* in the following passage seems to mean the sovereignty of the sea.

Cherish marchandise and kepe the *ameralté*,
That we be maisters of the narow see. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 50.

AMERAWD. An emerald.

An *amerawd* was the stane,
Richer saw I never nane. *Ywaine and Gawin*, 361.

His ston is the grene *amerawde*,
To whom is 3oven many a lawde. *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 201

AMERAWDES. The hemorrhoids. "A gud medcyne for the *amerawdes*" is mentioned in MS. Harl. 1600 and 1010.

AMERCE. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to inflict a fine or forfeiture. Sometimes, to punish, in general. See Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

And yf thou kanste not lete thi playntes be,
Unlawful quarel oweth to ben *amersed*.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 292.

AMERCY. To amerce. (*A.-N.*)
And though ye mowe *amercy* hem,
Lat mercy be taxour. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 119.

AMERE. Bitterly. So explained by Weber in the following passage, where the Lincoln's Inn MS. reads, "and gan him beore." Stevenson considers it a noun, *mischief, damage*, a more likely interpretation. (*A.-N.*)
Dariadas, Daries brother,
He hadde y-slawe on and othir,
Tauryn and Hardas he slowe with spere.
With sweord ryden he dud *amere!*
In this strong fyghtyng eas,
He-mette with Dalmadas.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4427.

AMERELLE. The translation of *umbraculum* in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 301. The corresponding term in MS. Harl 2270 is "an umbrelle."

AMERRE. To mar; to spoil; to destroy. See the Sevyn Sages, 2266, wrongly glossed by Weber. (*A.-S.*)
He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentrye,
And all hys goddys ther he *amerredo*
With greet envye. *Octovian*, 1307.
That we both ofte withinne,
The soule wolleth *amerre*.
MS. Digby 86, f. 128.
Now thou hast, sir, alle y-herd
Hou ich am bitreyd and *amerd*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 165.

AMERS. Embers. *Yorksh.*

AMERVAILE. To marvel; to be surprised. Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 73, 120; Gesta Romanorum, p. 392; Syr Degoré, 932; Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, ed. 1581, sig. P. i. (*A.-N.*)
And swiftli seithe with swerdes swonge thei to-gider,
That many were *amervailed* of here doughti dedes.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 139.
Thou spake Tundale to the angyll bryght,
For he was *amerveld* of that syght. *Tundale*, p. 54.
The bisshope wos *amerveld* then,
And in gret thozt he stode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 78.

AMES-ACE. See *Ambes-as*. This is the form used by Shakespeare. See Collier's Shakespeare, iii. 241; Nares, in v.

AMESE. To calm. "*Amese* you," calm yourself. This phrase is addressed by Anna to Cayphas in the Townley Myst. p. 194.

AMET. An ant. (*A.-S.*)
So thycke hii come, that the lond over al hii gonne fulle,
As thycke as *ametes* crepeth in an *amete* hulle.
Rob. Glouc. p. 296.

AMETISED. Destroyed. *Skinner.*

AMEVED. Moved. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 8374; MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.
But, Lorde, howe he was in his herte *amevid*,
Whan that Mary he hathe with childe i-seyn.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 30.
That grievaunce was him no thinge lefe,
He was ful sore *ameved*. *MS. Douce* 175, p. 24.

AMIAS. The city of Amiens.
He ran anon, as he were wode,
To Bialdeoil there that he stode,
Whiche had levir in this caas
Have ben at Reines or *Amias*.
Romaunt of the Rose, 3828.

AMICE. The *amice* or *amite* is the first of the sacerdotal vestments. It is, says Mr. Way, a piece of fine linen, of an oblong square form, which was formerly worn on the head until the priest arrived before the altar, and then thrown back upon the shoulders. See Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Nomenclator, p. 159; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 295. The following quotation may also be found in an early printed fragment in Mr. Maitland's account of the Lambeth Library, p. 266. See *Ammis*.
Upon his heed the *ampte* first he leith,
Which is a thing, a token and figure
Outwardly shewinge and grounded in the feith;
The large awbe, by record of scripture,
Ys rightwisnesse perpetualy to endure:
The longe girdyl, clennesse and chastité;
Bounde on the arme, the fanoune doth assure
All soburnesse knytte with humilité.
Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, f. 3.

AMIDWARD. In the middle. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 967; Richard Coer de Lion, 1926; Sevyn Sages, 179; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 29.
He met that geaunt Pinogres
Amidward al his pres. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 301.

AMILED. Enamelled. (*A.-N.*) See the note on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 155.
And with a bend of golde tassiled,
And knoppis fine of golde *amiled*.
Rom. of the Rose, 1080.

AMINISH. To diminish. *Palsgrave.* This is perhaps another form of *amenuse*, q. v.

AMIS. To miss; to fail.
Aurelius, whiche that dispeirid is
Whithir he shall have his love, or *amis*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 112.

AMISS. A fault; a misfortune. *Shak.*

AMIT. To admit.
And *amytting* the impossibilitie that their cataill were saved, yet in contynuaunce of one yere, the same cataill shalbe deade, distroyed, stolen, strayed, and eaten. *State Papers*, ii. 329.

AMITURE. Friendship.
Thow, he saide, traytour,
Yusturday thow come in *amiture*,
Y-armed so on of myne,
Me byhynde at my chyne,
Smotest me with thy spere.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3975.

AMLYNG. Ambling.
Off ladys were they com ryde,
Along under the wodys syde,
On fayre *amlyng* hors y-sett.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

AMMAT. A luncheon. *West.*

AMMIS. The canonical vestment, lined with fur, that served to cover the head and shoulders. Grey fur was generally used. The word is sometimes spelt *amice, amyse, ammys, ammas*, &c. In French the *amict* and *aumuce*, and in Latin the *amictus* and *almucium*, correspond to the *amice* and *ammis*, as we have spelt them; but it is a grave error to confound the two, as Mr. Dyce does in his edition of

Skelton, ii. 134. See also the quotations in Richardson, where, however, the terms are not distinguished; and Prompt. Parv. p. 11, where the distinction between the two is clearly seen; Palsgrave, f. 17; Lockhart's Life of Scott, i. 309. In the Prompt. Parv. we also have "*amuce* of an hare, *almucium*, *habetur in horologio divinæ sapientiæ*."

And hym moost lowly pray,
In his mynde to comprise
Those wordes his grace dyd saye
Of an *ammas* gray. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 84.

AMNANT. Pleasantly (?). See Syr Gawayne, p. 31. Perhaps it should be *avinant*.

AMNER. An almoner. Not an unusual form of the word. See Rutland Papers, p. 59; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 49; Prompt. Parv. pp. 18, 19; Cotgrave, in v. *Aumosnier*.

A-MOD. Amidst; in the middle. *Langtoft*.

AMOND. An almond. *Minsheu*.

AMONESTE. To admonish; to advise. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Apology for the Lollards, p. 93; Wright's Christmas Carols, p. 31; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 201; Melibeus, p. 110.

Bot of thas that he *amonestes*, the whilke er wonte for to thynke lyghtly the vengeance of God.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.

AMONESTEMENT. Advice; admonition. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 279.

The kyng *amonestement* herde;
Quykliche thennes he ferde.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6974.

AMONGE. Amidst; at intervals. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 387; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 44. The phrase *ever among*, in Rom. of the Rose, 3771, and 2 Henry IV. v. 3, means ever from time to time, ever at intervals.

Be it right or wrong,
These men *among*
On women do complaine. *Nutbrowne Maid*, i.
And ever *amonge*, mercy! sche crydo,
That he ne schulde his counselle hide.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

That eten and dronken right i-nowe,
And made myrth ever *amonge*:
But of the sowdon speke we nowe,
Howe of sorowe was his songe.
Sir Ferumbras, Middlehill MS.

Sometyme thei schul be pyned longe
With hete, and sometyme cold *amonge*.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 41.

AMONSI. To excommunicate. (*A.-S.*)

To entredite and *amonsi*
Al thai, whate hi evir be,
That inffal men doth robbi,
Whate in lond, what in sée.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 196.

AMONYE. An ointment wherewith the Egyptians used to embalm their dead bodies. See Wickliffe's New Test. p. 251.

AMOOST. Almost. *West*.

A-MORAGE. On the morrow. *Rob. Glouc.*

AMORAYLE. An admiral, q. v.

Two hundred knyghtes withoute fayle,
Fyve hundred of *amorayle*.
Richard Cœr de Lion, 6846.

AMORETTE. A love affair. (*A.-N.*) Tyrwhitt says "an amorous woman", in the second of these instances, where it may be merely a diminutive, as in Florio, in v. *Amorino*. Jamieson explains it, *love-knots, garlands*.

For not i-cladde in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I-paintid all with *amorettes*.
Rom. of the Rose. 892.

For all so well woll love be sette,
Undir raggis as riche rotchette,
And eke as well by *amorettes*
In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes.
Ibid. 4755.

AMORILY. Perhaps, says Tyrwhitt, put by mistake for *merily*. The old glossaries explain it "amorously."

The seconde lesson Robin Redebreste sang,
Hail to the God and Goddes of our lay!
And to the leetorn *amorily* he sprang,
Hail, quod he, O thou freshe seson of May.
Courte of Love, 1383.

AMORIST. An amorous person.

An *amorist* is a creature blasted or planet-stroken, and is the dog that leads blind Cupid. [1614, sig. K. *A Wife, now the Widow of Sir Thomas Overbury*.

AMORT. Dejected; without spirit; dead. (*Fr.*) "What sweeting, all *amort!*"—Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 3. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. iii. 358; Greene's Works, i. 146; Tarlton's Jests, app. p. 131; Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib., p. 124. Howell, in his Lexicon, translates *all-amort* by *triste, pensatif*.

A-MORTHERED. Murdered. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Glouecester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 144.

AMORTISEN. To amortize; to give property in mortmain. (*A.-N.*) The word *amortised* occurs in the Persones Tale, p. 22, and is explained *killed* in the glossaries. It may possibly bear a figurative expression.

Let mollerys and bakerys gadre hem a gilde,
And alle of assent make a fraternité,
Undir the pillory a litil chapelle bylde,
The place *amorteyse*, and purchase liberté.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 207.

If lewed men knewe this Latyn,
Thei wolde loke whom thei yeve,
And avisen hem biforo,
A fyve dayes or sixe,
Er thei *amortiseden* to monkes
Or chanons hir rente.
Piers Ploughman, p. 314.

AMORWE. In the morning; early in the morning. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 824, 2491; Rob. Glouc. p. 159.

Knight, he seyd, yeld the bylive,
For thou art gilcd, so mot y thrive!
Now ichave a-drink,
Icham as freschc as ich was *amorwe*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 324.

Amorwe syr Amys dyght him yare,
And toke his leve for to fare.
MS. Douce 326, f. 6.

AMORYG. Explained by Hearne "to-morrow," Rob. Glouc. p. 234; but the Herald's College MS. reads "among," which clearly seems to be the right reading.

AMOUNTE. Smeared? Mr. Wright thinks it may be an error of the scribe for *anointe*.

And I will goe gaither slyche,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche;
Amounte yt muste be with stiche,
Bordo, tree, and pynne. *Chester Plays*, i. 47.

AMOUNTMENT. Reckoning.
Examend tham and cast ilk *amountment*.
Peter Langtoft, p 248.

AMOVE. To move. Cf. Davies's York Records, p. 85; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 364.
To Plaundres she fled then, full sore *amoved*,
To erle Badwyn hir cousyn nie of bloodde.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 122.

AMOWNE. Gentleness. See an old document printed in Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, ii. 252.

AMOWRE. Love. See Flor. and Blanch. 524; Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; Cov. Myst. p. 50. The term *amours*, intrigues, was introduced into England in the seventeenth century, according to Skinner.
He luked up unto the toure,
And merily sang he of *amowre*.
Sevyn Sages, 2962.

AMPER. A sort of inflamed swelling. *East.* "*Ampered*, corrupted, as *ampred* chees in Kent; an *amper* or *ampor* in Essex, is a rising scab or sore, allso a vein swelled with corrupted bloud." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Skinner also appropriates it to Essex, but Grose to Kent, who explains it, a "fault, a defect, a flaw;" and Ray gives it as a Sussex word, "a fault or flaw in linnen, or woollen cloath." A person covered with pimples is said in Somersetshire to be *ampery*, while the same word is used in the Eastern counties in the sense of weak, or unhealthy. *Ampred* or *ampery* is now applied to cheese beginning to decay, especially in Sussex; and is sometimes used when speaking of decayed teeth. An *ampre-ang* is said in the glossaries to be a decayed tooth in East Sussex and Kent.

AMPERESSE. An empress.
The nexte yer therafter, the *amperesse* Mold
Wonde out of this live, as the boe ath i-told.
Rob. Glouc. p. 474.

AMPERSAND. The character &, representing the conjunction *and*. It is a corruption of *and per se, and*. The expression is, or rather was, common in our nursery books. In Hampshire it is pronounced *amperzed*, and very often *ampersé-and*. An early instance of its use is quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. Ambiguous. This word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1588. Rider, 1640, has "amphibologic," and so has Chaucer, Troilus and Cresceide, iv. 1406.

AMPLE. (1) To go. Apparently a corruption of *amble*. See Watson's Halifax vocab. in v. *North*.

(2) Liberal; generous. *Shak.*

AMPLECT. To embrace. (*Lat.*)
With how fervent heart should we profligate and chase away sin! With how valiant courage should we *amplect* and embrace virtue! *Becon's Works*, p. 66.

AMPOLY. Same as *ampulle*, q. v.

AMPOT. A hamper. *Salop.*

AMPTE. An ant. "*Serphus*, a littell beaste, not unlike an *ampt* or pismere."—*Cooper.*

Calcicatres a graver most notable,
Of white ivory he dide his besynesse,
His hande, his eye, so just was and stable,
Of an *ampte* to grave out the lyknesse.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 88.
Bote as the *ampte* to eschewe ydulnesse
In somer is so ful of byesynesse. . .
MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 6, f. 2.

AMPTY. Empty.
In o gerner that *ampty* was,
Amorwe hy founde and nome
Two hondred sak ful of guod whete,
Thej nyste whannes yt come.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 3.
My *ampty* skyn begynneth to tremble and quake.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285.

AMPULLE. A small vessel. (*A.-N.*)
A bolle and a bagge
He bar by his syde,
And hundred of *ampulles*
On his hat seten. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 109.
Late it stande in that bacyne a daye and a nyghte, and do thane that other that standis abovene in a *ampulle* of glase or coper. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 283.

AMRELL. An admiral.
Whan he herde tell
That my lorde *amsell*
Was comyng downe,
To make hym frowne. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 69.

AMSEL. A blackbird. *Var. dial.*

AMSEREY. A consistory court.
Thow fals boye, seyde the freyre,
Y somon the affore the *amserey*.
The Frere and the Boy, lxv.

AMSOTE. A fool. *Prompt. Parv.* [Anisote?]

AMTY. Empty.
Amty place he made aboute, and folc fleu hym faste;
A wonder maister he was on, that hem so kowthe agaste. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 17.
With nailes thicke al abrod,
Ase thare mişten strikie one,
That man ne mişte finde ane *amtie* place
On al heore bodie so luyte.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 99.

AMUD. Annoyed; repulsed. So explained by Hearne, in Rob. Glouc. p. 524, who suggests *anuid* with great probability.

AMUSED. Amazed.
Let not my lord be *amused*. *Ben Jonson*, iii. 131.

AMWOAST. Almost. *Wilts.* In the North, the form of this word is sometimes *amyast*.

AMY. A friend; a lover. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 376, 520, 1834.
But oon olde knyşt that hyght Gryssy,
He lefte at home for hys *amy*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.
What is thi name, thou swete *amy*?
Gladly wite therof wolde I.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 123.
Ther was mani levdi
That sore biwepe her *ami*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 256.

AMYD. Amidst. In the Deposition of Richard II. p. 1, we have *amyddis* in the same sense.
Amyd the launde a castel he sye,
Noble and ryche, ryght wonder hie. *Sir Orpheo*, 341.

AMYDON. According to Cotgrave, "fine wheat-flower steeped in water; then strained, and let stand untill it settle at the bottome; then drained of the water, and dried at the sunne;

used for bread, or in brothes, it is very nourishing; also, starch made of wheat." It is mentioned in an old receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 26; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 10.

AMYL. Starch.

Of wheate is made *amyl*, the making whereof Cato and Dioscorides teacheth. *Googe's Husbandrie*, 1568.

AMYLLIER. An almond-tree.

The briddes in blossoms thei beeren wel loude
On olyves, and *amylliers*, and al kynde of trees.
The Pistill of Susan, st. 7.

AMYRID. Assisted; remedied. (*A.-N.*)

To help the with my power, thow shalt be *amyrid*
As forforth as I may. *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 617.

AMYTTE. To approach. (*A.-S.*)

Any science that is trouthe,
Y shal *amytte* me ther-to. *MS. Harl.* 2382, f. 119.

AN. (1) A.

The king of Spayne and his sones, and here semli puple,
Went with him on gate wel *an* five myle.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 184.

(2) On. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 2; Rob. Glouc. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11161; Rom. of the Rose, 2270; Sir Eglamour, 906.

Wanne Gy was armed and wel *an* horce,
Than sprong up is herte. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 40.

Thou olde and for-horyd man,
Welle lytulle wytt ys the *an*,
That thou folowest owre kynge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 219.

Sche no told him nought al her cas,
Bot thaf sche was a wriche wiman,
That michel sorwe so was *an*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 170.

(3) Prefixed to a verb, in the same manner as *A*, q. v. See instances in Virgilius, ed. Thoms, p. 13; Matthew, iv. 2; Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language, p. 180; Prompt. Parv. p. 172.

(4) Than. *North and East.*

(5) If. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*, where it occasionally means *as if*, (Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2,) and it is sometimes redundant, especially in the provincial dialects.

(6) And. This sense is not uncommon. See Jennings, p. 118; Octovian, 1078.

For they nolde not forsake here trw fay,
An byleve on hys falsse lay.
Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

(7) To give. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes as *unnan* in the primary sense, to favour, to wish well to; as in Sir Tristrem, p. 173. See Qu. Rev. iv. 372; Sir Tristrem, pp. 168, 264.

(8) A dwelling.

So wele were that ilke man,
That mi3te wonnen in that *an*.
Flor. and Blanch. 258.

(9) To have. *Lanc.*

(10) One. *North.* Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233, 238; Sir Tristrem, p. 150.

——— And but *an* ye3e
Amonge hem thre in purpertye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ANA. In an equal quantity. Still used by physicians.

Tak 3arow and waybrede *ana*, and stampe thame, and temper thame with wyne or ale, and giff it the seke at drynke. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 293.

ANACK. Fine oaten bread.

Also with this small meale, oatemeale is made in divers countries sixe severall kindes of very good and wholesome bread, every one finer then other, as your *anacks*, janaeks, and such like.
Markham's English House-wife, 1649, p. 240.

ANADEM. A wreath; a chaplet; a garland.

And for their nymphals, building amorous bowers,
Oft drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.
Drayton's Owl, ed. 1748, p. 411.

ANADESM. A band to tie up wounds. *Minsheu.*

ANAGNOSTIAN. A curate that serveth onely to reade, or a clarke or scoller that readeth to a writer or his master. *Minsheu.*

ANAIRMIT. Armed. *Gaw.*

ANALEM. A mathematical instrument for finding the course and elevation of the sun. *Minsheu.*

AN-ALL. Also. A Yorkshire phrase, the use and force of which are correctly exhibited in the following stanza:

Paul fell down astounded, and only not dead,
For Death was not quite within call:
Recovering, he found himself in a warm bed,
And in a warm fever *an-all*.
Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 4.

ANALYNG. Weber thinks this may be a corruption of *annihilating*, i. e. killing. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2166, "*analyng* of stronge knighttes," but we should no doubt read *avalyng*, descending from or falling off their horses.

ANAMELDE. Enamelled. Cf. Tundale, p. 64; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 42.

Thay were *anamelde* with asure,
With terepys and with tredoure.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS. f. 133.

ANAMET. A luncheon. *Hants.*

ANAMOURD. Enamoured. Cf. Emaré, 226.

A grete mayster and a syre
Was *anamourd* so on hyre. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 54.
Al *anamourd* on him thai were,
And loved Gij for his feir chere.
Gy of Warwike, p. 5.

ANAMZAPTUS. This word repeated in the ear of a man, and *anamzapta* in that of a woman, is said to be a cure for the falling sickness, in a curious early English MS. printed in the Archæologia, xxx. 399.

ANAN. How? What do you say? It is made use of in vulgar discourse by the lower class of persons addressing a superior, when they do not hear or comprehend what is said to them. It is going out of use now. It is also a corruption of *anon*, immediately.

ANANSY. To advance; to exalt. So Hearne explains it, in Rob. Glouc. p. 199. The Heralds' College MS. reads *avaunce*; and perhaps we should here print it *avansy*.

ANAPE. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in an old receipt in a MS. of the 15th century, penes me.

ANAPES. Cloth. It seems to be some fine kind of fustian. See Cotgrave, in v. *Velours.* It is generally found as an adjunct to fustian, as in Lancham, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 403. This is of course the proper reading in Mid-

dleton's Works, iv. 425, "set a-fire my fustian *and apes* breeches," which the editor proposes to correct to *Naples* breeches. To mend the matter, we actually find *apes' breeches* set down in the index to the notes! Fustian anapes is also mentioned in the Strange Man telling Fortunes to Englishmen, 1662.

ANARWE. To render timid. The Bodl. MS. reads "an-arewest." Perhaps it means, to narrow, to diminish.

He makith heom way with scharpe launce;
Thy men *anarwith* thy continaunce.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3346.

ANATOMY. A skeleton. Lister tells us he was so thin he "was like an *anatomy*." See his Autobiography, ed. Wright, p. 45.

ANAUNTRINS. If so be. *North.* In East Sussex the form *anaimtrins* is in use. It seems to be connected with the old word *aunter*; so that *anauntrins* would correspond to *peradventure*. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 206, 341.

ANBERRY. A kind of bloody wart on a horse. See Topsell's Hist. of Four-Footed Beasts, p. 420; Markham's Cavelarice, b. vii. p. 80; Florio, in v. *Moro*; Dict. Rustic. in v. *Anbury*. In the East of England, a knob or excrescence on turnips or other roots is called an *anberry*.

ANBLERE. An ambling nag.

The meyr stod, as ye may here,
And saw hym come ride up *anblere*. *Launfal*, 92.

ANBY. Some time hence; in the evening. *Somerset.*

ANCAR. A hermit. See *Anchor*.

With hom in every place I have moche besynes,
and also with an *ancar* in that howse.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 212.

ANCEANDE. Anciently.

For men may oppen and se thrugh this kay,
Wat has been *anceande*, and sall be aye.
Clavis Scientiæ, p. 3.

ANCESSOURE. Ancestor.

To the and to thi kynde haf thei don honouré,
Londes haf thei gyven to thin *ancessoure*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 116.

ANCHAISUN. Reason; cause.

And for *anchaisun* of mi sone,
The more and for is lore. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 115.

ANCHANTEOR. An enchanter.

Ac *anchanteor* Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho,
That couthe hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt ssolde go.
Rob. Glouc. p. 243.

ANCHILATION. Frustration. It is so explained in an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

ANCHOR. (1) A Dutch liquid measure, or cask, often used by smugglers to carry their brandy on horseback. See the notes of the commentators on Merry Wives of W. i. 3.

(2) An anchoret; a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope.
Hamlet, iii. 2. 4to ed.

(3) To hold like an anchor. In the East of England, the strong tenacious spreading roots of vigorous plants are said to *anchor* out.

ANCHORIDGE. A church porch, particularly that belonging to the cathedral church of Durham; perhaps so called in allusion to a ship, of which some parts gave names to the parts of a church. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

ANCHYRCHE. A church. See Hearne's gloss. to Rob. Glouc. and the Chron. p. 232. It should probably be two words.

ANCIENT. A standard-bearer, or ensign-bearer an officer now called an ensign. The word was also used for the flag or ensign of a regiment or of a ship. The old editions of the Merry Wives of Windsor mention on their titles, "the humours of Corporal Nym and *Ancient* Pistol." See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 31; Percy's Reliques, pp. 73, 144; Leycester Correspondence, p. 17; Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 330. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *anshent*, the flag in the stern of a ship.

ANCILLE. A maid-servant. (*Lat.*) Cf. Chaucer's ABC, 109; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 37.

That she was doughtre of David by discent,
Sterre of the see and Goddes owne *ancille*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 10.

Biholde, quod sche, of God the meke *ancille*,
With alle my herte obeyinge to his wille.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ANCLE-BONE. A name given by sailors to the prickly lobster. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 16.

ANCLERS. Ancles. *Salop.*

ANCLET. The ancle. *North.* Sometimes a gaiter.

ANCLIFF. The ancle. *North.*

ANCLOWE. The ancle. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, 5206.

In blood he stode, ich it abowe,
Of horse and man into the *anclowe*.
Ellis's Met. Rom. i. 279.

ANCOME. A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. Rider translates it *morbus adventitius*. According to Dict. Rustic. "a swelling or bump that is hard and hot." See Estward Hoe, iii. 1; Qu. Rev. lv. 372. In Scotland, an attack of disease is called an *oncome*; and in a curious MS. of old receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 300, is one "for *onkome* one arme," which agrees with what Mr. Garnett says of the form of the word in the place just cited. See *Uncome*.

ANCONY. A term in the iron works for a bloom, wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet in length, with a square rough knob on each end. See Kennett's MS. Gloss. f. 16. In Staffordshire one of these knobs is called an *ancony-end*, the other a *mocket-head*.

ANCRE. An anchor.

Right so fareth Love, that selde in one
Holdeth his *ancre*, for right anone,
Whan thei in ese wene best to live,
They ben with tempest all for-drive.
Rom. of the Rose, 3780.

ANCRES. A female anchoret, or hermit. The term *ancre* is applied to a nun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 1; Rob. Glouc. p. 380. Palsgrave, f. 17, has, "*Anchre*, a religious man; *anchres*, a religious woman."

Nowe wyll I take the mantell and the rynge,
And become an *ancresse* in my lyvynge.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 956.

Or for what cause she may no husband have,
But live an *ancrekse* in so strict a roome.
Heywood's Great Britaines Troy, 1609, p. 95.

ANCYLE. A kind of javelin or dart, or the leather thong with which it is thrown. *Philips.*

AND. (1) If. *North.*
So wole Crist of his curteisie,
And men crye hym mercy,
Bothe forgyve and foryete.
Piers Ploughman, p. 362.

(2) Used redundantly in old ballads.
Robin Hood he was, *and* a tall young man,
And fifteen winters old. *Robin Hood*, ii. 12.

(3) Breath. See *Aande.* (Isl.)
Myn ees are woren bothe marke and blynd,
Myn *and* is short, I want wynde,
Thus has age dystroed my kynd.
Towneley Mysteries, p 154.

Thai rested than a litel stound,
For to tak thair *ande* tham till,
And that was with thair bother will.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3555.

Ryghte es it by prayere als by drawcyng of *ande*, for ever to ȝemyng of oure bodily lyfe us nedis to drawe oure *ande*, that es, to drawe ayere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 250.

AND-AW. Also; likewise. *North.*

ANDEDE. (1) Indeed. So explained by Hearne; but see Rob. Glouc. p. 320, where it is "an dede," i. e. a deed.

(2) Confessed. *Verstegan.*

ANDELONG. Lengthways. (*A.-S.*)
Andelong, nouht overthwert,
His nose went unto the stert. *Havelok*, 2822.

ANDERSMAS. The mass or festival of St. Andrew. *Yorksh.*

ANDERSMEAT. An afternoon's luncheon. Cf. Florio in v. *Merénda.* See also *Aunder.*

ANDESITH. Previously. (*A.-S.*)
Affrik that es the tother parti,
That *andesith* was cald Libi.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 13.

ANDIRONS. The ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends of the logs. The latter were sometimes called *dogs*, but the term andirons frequently included both, as in the proverb recorded by Howell, "Bauds and attorneyes, like *andyrons*, the one *holds the sticks*, the other their clients, till they consume." Mr. J. G. Nichols, glossary to the Unton Inventories, considers the *dogs* to be synonymous with the *creepers*, q. v. but the term was also applied to part of the andirons, and the latter are still called *andogs* in the Western counties. We find in Ducange, "andena est ferrum, *supra quod* opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium;" and Miege makes the *andiron* and *dog* synonymous. The *andirons* were sometimes made of superior metal, or gilt, and of very large dimensions. See Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 85; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84; Halle of John Halle, i. 600; The Alchemist, v. 1.

ANDULEES. Puddings made of hog's guts and spice. They are mentioned in an old MS. printed in the Archæologia, xiii. 371, 388.

ANDUR. Either. (*Dan.*)
Thow I me to townward drawe,
Andur to lurke or to leyke,
The wyves wil out me drawe,
And dere me with her doggus grete.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

ANDYRS. Other. (*A.-S.*) The more usual form is *endres*, as in the Lincoln MS. f. 149. See a similar phrase in Sharp's Coventry Myst. p. 113. Jamieson explains it St. Andrew's day, the 30th of November; but it is difficult to reconcile this explanation with the "mery mornyng of *May.*"
As I me went this *andyrs* day,
Fast on my way makyng my mone,
In a mery mornyng of May,
Be Huntley bankes myself alone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

ANE. (1) A beard of corn. See an account of different kinds of wheat, and the *anes*, in Fitzharbert's Booke of Husbandrie, ed. 1598, p. 22. See *Aane.*

(2) One; a. Cf. Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 47; Cokwold's Daunce, 194; Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 23.
The kyng of Charturs was tane,
And other Sarsyns many *ane.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.
Thay faht wiht Heraud overilk *ane*,
Wiht gud wil thay wald him slane.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.
And souner to many then to *ane*,
That here hath the rizt trouthe tane.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 57.
Thus was Thow aye and evere salle be,
Thre yn *ane*, and *ane* yn thre.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

(3) Alone. "Bi hyme ane," by himself.
And he lighte off his horse, and went bi hyme *ane* to the Jewes, and kneild downe to the erthe, and wirchippede the hye name of Godd.
Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 6.

(4) A. See n°. 2.
Alas! thou sell Fraunce, for the may thunche shome,
That *ane* fewe fullaris maketh ou so tome.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 194.

(5) Own. *North.*

(6) To aim at. *Somerset.*

(7) On.
The heade and armes hangynge on the oue syde of the horse, and the legges *ane* the other syde, and all bysprynckled wyth myre and bloude.
Hall, Richard III. f. 34.

ANEAOUST. Near to; almost. *Herefordsh.*

ANEAR. (1) Near. *Somerset.* Richardson quotes an example of this word from Bishop Atterbury, Let. 50.

(2) To approach.
I hyre say that all men that wylbe sworne unto hym, they shall take noo hurte by hym, ne by none that is toward hym; by meanes whereof diverse husbandmen *aneryth* unto hym, for fere of lostys of thet goodes. *State Papers*, ii. 200.

ANEARST. Near. *Exmoor.* The more common Somersetshire form is *aneast.* Nares says *aneirst*, a provincial term for the *nearest way.* See his Gloss. in v. *An-heirs.*

ANEATH. Beneath. *North.*

ANE-BAK. Aback. *Gaw.*

ANEDE. United; made one. At f. 227 of the

Lincoln MS. *anede* is given as the translation of *inhabitavit*.

We may noghte hafe the vis of his luf here in fulfilling, bot we may hafe a desyre and a gret zernyng for to be present to hym for to se hym in his blysse, and to be *anede* to hym in lufe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 226.

ANE-END. Upright; not lying down; on one end. When applied to a four-footed animal, it means rearing, or what the heralds call rampant. *Var. dial.* In Cheshire, it signifies perpetually, evermore. In some glossaries the orthography is *anind*. Cotgrave has "to make one's haire stand *annend*," in v. *Ahurir, Dresser*.

ANEHEDE. Unity.

For God wald ay with the Fader and the Son,
And with the Haly Gast in *anehede* won.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 215.

Dere frende, wit thou wele that the ende and the soverayntè of perfeccione standes in a verray *anehede* of Godd and of manes saule, by perfyte charyté, &c.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.

ANELACE. A kind of knife or dagger, usually worn at the girdle. It is mentioned by Matt. Paris, who seems to say it was forbidden priests to wear. See Ducange, in v. *Anelacius*; Halle of John Halle, i. 212.

At sessions ther was he lord and sire;
Ful often time he was knight of the shire.
An *anelace* and a gipciere all of silk
Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 359.

Sche schare a-to hur own halse
Wyth an *analasse*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.

Bot Arthur with ane *anlace* egerly smyttez,
And bittez over in the hulke up to the hiltez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

ANELAVE. To gape. This word occurs in an old vocabulary in MS. Harl. 219 of the fifteenth century, as the translation of the French verb "beer."

ANELE. (1) To anoint with holy oil. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 34. See *Aneling*.

(2) To temper in the fire. Cf. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 96; Baret's Alvearie, in v.

So as the fyre it hath *anelid*,
Liche unto slym whiche is congeled.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194.

ANELEDE. Approached. (*A.-S.*)

Bothe wyth bullez and berez, and borez otherquyle,
And etaynez, that hym *aneledo*, of the heze felle.

Syr Gawayne, p. 28.

ANELING. (1) An animal that brings forth one young at a time.

Their ewes also are so full of increase, that some *dos* usuallie bring foorth two, three, or foure lambes at once, whereby they account our *anelings*, which are such as bring foorth but one at once, rather barren than to be kept for anie gaine.

Harrison's Desc. of Brit. p. 42.

(2) The sacrament of anointing. Cf. Sir T. More's Works, p. 345; Brit. Bibl. ii. 532.

These clerkys kalle hyt oynament,
On Englys hyt ys *anelyng*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 74.

ANELY. Only; alone; solitary.

And that it be for ohastling
Anely, and for none other thing.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 70.

Wharfore our levedy mjdyden Mary
Was in pryvé place *anely*.

MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

So *anely* the lufe of hir was soghte,
To dede thay were nere dyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 118.

Worldes men that sees haly men have thaire hope *anely* in thyng that es noght in sight.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 40.

Sir, 3e lif an *anly* life,
We wald 3ow rede to wed a wife.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 23.

ANELYNES. Solitariness.

Noghte in delytes, bot in penance; noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter grotynge; noghte emange many, bot in *anelynes*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193.

ANEMIS. Lest. Ray, under the word *spar*, says, "This word is also used in Norfolk, where they say spar the door *anemis* he come, i. e. shut the door lest he come in." It does not appear that this word is still in use.

ANEMPST. With respect to; concerning. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 167; Rutland Papers, pp. 5, 14, where it is used in the same sense as *anenst*, q. v.

And wee humbly beseech your highnes wee may knowe your Graces pleasure howe wee shall order ourselves *anempst* your graces sayd cytie and castell, for our discharge. *State Papers*, ii. 204.

In the tother seven bene
Anemptes our neyhebour, y wene.

MS. Bodl. 40, f. 63.

AN-END. Onwards; towards the end. A Norfolk clown calls to his companion "to go *an-end*," when he wants him to go forward. See the Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 4. In some counties we have the expression "to go right *an-end*," i. e. to go straight forward without delay in any project.

ANENDIE. To finish. [Amendie?]

And thene at then ende,
Here sunnen al *anendie*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 128.

ANENS. Chains; fetters.

Now er his *anens* wrouht of silvere wele over gilt;
Dayet that therof rouht, his was alle the gilt.

Peter Langtoft, p. 167.

ANENST. Against; opposite to; over against. "*Ex opposito ecclesiæ, Anglice, anens* the cherche."—MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B i. f. 84. It is also used in the sense of *concerning*. See Plumpton Correspondence, pp. 7, 172; Apology for the Lollards, pp. 29, 80; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 54; Florio, in v. *Aránda a ránda*; Maundevile's Travels, p. 298.

Tak thane and mye it smalle, and do it alle togedir, and mak it in a playster, and lay it one thi bresto *anenst* thi hert. *MS. Medicin. Cath. Linc.* f. 289.

ANENT. Over against; immediately opposite. Watson says it is common in Halifax to hear the expression *opposite anent*. The Scottish meaning *concerning* does not appear to be now used in Yorkshire. *Anentis* occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47, in the sense of *concerning*; and in Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 170, in the sense of *against*. See also Wickliffe's New Test. p. 23; Plumpton Corresp. p. 77.

Of that doun-cast we may bi chaunce
Anent this world get coverraunce.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 141.

Abstinence is than ryght clere *anenyste* God.
MS. Harl. 6580.

ANEOUST. Near; almost. *Var. dial.*

ANERDIS. Adheres; dwells with. *Gaw.*

ANERLUD. Adorned?
With miche and nevyn,
Anerlud with ermyn. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 84.

ANERN. See Kyng Alisaunder, 560, where Weber conjectures *anon*, doubting whether it should not be *an ern*, i. e. an eagle.

ANERRE. To draw near to; to approach. See *Anear.*
As long as the gale puffeth full in your sailes, doubt not but diverse will *anerre* unto you, and feed on you as crowes on carion.
Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 90.

ANERTHE. On the earth: Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 311, 441; Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. col. 67; St. Brandan, p. 3.
After that God *anerthe* com
Aboute vif houdred 3ere. *MS. Ashmole* 43, f. 172.

ANES. (1) Just like; similar to. *Somerset.* In the same county we have *anes-to*, almost, except, all but.

(2) Once. Cf. Ywaine and Gawin, 292; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Still used in the North.
For why thay dide the bot *anes* that dede,
And they knewe the noghte Gode in manhede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

ANESAL. A term in hawking. See a tract on the subject in Reliq. Antiq. i. 299.

ANET. The herb dill. See a receipt in MS. Med. Cath. Linc. f. 286; Minsheu, in v.

ANETHE. Scarcely. The more usual form is *unnethe*, but *anethys* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 12. (*A.-S.*)
Som dansed so long,
Tell they helde owt the towngе,
And *anethe* meyt hepe.
Frere and the Boy, st. lxxxi.
But if Mars hathe be with the lune or mercury of sol, it shall be a gret infirmyté, and *anethe* he shalle speke. *MS. Bodl.* 591.

ANETHER. To depress. See a passage in the Heralds' College MS. quoted by Hearne, p. 46.
In thys half there were aslawe the noble men and hende,
Syre Lyger duc of Babyloyne, and another duc al-so,
And the erl of Salesbury, and of Cycestre therto;
And also the erl of Bathe, so that thoru thys cas
The compaynye a thes half muche *anethered* was.
Rob. Glouc p. 217.

ANEUST. Much the same. Grose gives the Gloucestershire phrase, "*aneust* of an *aneustness*," corresponding to the more common "much of a muchness," though the *a* is generally dropped. Florio has "*Arente*, anenst, *aneust*, very neere unto;" and Grose says in Berkshire it has the sense of "about the matter, nearly." In an old grammatical tract in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 82, is "Quantum ad hoc, Anglice, *aneust* that."

ANEW. (1) To renew. Cf. Depos. of Richard II. p. 15.
Thanne come the tothir ij. kyngis, and toke his body, and *anewed* it with bysshopys clothis and kyngis ornamentes, and bare hym to this tombe, and with grete devocioun leyde hym therynne.
MS. Harl. 1704.
Tak May butter and comyne, and stampe thame samene, and laye it on lyve, and thane laye it on the eghe, and ofte *anewe* it. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 284.

(2) Enough. *Var. dial.*
Take fws of rubarbe ful *aney*,
And as mekyl of cysyl, I the sey.
Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ANEYS. Aniseed.
Thenne messe it forth, and florish it with *aneys* in confyt rede other whyt. *Forme of Cury*, p. 26.

ANFALD. Single; one. (*A.-S.*)
Therfor is he eald Trinité,
For he es *anfald* Godd in thre.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3.

ANFELDTYHDE. A simple accusation. (*A.-S.*) See Bromton's Chronicle, quoted by Skinner in v.

ANG. The hairy part of an ear of barley. *North.* Probably a corruption of *awn.*

ANGARD. Arrogant. (*A.-N.*) The following is quoted in the glossary to Syr Gawayne.
Thire athils of Atenes, ther *angard* clerkis,
Than reverenst thai the riche seele, and red over the pistille. *MS. Ashmole* 44, f. 40.

ANGEL. (1) A gold coin, varying in value from about six shillings and eightpence to ten shillings; affording a subject for many a wretched pun to Shakespeare and his contemporaries. It was introduced by Edward IV. in the early part of his reign. See Davies's York Records, p. 168. It is used in the primitive sense of *a messenger*, in Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 2. "There spake an angel," an old proverbial expression. See Sir Thomas More, p. 6.

(2) An angular opening in a building. See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 52.

ANGEL-BED. A kind of open bed, without bed-posts. *Phillips.*

ANGEL-BREAD. A kind of purgative cake, made principally of spurge, ginger, flour, and oatmeal. A receipt for it is given in an old MS. of receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 291.

ANGELICA. A species of masterwort. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 999, and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 128.
And as they walke, the virgins strow the way
With costmary and sweete *angelica*.
Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

ANGELICAL-STONE. A kind of alchemical stone, mentioned by Ashmole, in his Prolegomena to the Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652. Howell inserts *angelical-water* in the list of perfumes appended to his Lexicon, sect. 32.

ANGELICK. Dr. Dee informs us in MS. Ashmole 1790, that his magical works are "written in the *angelick* language." i. e. the language of spirits; and they are certainly most incomprehensible documents.

ANGELOT. (1) A small cheese brought from Normandy, and supposed by Skinner to have been originally so called from the maker's name.
Your *angelots* of Brie,
Your Marsolini, and Parmesan of Lodi.
The Wits, iv. 1.

(2) A gold coin of the value of half an angel, current when Paris was in possession of the English.

ANGEL'S-FOOD. Apparently a cant term for heavy ale. See a curious account in Harrison's Description of England, p. 202.

ANGER. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*) It is both a substantive and a verb. Cf. Erle of Tolous, 914; Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Towneley Myst. p. 99; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 21.

Thau sayd the lady fayre and free,
If ȝe be *angreds* for the luffe of mee,
It greves me wondir sare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139.

And as thay went one this wyse with grete *angere* and disese, aboute the elleved houre they saw a litille bate in the rivere made of rede, and mene rowande therin. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 28.

ANGERICH. Angrily.

And *angerich* I wandrede
Tho Austyns to prove.
Piers Ploughman, p. 466.

ANGERLY. Angrily. *Shak.*

ANGILD. A fine. *Skinner.*

ANGIRLICHE. Angrily.

But for that he with angir wrouȝte,
His angris *angirliche* he bouȝte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

ANGLE. (1) A corner.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and *angle* of the kitchens, larders, and pastries.
The Woman Hater, i. 2.

(2) An astrological term applied to certain houses of a scheme or figure of the heavens.

ANGLE-BERRY. A sore, or kind of hang-nail under the claw or hoof of an animal. *North.* See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ANGLE-BOWING. A method of fencing the grounds wherein sheep are kept by fixing rods like bows with both ends in the ground, or in a dead hedge, where they make angles with each other. See the Exmoor Scolding, p. 9.

ANGLEDOG. A large earthworm. *Devon.* The older word is *angle-twitch*, as in MS. Sloane 3548, f. 99, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 279. In Stanbrigii Vocabula, 1615, *lumbricus* is translated by *angle-touch*; and they are called *tweyanglys* in Archæologia, xxx. 376.

¶ For senowys that be kutt. Take *anggwyltwachys*, and put them in oyle olyff smale choppyd, and than ley therof in the wownde, and so let it ly iij. or iiij. dayys. *Middlehill MS.* f. 12.

ANGLER. One who begs in the daytime, observing what he can steal at night. A cant term. See Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 109.

ANGLET. A little corner. (*Fr.*) Cotgrave Anglicises it in v. *Anglet.*

ANGNAIL. A Cumberland word, according to Grose, for a corn on the toe. Lye says, "Northamptoniensibus est clavus pedum, gemursa, pterugium." See *Agnail*, which Howell explains "a sore between the finger and nail."

ANGOBER. A kind of large and long pear. *Dict. Rust.*

ANGORAS. An anchorite.

And lever he had, as they trowedon ychon,
To sytte upon a matte of the *angoras*.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 35.

ANGROMED. Grieved; tormented. (*A.-S.*)

And mi gost *angromed* is over smert,
In me to-dreved is mi hert.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 89.

ANGRY. Painful; inflamed; smarting. Forby says "painfully inflamed," and applies it to kibes, as Florio does, in v. *Pedignoni*. It is the gloss of the Latin *molestus* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8; and it seems to be used in a somewhat similar sense in Julius Cæsar, i. 2. In a collection of old MS. recipes, in Lincoln Cathedral, is one for *anger* in the liver, f. 305, meaning of course *inflammation*. See the example quoted under *Thonwange*; and Piers Ploughman, p. 266.

ANGRY-BOYS. A set of youths mentioned by some of our early dramatists as delighting to commit outrages, and get into quarrels. See the Alchemist, iii. 4.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
Off by the *angry boys* for thy conversion.
Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

ANGUELLES. A kind of worms, mentioned by early writers, as being troublesome to sick hawks. In MS. Harl. 2340 is given an account of a medecine "for wormys called *anguelles*;" and another may be found in the Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii. See also Reliq. Antiq. i. 301. (*Lat.*)

ANGUISHOUS. In pain; in anguish. Wickliffe used it as a verb, New Test. p. 141.

I was bothe *anguishous* and trouble
For the perill that I sawe double.
Rom. of the Rose, 1755.

My wordes to here,
That bought hym dere,
On crosse *anguyously*. *New Notbrune Mayd.*

For hure is herte was *angwischose*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

Herhaud to nim *angwisous* thai were.
Gy of Warwike, p. 75.

ANGUSSE. Anguish.

Whan he schal with the bodi deye,
That in strong *anguusse* doth smurte.
Wright's Pop. Treat. on Science, p. 140.

ANHANSE. To raise; to advance; to exalt.

The holi rode was i-founde, as ȝe witeth, in May,
And *anhansed* was in Septembre, the holi rode day.
MS. Ashmole 43, f. 68.

Hye nou to *anhansy* us alle, and y nelle noȝt be byhynde. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 198.

And of my fortune, sooth it is certeyne
That wondir smartly hath ȝche me *anhaunsid*.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 293.

For ech man that him *anhansed* here,
I-lowed he schal beo. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 2.

The mete that thei ete ys alle forlore,
On the galwys they schold *anhaunse*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

AN-HEH. Aloud. In the third example it apparently means *on high*, as in Rob. Glouc. pp. 202, 311; Piers Ploughman, p. 8.

Ther stont up a ȝeolumen, ȝeȝeth with a ȝerde,
Ant hat out *an-heh* that al the hyrt herde.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158.

This ladyes song tho *Te Deum an-heyȝe*,
And the sextens rong tho the belle.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 107.

Angeles bere my soster soule
Into hevene *an-heiȝe*. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

ANHEIGHE. To hang? (*A.-S.*)

And told hem this vilanie,
And seyd he wold hom *anheighe*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

AN-HEIRES. The Host of the Garter, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, addressing Page and Shallow, says, "Will you go, *an-heires?*" So the folios read, and no sense can be made of the expression as it there stands. A similar passage in the quartos is, "here boys, shall we wag? shall we wag?" but it occurs in another part of the play, although Shallow's answer is the same. Sir T. Hanmer makes German of it, in which he is followed by Mr. Knight. In proposing a bold conjectural emendation, the general style of language employed by the Host must be considered. Thus in act iii. sc. 2, he says "Farewell, *my hearts*," a method of expression also used by Bottom, "Where are these *hearts?*" Mids. Night's Dream, iv. 2. See another instance in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 109. In proposing to read, "Will you go, *my hearts?*" we approach as near the original as most of the proposed emendations; or, perhaps, as Steevens proposes, "Will you go on, hearts?" Perhaps, however, Mr. Collier has pursued the wisest course in leaving it as it stands in the old copies.

ANHERITED. Inherited?

> The cité of Acon, that in this contré is clepid Akres, florishede and stode in his vertue, joy, and properité, and was *anherited* richely with worshipfull princes and lordes. *MS. Harl.* 1704.

AN-HOND. In hand, i. e. in his power.

> *Me to wreken ye schul go*
> *Of a treytour that is mi fo,*
> *That is y-come up mi lond,*
> *Wer he thenketh to bring me an-hond.*
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 43.

ANHONGED. Hanged up. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 12193, 12209; Rob. Glouc. p. 509; Sevyn Sages, 502, 651; Launfal, 686; Reliq. Antiq. i. 87.

> That thei schuld be do to dethe deulfulli in hast,
> Brent in brizt fur, to-drawe or *an-honged.*
> *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 172.
>
> And al that he myzte on-take,
> Non other pes ne most they make,
> But leet hem to-drawe and *an-honghe,*
> But certayn hit was al with wronghe.
> *MS. Douce* 236, f. 13.

ANHOVE. To hover. *Skinner.*

ANHYTTE. Hit; struck.

> The kyng Arture ajen the brest ys felawe vorst *anhytte.* *Rob. Glouc.* p. 185.

ANIENTE. To destroy; to annihilate. (*A.-N.*) It is also an old law term. See Cowell's Interpreter, in v.

> That wikkedliche and wilfulliche
> Wolde mercy *aniente.* *Piers Ploughman*, p. 365.
>
> The which three thinges ye ne han not *anientised* or destroyed, neither in youreself ne in youre conseillours, as you ought. *Melibeus*, p. 107.

AN-IF. Used for *if.* The expression is very common in our old writers.

ANIGH. Near. *Salop.* Sometimes in the western counties we have *anighst*, near to.

ANIGHT. In the night. Cf. Legende of Hypsipyle, 108; As You Like It, ii. 4; Gesta Romanorum, p. 51.

> Tristrem to Ysoude wan,
> *Anight* with hir to play. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 232.
>
> His fader he tolde a swefne
> *Anizt* that him mette. *MS. Bodl. 652*, f. 1.

ANILE. Imbecile from old age. Walpole uses this adjective, and Sterne has the substantive *anility.* See Richardson, in v.

ANIME. A white gum or resin brought out of the West Indies. *Bullokar.*

ANIMOSITE. Bravery.

> His magnanymyté,
> His *animosité.* *Skelton's Works*, ii. 81.

ANIOUS. Wearisome; fatiguing.

> Then thenkkez Gawan ful sone
> Of his *anious* vyage. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 21.

AN-IRED. Angry.

> He sauh Richard *an-ired*, and his mykelle myght,
> His folk armed and tired, and ay redy to fight.
> *Peter Langtoft*, p. 151.

ANIS-KINES. Any kind of; any.

> Withouten *anis-kines* duelling,
> Sche gan Gregori to threte.
> *Leg. of Pope Gregory*, p. 26.

ANKER. An anchoret; a hermit. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 12, 83; Robin Hood, i. 36; Rom. of the Rose, 6348.

> Certis, wyfe wolde he nane,
> Wenche ne no lemmane,
> Bot als an *ankyre* in a staue
> He lyved here trewe.
> *Sir Degrevante*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 130.

ANKERAS. A female hermit.

> Hou a recluse or an *ankeras* shuld comende hir chastité to God. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 183.

ANKLEY. An ankle. *West Sussex.*

ANLEPI. Alone; single. (*A.-S.*) Hence *single*, applied to unmarried persons. See instances in Sir F. Madden's reply to Singer, p. 34.

> He stod, and totede in at a bord,
> Her he spak *anilepi* word. *Havelok*, 2107.
>
> Anothere is of *anlepi,*
> That hase bene filede and left foly.
> *MS. Cott. Faust.* B. vi. f. 122.
>
> Anc es fornicacion, a fleschlé synne
> Betwene an *anelepy* man and an *anelepy* woman.
> *MS. Harl.* 1022, f. 73.
>
> On ich half thai smiten him to,
> And he ogain to hem also;
> Never no was *anlepy* knight,
> That so mani stond might. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 139.
>
> Say also quo wos thi fero,
> For wele more synne it is
> To synne with a weddid wife,
> Then with an *anlepe* i-wis.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 86.

ANLET. An annulet; a small ring. *Yorksh.* According to Mr. Jerdan, "tags, or pieces of metal attached to the ends of laces or points." See Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. ii. 397. Carr says it is the mark on a stone, an ancient boundary in Craven.

ANLETH. The face; the countenance. (*Swed.*)

> No turne thine *anleth* me fra,
> No helde in wreth fra thi hine swa.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 16.

ANLICNES. A resemblance; an image. *Verstegan.*

ANLIFEN. Livelihood; substance. *Verstegan.*

ANLOTE. To pay a share of charges, according to the custom of the place. *Minsheu.*

ANNARY. A yearly description. *Fuller.*

ANNE. One. The objective case of *an*. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

Ac Sarrazins were, bi mi panue,
Ever fourti ogaines *anne*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 205.

He slough thre ogaines *anne*,
And craked mani hern-panne. *Ibid.* p. 214.

Heo nadden with hem bote *anne* lof,
Tharefore heo careden eech one.
MS. Laud 108, f. 1.

ANNET. The common gull, so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

ANNETT. First-fruits?

The L. Governour, as touching the workes to be taken in hand, noe munition to be lookt for, with some occurances of the English and Spanish fleets; for the coming up of Capt. Case, and touching Sir John Selby's meadow, Townsdales *annett*.
Archæologia, xxx. 169.

ANNEXMENT. Anything annexed, or subjoined. See Hamlet, iii. 3.

ANNIHILED. Destroyed.

Which ols had been long since *annihiled*,
With all other living things beside.
Loves Owle, 1595.

ANNOTE. A note.

In *annote* is hire nome, nempneth hit non,
Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

ANNOY. Annoyance.

Farewell, my soveraigne, long maist thou enjoy
Thy father's happie daies free from *annoy*.
First Part of the Contention, 1594.

ANNUARY. Annual. *Hall.*

ANNUELLERE. A priest employed for the purpose of singing anniversary masses for the dead. It is spelt *annivolor* in Skelton, ii. 440.

In London was a preest, an *annuellere*,
That therin dwelled hadde many a yere.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 16480.

ANNUELYNGE. Enamelling. See an extract from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 261, where perhaps we should read *ammelynge*.

ANNUNCIAT. Foretold. (*Lat.*)

Lo Sampson, which that was *annunciat*
By the angel, long or his nativitee.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 14021.

ANNYD. Annoyed; vexed. [Anuyd?]

So that King Philip was *annyd* thor alle thing.
Rob. Glouc. p. 467.

ANNYE. Annoyance. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 429; Kyng Alisaunder, 10. [Anuye?]

With sorwe was his herte betreid,
With care and eke *annye*. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 44.

Thanne sayde the Duk Terry,
To ligge thus her ys grot *anny*. *Ibid.* f. 45.

ANNYLE. Anise seed. *Huloet.*

ANO. Also. *North.*

ANOIFUL. Hurtful; unpleasant.

For al be it so, that al taryinge be *anoiful*, algates it is not to reprove in yeving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, whan it is suffisant and resonable.
Melibeus, p. 86.

ANOIING. Harm.

No might do with hir wicheing,
In Inglond non *anoiing*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 166.

ANOINTED. Chief; roguish. "An *anointed* scamp." *West.*

ANOIOUS. Fatiguing; wearisome; unpleasant. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 214; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 360; and *Anious*.

Late him be ware he have no delite,
Ne him rejoyce of his *annoyous* plite.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 266.

ANOISAUNCE. A nuisance. Cowell refers to stat. 22 Henry VIII. c. 5, for an example of this word.

The fisshegarth of Goldale, and other fisshegarthes within the ryver of Ayre, is stondynge as yit, to the greit common *anoisaunce* and intollerable hurt of the kynges chamber of the cité of Yorke.
Davies's York Records, p. 87.

ANOLE. Too; also. *Yorksh.*

ANOMINATION. An opinion contrary to law. (*Gr.*)

He that adornes his whole oration with no other trope but a sweet subjection or an *anomination*, may be thought a trim man in the ears of the multitude, but in the judgement of the elegant orators, he shall be known as rude in his art of rhetorick, as the butcher that scalded the calfe was in his craft of butchery.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 441.

ANON. What do you say? *Yorksh.* See *Anan.* It is more usual in the sense of *immediately*, but is now seldom heard in the southern counties. The phrase "anon, sir," is often found in our old dramatists, put into the mouth of waiters, who now say, "coming, sir." See 1 Henry IV. ii. 4; Douce's Illustrations, i. 427.

ANONEN. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 19, and the observations on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 72. "Anone" occurs in Wright's Political Songs, p. 199, explained by the original scribe "at one time." Mr. Wright translates it "in the first place:"

Tho spek the lion hem to,
To the fox *anone* his wille.

ANONER. Under. *North.*

ANON-RIGHTES. Immediately. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 332; Erle of Tolous, 193; Kyng Alisaunder, 170, 824; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 74.

He hadde in toun v. hundred knightes,
He hem of sent *anon-rightes*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

Tho chyld ansuerd *anonryght*,
He was withouten begynnyng.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

ANONT. Against; opposite. *Wills.*

ANONXCION. Anointing.

This was their charge and verey dewe servise
Of *anonxcion* tyme, to done and excersise.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 71.

ANONYWAR. At unawares.

Tho the Brytons come myd the prisons thar,
The Romeyns come ayen hem al *anonywar*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

ANOSED. Acknowledged.

Thanne ther begynnyth all grace to wake,
If it with synne be not *anosed*.
Digby Mysteries, p. 175.

ANOTH. Enough. (*A.-S.*)

Anoth, dameseile! quath Blauncheflour,
To scorne me is litel honour.
Florice and Blauncheflour, 483.

And pitoulliche bigan to crie,
Anouthe, merci, Loverd, thin ore!
MS. Laud 108, *f.* 126.

ANOTHER. "Al another," in a different way.
But Avelok thouthe *al another*. *Havelok*, 1395.

ANOTHER-GATES. A different kind; another sort. *Lanc.*
When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *another-gates* adventure,
To Ralpho call'd aloud to arm,
Not dreaming of approaching storm.
Hudibras, I. iii. 428.

ANOUGH. Enough. *West.* Cf. Gy of Warwike, pp. 11, 20, 25, 40, 63, 153; Sir Tristrem, pp. 181, 301. (*A.-S.*)
The fischers wer radi *anouȝ*
To don his will that ich day.
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 20.

ANOUR. (1) Honour.
Herhaud onswerd, I chil you telle
The best conseyl ich have in wille;
Gif thou themperours douhter aso,
Riche thou best ever mo;
After him thou best emperour,
God hath the don gret *anour*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 149.
Tho was he erl of gret *anour*,
Y-knowen in alle Aquiteyne.
Leg. Cathol. p. 43.

(2) To honour.
With this he ras out of his place
That he *anoured* him in.
MS. Fairfax 14.
In diademe *anoured* and with palle.
MS. Harl. 3869, *f.* 367.

ANOUREMENT. Adornment.
I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse *anouremente* of myne heere, ande other array ther one. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 431.

ANOURENE, *pl.* Honour.
With gud ryghte thay love the for thaire gudnes; with gud ryghte thay *anourene* the for thaire fairenes; withe gud righte thay gloryfye the for thaire profet. *MS. Lincoln*, *f.* 199.

ANOURN. To adorn. (*A.-N.*)
Whan a woman is *anourned* with rich apparayle, it setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.
Palsgrave.

ANOURNEMENTIS. Adornments.
For as alle *anournementis* ben fayred by hem that avenauntly uysith hem, so alle the halowys of heven, as wele aungels as men or wymmen, ben anourned and worschipped oonly thoru God. *MS. Tanner* 16, p. 53.

ANOW. Enough. *West.* See Jennings, p. 120.
He kest the bor doun hawes *anowe*,
And com himself doun bi a bowe.
Seyn Sages, 921.

ANOWARD. Upon. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 186, 211. Hearne explains it, "thorough, onward."
And *anoward* his rug fur y-maked,
And doth from ȝere to ȝere.
MS. Harl. 2277, *f.* 47.
A cold welle and fair ther sprong,
Anowarde the doune,
That ȝut is there, fair and cold,
A myle from the toune.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.
The hors hem lay *anoward*,
That hem thought chaunce hard.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 123.

ANOWCRYAND?
Also ther is fyr of coveytyse, of tho whiche it is seyd alle *anowcryand* as chymney of fyre.
MS. Egerton 842, *f.* 223.

ANOWE. Now; presently. So explained by Mr. Utterson, Pop. Poet. ii. 147; but perhaps we should read *avowe*, as in a similar passage at p. 153.

ANOYLE. To anoint. The last sacrament of the Roman Catholic church. See a curious inventory, written about 1588, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 255.

ANOYMENTIS. This word is the translation of *limates* in an early gloss, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

ANOYNTMENT. An ointment.
And ther Maré Mawdelayn
Anoyntet oure Lordes fotte
With a riche *anoyntment*,
And his hede i-wis. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48, *f.* 66.

ANOYT. Turning?
That other branche ful ryȝt goyt
To the lytil fyngere, without *anoyt*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

ANPYRE. Empire. The following is an extract from the Metrical Chronicle of England.
All Cornewalle and Devenshire,
All thys were of hys *anpyre*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 733.

ANREDNESSE. Unity of purpose. (*A.-S.*)

AN'S-AFE. I am afraid. *Yorksh.*

ANSAUMPLE. An example.
Ore Loverd wende aboute and prechede that folk,
And seide hem *ansaumples* fale.
MS. Laud. 108, *f.* 2.

ANSEL. Generally spelt *hansel*; q. v. It seems to be used in the sense of hansel in Decker's Satiro-Mastix, ap. Hawkins, iii. 137. See also a similar orthography in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

ANSHUM-SCRANCHUM. When a number of persons are assembled at a board where the provision is scanty, and each one is almost obliged to scramble for what he can get, it will be observed perhaps by some one of the party that they never in all their life saw such *anshum-scranchum* work. *Linc.*

ANSINE. Appearance; figure. (*A.-S.*)
Not no mon so muchel of pine,
As povre wif that falleth in *ansine*.
Dame Sirith, *MS. Digby* 86, *f.* 167.

ANSLACHTS. Surprises. (*Germ.*) See Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, iii. 118.

ANSLAIGHT. Surprised. (*Germ.*)
I do remember yet, that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the butler.
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas*, ii. 2.

ANSQUARE. Answer.
Then gaf Jheaus til ham *ansquare*
To alle the Jewes atte ther ware. *MS. Fairfax* 14.

ANSTOND. To withstand.
He byvond vorst an queintyse azen the Deneys to *anstond*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 267.

ANSURER. The answerer; the person who answered to the Court of Augmentation for the rents and profits.
As conserning one farme hold, late belonging to the hold of St. Robarts, which you know I did speake to the *ansurer* for the use of the said children, and he permised not to suit them.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 234.

ANSWER. To encounter at a tournament. See the Paston Letters, ii. 4. Shakespeare uses the substantive in the sense of retaliation, requital, in Cymbeline, iv. 4. A very common though peculiar sense of the word has not been noticed by lexicographers. To answer a front door, is to open it when any one knocks. At a farm-house near South Petherton, a maid-servant was recently asked why she did not answer the door. The girl, who had an impediment in her speech, replied, "Why—why—why, if you plaze, mim, I—I—I did'n hear'n speak!"

ANT. (1) Am not. *Devon.*

(2) And. This form of the conjunction is found chiefly in MSS. of the reign of Edward II. when it is very common.

(3) "In an ant's foot," in a short time. A Warwickshire phrase.

ANTEM. (1) A church. This cant word is given in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 521, more generally spelt *autem*. We have also an *antem-morte*, "a wyfe maried at the churche, and they be as chaste as a cow." See the same work, ii. 290, 520; and Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

(2) An anthem. (*A.-S.*)

To me she came, and bad me for to sing
This *antem* verally in my dying.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13390.

ANTEPHNE. An antiphon.

With hool herte and dew reverence
Seyn this *antephne*, and this orison.
MS. Harl. 2278, f. 5.

ANTER. The following is extracted from an old play:

That's hee that makes the true use of feasts, sends all unto their proper places; hee is call'd the *anter*; he hath a monopoly for all butterie bookes, kitchinge bookes, besides old declamations and theames.
MS. Bodl. 30.

ANTERS. (1) In case that. *North.*

(2) Adventures. *North.*

Listuns now, lordinges, of *anters* grete.
Robson's Romances, p. 49.

ANTE-TEME. A text or motto placed at the head of a theme, oration, or discourse. From the Merrie Tales of Skelton, p. 61, it would appear to be synonymous with theme. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 241.

ANTEVERT. To avert. *Hall.*

ANTGATE. An occasion. *Skinner.*

ANTH. And the. *North.*

ANTHONY-NUT. The bladder-nut; the staphyladendron. See Florio, in v. *Staphilodendro*; Cotgrave, in v. *Baguenaudes.*

ANTHONY-PIG. The favourite or smallest pig of the litter. A Kentish expression, according to Grose. "To follow like a tantony pig," i. e. to follow close at one's heels. Some derive this saying from a privilege enjoyed by the friars of certain convents in England and France, sons of St. Anthony, whose swine were permitted to feed in the streets. These swine would follow any one having greens or other provisions, till they obtained some of them; and it was in those days considered an act of charity and religion to feed them. St. Anthony was invoked for the pig. See Becon's Works, p. 138; and a quotation from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 29.

ANTHONY'S-FIRE. A kind of erysipelas. *Var. dial.* Higins says, "A swelling full of heate and rednes, with paine round about a sore or wound, commonly called S. Anthonies fier." See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 439.

ANTHROPOMANCY. Divination by the entrails of men. This species of divination is alluded to in Holiday's Tecnogamia, 4to. Lond. 1618.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A ludicrous word introduced by Shakespeare for the sake of a formidable sound, from *Anthropophagi*, cannibals. See the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

ANTICK. (1) Old.

And though my *antick* age was freely lent
To the committing of accursed evill.
Nicholson's Acolastus, 1600.

(2) An antimasque.

I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
The duke of Brabant welcome the archbishop
Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an *antick*. *Ford's Works*, i. 440.

ANTICKS. This word occurs in a variety of senses. Shakespeare has the verb to *antick*, to make anticks, and *antickly*, in an antick manner. See Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7; Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1. Actors are frequently termed *anticks*, as in the Nomenclator, p. 530. The ancient sculpture and paintings in parish churches fall under the same denomination, and it is even applied to the sculptured figures in pavements.

And cast to make a chariot for the king,
Painted with *antickes* and ridiculous toyes,
In which they meane to Paris him to bring,
To make sport to their madames and their boyes.
Drayton's Poems, p. 43.

A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
Bodied like those in *antike* worke devised,
Monstrous of shape, and of an ugly hew.
Harrington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 45.

ANTICOR. A swelling on a horse's breast, opposite to the heart. *Markham.* Miege spells it *antocow.*

ANTIDOTARY. Having the qualities of an antidote.

From hence commeth that noble name or composition *antidotary*, called Theriaca, that is, triacle.
Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 280.

ANTIENTS. Ancestors. Carr gives this word as still used in Craven, and it occurs apparently in the same sense in the Pickwick Papers, p. 205.

ANTIMASQUE. Something directly opposed to the principal masque, a light and ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious masque. It admitted of the wildest extravagances, and actors from the theatres were generally engaged to perform in it. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 459; Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, vii. 251; Nares, in v., and an ac-

count of Mr. Moore's revels at Oxford in 1636, in MS. Ashmole 47.

ANTINOMIES. Rules or laws, in opposition to some others deemed false, and having no authority. See an example of this word in Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 50.

ANTIOCHE. A kind of wine, perhaps imported or introduced from that country. A drink for wounded persons, called "water of *Anteoche*," is described at length in MS. Jamys, f. 40. See also some verses on lechecrafte in MS. Harl. 1600.

Antioche and bastarde,
Pyment also and garnarde.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757.

ANTIPERISTASIS. "The opposition," says Cowley, "of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended." This word is used by Ben Jonson. See his Works, ed. Gifford, ii. 371.

ANTIPHONER. This term is frequently met with in the inventories of church goods and ornaments in old times. It was a kind of psalm-book, containing the usual church music, with the notes marked, as we still see them in old mass books; and so called from the alternate repetitions and responses. See the Archæologia, xxi. 275.

This litel childe his litel book lerning,
As he sate in the scole at his primere,
He *Alma redemptoris* herde sing,
As children lered hir *antiphonere*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13449.

ANTIQUITY. Old age.

For false illusion of the magistrates
With borrow'd shapes of false *antiquity*.
Two Tragedies in One, 1601.

ANTLE-BEER. Crosswise; irregular. *Exmoor.*

ANTLING. A corruption of St. Antonine, to whom one of the London churches is dedicated, and occasionally alluded to by early writers under the corrupted name. See the Roaring Girl, i. 1.

ANTO. If thou. *Yorksh.*

ANTOYN. Anthony. *Langtoft.*

ANTPAT. Opportune; apropos. *Warw.*

ANTRE. (1) A cavern; a den. (*Lat.*)

Wherein of *antres* vast and desarts idle,
Rough-quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak. *Othello*, i. 3.

(2) To adventure.

And, Lord, als he es maste of myght,
He send his socor to that knyght,
That thus in dede of charité
This day *antres* hys lif for me.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3508.
Thou *anterd* thi life for luf of me. *Ibid.* 3809.

ANTRESSE. Adventured. (*A.-N.*)

Thanne Allsaundrine at arst than *antresse* hem tille. *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 38.

ANTRUMS. Affected airs; insolences; whims. "A's in as *antrums* this morning," would be said of a rude person as well as of a skittish horse. This form of the word is given in the Suffolk and Cheshire glossaries, but the more usual expression is *tantrums*.

ANTUL. An thou wilt; if thou wilt. *Yorksh.*

ANTUO. Explained "one two, a two," by Hearne, but we should read *an tuo*, i.e. on two. See Rob. Glouc. p. 241.

ANT-WART. A kind of wart, "deepe-rooted, broad below, and litle above," mentioned in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 444.

ANTWHILE. Some time ago. *Warw.*

ANTY. Empty. *Somerset.*

ANTY-TUMP. An ant-hill. *Herefords.*

ANUAL. A chronicle. *Rider.*

ANUDDER. Another. *North.*

ANUEL. A yearly salary paid to a priest for keeping an anniversary; an annuity.

And henten, gif I mighte,
An *anuel* for myne owen use,
To helpen to clothe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 475.
Suche *annuels* has made thes frers so wely and so gay,
That ther may no possessioners mayntene thair array.
MS. Cott. Cleop. B. ii. f. 63.

ANUETH. Annoyeth.

Moch me *anueth*
That mi drivil druith. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 210.

ANUNDER. Beneath; under. *North.* To keep any one *at anunder*, i. e. to keep them in a subordinate or dependent situation. See also a quotation in gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v. *Atwaped.*

Ten schypmen to londe yede,
To se the yle yn lengthe and bredo,
And fette water as hem was nede
The rochc *anondyr*.
Octovian Imperator, 550.
The prisone dore than wend hco ner,
And putte hure staf *anunder*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 16.
He fouten *anonder* selde,
Some of hem he folde. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 219.

ANURE. To honour.

Anurith God and holi chirch,
And ziveth the povir that habbith nede;
So Godis wille ze ssul wirche,
And joi of heven hab to mede.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 205.

ANURTHE. On the earth. This word occurs in the Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

ANUY. (1) To annoy; to trouble; to harass.

Hire fader was so sore *anuyed*,
That he muste non ende. *MS. Harl.* 2277, f. 93.
For thai hadde the countré *anuyed*,
And with robberie destrwed. *Seuyn Sages*, 2613.

(2) Trouble; vexation.

Al eselich withoute *anuy*,
And there youre lyf ende.
MS. Harl. 2277, f. 46.
And for non eorthelich *anuy*,
Ne for dethe ne flechchie nought.
MS. Laud 108, f. 184.

ANVELT. An anvil. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 6; Malory's Morte d'Arthur, i. 7.

Upon his *anvelt* up and downe,
Therof he toke the firste sowne.
The Dreme of Chaucer, 1165.

ANVEMPNE. To envenome.

I am nott wurthy, Lord, to loke up to hefne,
My synful steppys *anvempnyd* the grounde.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 75.

ANVERDRE. To overthrow. *Somerset.* Perhaps a mistake for *anverdre*. I insert it on Mr. Holloway's authority.

ANVIED. Explained by Weber *envied, enraged*, in the following passage; but we should certainly read *anuied*, part. of the verb *anuy*, q. v. See also *Annye*, which may perhaps be a similar error.

Alisaundre *anvied* was;
Over the table he gon stoupe,
And smot Lifias with the coupe,
That he feol doun in the flette.
Kyng Alisaunder, 1102.

ANVIL. (1) The handle or hilt of a sword.

——— Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword. *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

(2) A little narrow flag at the end of a lance. *Meyrick.*

ANWARPE. To warp. *Minsheu.*

ANWEALD. Power; authority. *Skinner.*

ANWORD. An answer; a reply. *Verstegan.*

ANY. Either; one of two. It usually signifies *one of many.*

And if that *any* of us have more than other,
Let him be trewe, and part it with his brother.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7115.

A-NYE. In nine.

The kyng won Normandye, and also god Aungeo,
And wythynne *a-nye* ȝer al thys was y-do.
Rob. Glouc. p. 186.

ANYNGE. Union.

By the vertu of this blysfulle *anynge*, whilke may noghte be saide ne consayved be manes wit, the saule of Jhesu ressayvede the fulhede of wysedome and lufe. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 227.

ANYSOT. A fool. See Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 11. See *Amsote.*

ANYWHEN. At any time. *South.* Rider gives *anywhile* in the same sense, and *anywhither*, into any place. Mr. Vernon tells me *anywhen* is considered a respectable word in the Isle of Wight.

A-ONE. An individual; one person.

There's not *a one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant fee'd. *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

AOURNED. Adorned.

So that he that tofore wente clothed in clothes of golde and of sylke, and *aourned* wyth precyous stones in the cyté. *Vitæ Patrum*, f. 80.

AOY. High. *Glouc.*

APAID. Satisfied; pleased. (*A.-N.*)

Mas friar, as I am true maid,
So do I hold me well *apaid*.
Poole's Works, i. 91.

APAISE. Peace.

Tho thai were al at aise,
Ich went to his in *apaise*. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 87.

APAN. Upon.

Apan the xx. dai
Of Averil, bi-for Mai.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 39.

APARAELYNG. Preparation. It is the translation of *apparatus*, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8, an old gloss. of the 15th century.

APARTI. Partly.

Now wil I schewe *aparti*
Qwy thei aren so grysly. *Hampole, MS. Digby* 87.
And hou foul a mon is afturward,
Tellith *aparty* Seint Bernard.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 6.

He that es verrayly meke, God sal safe hym of there, here *aparty*, and in the tother worlde plenerly.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 40.

APAST. Passed. Still used in the West of England. Cf. Gy of Warwike, pp. 148, 457; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, ed. Planché, p. 77.

Tho nyȝt hure nezchede faste,
That the day was nez ago;
The lordes buth than *apaste*
Wythoute more ado.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20.

Apassyd be twenty ȝere
That we togedyr have lyvyd here.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

To grete disport and daliaunce of lordes and alle worthi werrioures that ben *apassed* by wey of age al labour and travaillyng.
Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 120.

Tho this liȝth *apassed* was,
Huy in the put to groundo,
Thare inne of this holie man,
No thing huy ne seiȝen ne founde.
MS. Laud 108, f. 174.

APAYEN. To satisfy; to please; to like. (*A.-N.*)

Therwith was Perkyn *apayed*,
And preised hem faste.
Piers Ploughman, p. 123.

In herte I wolde be wele *apayede*,
Myghte we do that dede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

But never the lees y schalle assay
How thou wylt my dynte *apay*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108

APAYERE. To impair. (*A.-N.*)

For alle your proude prankyng, your pride may *apeyere*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 116.

APE. (1) A fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him. Sometimes we have the phrase, to put on his head an ape, in the same sense. Apes were formerly carried on the shoulders of fools and simpletons; and Malone says it was formerly a term of endearment. Tyrwhitt considers "win of ape," in Cant. T. 16993, to be the same with *vin de singe*. See his note, p. 329; Robert of Sicily, p. 58.

A ha, felawes, beth ware of swiche a jape.
The monke *put in the mannes hode an ape*,
And in his wifes eke, by Seint Austin.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13370.

(2) To attempt?

And that sche nere so michel *ape*
That sche hir laid doun to slape.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

APECE. The alphabet. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also *apece-lerner*, one who learneth the alphabet.

APEIRE. To impair. (*A.-N.*) See *Appair.* Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Deposition of Richard II. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3149; Hall's Satires, iv. 2.

And thanne youre neghebores next
In-none wise *apeire*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 111.

APEL. An old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 71.

APELYT. Called; named. It is glossed by *nominatus* in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 315.

APENT. Belonging. See *Append.* In the Chester Plays, i. 131, it is used as a verb.

Agannippe her lorde was Kyng of Fraunce,
That graunte hym menne, and good sufficiente,
And sent his wife with hym, with greate puissaunce,
With all aray that to her wer *apente*,
His heire to been, by their bothes assente.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 23.

APENYONE. Opinion.

Jhesu, Jhesu, quat deylle is him that?
I defye the and thyn *apenyone*.
Digby Mysteries, p. 131.

APERE. To appear.

To the nexte semble ȝe schul hym calle,
To *apere* byfore hys felows alle.
Const. of Masonry, p. 27

APERN. An apron. This is the usual early form of the word. See the Nomenclator, p. 171. Mr. Hartshorne gives *apparn* as the Shropshire word, and *apperon* is sometimes found as the Northern form, as well as *appren*.

APERNER. One who wears an apron; a drawer.

We have no wine here, methinks;
Where's this *aperner*? *Chapman's May Day*, 1611.

A-PER-SE. The letter A, with the addition of the two Latin words, *per se*, is used by some of our ancient poets to denote a person or thing of extraordinary merit.

London, thowe arte of townes *A per se*,
Soveragne of cities, most symbliest by sight.
MS. Lansd. 762, f. 7.

Thou schalt be an *aperse*y, my sone,
In mylys ij. or thre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

APERT. (1) Open; openly; manifest. Cf. Kyng Alis. 2450, 4773; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6696.

Me hath smetyn withowten deserte,
And seyth that he ys owre kynge *aperte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) Brisk; bold; free. *Skinner.* In the provinces we have *peart*, used in a similar sense. Toone quotes a passage from Peter Langtoft, p. 74, but I doubt its application in this sense, although it may be derived from *A.-N. aperte.*

APERTE. Conduct in action. (*A.-N.*)

For whiche the kyng hym had ay after in cherte,
Consyderyng well his knightly *aperte*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 198.

APERTELICHE. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

Ich have, quod the oure Lord, al *apertelliche*
I-spoke in the temple and y-taust, and nothyng priveliche. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57*, f. 8.

APERTLY. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

And forsothe there is a gret marveyle, for men may see there the erthe of the tombe *apertly* many tymes steren and meven. *Maundeville's Travels*, p. 22.

APERY. An ape-house.

And vow to ply thy booke as nimbly as ever thou didst thy master's *apery*, or the hauty vaulting horse. *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 93.

APERYALLE. Imperial?

For any thyng that ever I sed or dede,
Unto thys owre securet or *aperyalle*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 123.

APES. To lead apes in hell, a proverbial expression, meaning to die an old maid or a bachelor, that being the employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. See Florio in v. *Mammola*, "an old maide or sillie virgin that will lead apes in hell." The phrase is not quite obsolete.

But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, *lead apes in hell.*
The London Prodigal, i 2.

APESIN. To appease.

Ye fiers Mars, *apesin* of his ire,
And, as you list, ye makin hertis digne.
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 22.

APE'S-PATERNOSTER. To say an ape's paternoster, to chatter with cold. This proverbial expression occurs several times in Cotgrave, in v. *Barboter, Batre, Cressiner, Dent, Grelotter.*

APETITELY. With an appetite. See Brockett, ed. 1829, in v. *Appetize.*

Goo to thy mete *apetitely*,
Sit therat discretely. *Relig. Antiq.* i. 233.

APE-WARD. A keeper of apes.

Nor I, quod an *ape-ward*,
By aught that I kan knowe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 115.

APEYREMENT. Injury.

Then cast the powder therupon, and with thi nail thou maist done awey the lettres that hit schal nothyng been a-scne, without any *apeyrement*.
Relig. Antiq. i. 109.

APEYRYNGIS. Losses.

But whiche thingis weren to me wynnyngis, I have demed these *apeyryngis* for Crist.
Wickliffe's New Test. p. 159.

APIECE. With the subject in the plural, "Now lads, here's healths *apiece*," i.e. healths to each of you. *North.*

APIECES. To pieces. Still used in Suffolk.

Nay, if we faint or fall *apieces* now,
We're fools. *The Island Princess*, v. 1.

APIES. Opiates.

As he shall slepe as long as er the leste,
The narcotikes and *apies* ben so strong.
Legende of Hypermnestra, 109.

A-PIGGA-BACK. A mode of carrying a child on one's back, with his legs under one's arms, and his arms round one's neck. *Var. dial.*

APIS. A kind of apple-tree, which Skinner says was introduced into this country about the year 1670.

APISHNESS. Playfulness. It is the translation of *badinage* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

APISTILLE. The epistle.

The lyone made a wolfe to bere the holy watir; ij. urchyns to bere the tapers; gete to rynge the belles; foxes to bere the beere. The bere seide the masse; the asse redde the *apistille*; the oxe redde the gospelle. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 418.

A-PISTY-POLL. A mode of carrying a child with his legs on one's shoulders, and his arms round one's neck or forehead. *Dorset.*

A-PIT-A-PAT. A term applied to the beating of the heart, especially in cases of anxiety. *Var. dial.* In Oxfordshire the village children on Shrove Tuesday bawl some lines in hopes of obtaining pence, which commence—

"*A-pit-a-pat*, the pan is hot,
And we are come a-shroving."

A-PLACE. In place. *Gower.*

A-PLAT. On the ground.

And Aroans with the swerd aflat,
That he threwe of his hors *a-plat.*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 333.

APLIGHT. Certainly; indeed; completely. Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 249; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 10; Gy of Warwike, pp. 3, 6; Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 94; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 52; Lybeaus Disconus, 45, 2060; Kyng of Tars, 109, 182, 523; Richard Coer de Lion, 2265; Sevyn Sages, 204; Lay le Freine, 200. Sir W. Scott explains it "at once," gloss. to Tristem; and Hearne, "right, compleat." It seems to be often used as a kind of expletive, and is the same as "I plight," I promise you.

That if he wol lyve aryȝt,
I dar hote him hele *apliȝt*. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 2.
The chyld ansuerd son *apliȝt*,
Fro my fader I com ryght.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

APLYN. Apples. (*A.-S*)

Nym flowre and ayryn, and grynd peper and safron, and make thereto a batour, and par *aplyn*, and kyt hem to brode penys, and kest hem theryn, and fry hem in the batour wyth fresch grees, and serve it forthe. *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 39.

APOCK. A small red pimple. *Somerset.*

APODYTERY. A vestry.

I call it a vestry, *as* containing the vestments; but if any other place has that name, a longer word, *apodytery*, may be taken for distinction.
MS. Letter, dated 1762.

APOINT. At point.

Maiden and wiif gret sorwe gan make
For the kinges fones sake,
That were *apoint* to dye.
Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 308.

APOISON. To poison. See Piers Ploughman, p. 326.

Ah he ne reignede her
Bote unnethe thre yer,
That Estryld his stepmoder,
Selde beth ther eny gode,
Him *apoisonede* that he was ded.
Chronicle of England, 781.

Therfor cast awey wycchecraft and use it never,
For it *appoysenith* the soule and sleithe it for ever.
MS. Laud 416, f. 38.

APOLOGETIK. An apology. In MS. Douce 114, is a short piece which the writer entitles "a shorte *apologetik* of this Englissh compylour."

APON. Upon.

Have mynd *apon* ȝoure endyng.
MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

And pay them trwly, *apon* thy fay,
What that they deserven may.
Const. of Masonry, p. 16.

APONTED. Tainted. *Dorset.*

APOPUAK. A kind of herb. See the Archæologia, xxx. 404. The "gumme *appoponaci*" is mentioned in MS. Sloane 73, which may be the same.

APORET. Poor.

That on partie he send be sonde
To hem that were *aporet* in his londe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 100.

APOSTATA. An apostate. The usual early form of the word. See Prompt. Parv. p. 13; Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 25; Skelton's Works, i. 165.

APOSTEMACION. An imposthume.

Then sayde my paciente, I haddé a grevous sore legge, with greate *apostemacions* and hollownes, wherefore if he coulde have done nothing but talke, he myght have talked long enough to my legge before it would so have been whole.
Hall's Expostulation, p. 24.

APOSTHUME. An imposthume. This orthography is given by Rider, and is found much earlier in Prompt. Parv. p. 13. In a MS. collection of recipes in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 294, is a "drynke for the *apostyme*."

APOSTILHEED. Apostleship.

And though to othere I am not apostle, but netheles to ȝou I am, for ȝe ben the litle signe of myn *apostilheed* in the Lord.
Wickliffe's New Test. p. 132.

APOSTILLE. A marginal observation. Cotgrave says in v. *Appostile*, "An answer unto a petition set downe in the margent thereof, and generally, any small addition unto a great discourse in writing."

I sende unto your highnes the copies of the same, with suche *apostilles* and declaration in the mergentes, as in reding of them with good deliberacion, came unto my mynde. *State Papers*, i. 225.

APOSTLE-SPOONS. It was anciently the custom for sponsors at christenings to offer gilt spoons as presents to the child, which were called apostle-*spoons*, because very frequently the figures of the twelve apostles were chased or carved on the tops of the handles. Opulent sponsors gave the whole twelve; those in middling circumstances gave four; while the poorer sort often contented themselves with the gift of one, exhibiting the figure of some saint in honour of whom the child received its name. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 52. At Cambridge the last person in the tripos is called a *spoon*, and the twelve last in the poll are designated the twelve *Apostles*.

APOSTOLIONE. An ingredient, perhaps a herb, mentioned in an old medical recipe in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. In MS. Jamys, f. 9, in a long recipe to make an *apostolicone*, composed of frankincense, alum, and a variety of other things.

APOSTROFACION. Apostrophe.

I shall you make relacion,
By waye of *apostrofacion*.
Skelton's Works, i. 156.

APOURTENAUNT. Belonging.

More than of alle the remenaunt,
Whiche is to love *apourtenaunt*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103.

Ther was nothynge desobeissant,
Whiche was to Rome *appourtenaunt*.
Ibid. f. 77.

APOZEME. A drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used instead of syrup. *Bullokar.*

APPAIR. To impair; to make worse. See

Hall, Edward IV. f. 34; Dial. of Creat. Mor. pp. 74, 76; Morte d'Arthur, i. 72. (*A.-N.*)

Her nature rys to *apparyn* and amende,
She changyth ever and fletyth to and fro.
Ragman's Roll, MS. Fairfax 16.

APPALL. To make pale. (*A.-N.*)

Hire liste not *appalled* for to be,
Nor on the morwe unfestliche for to see.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 10579.

APPARAIL. To provide; to equip; to furnish. (*A.-N.*)

Sundry yeomen that will not yet for all that chaunge their condition, nor desire to be apparailed with the titles of gentrie.
Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 14.

APPARANCY. Appearance.

And thus the dombe ypocrysye,
With his devoute *apparantye*,
A viser sette upon his face.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

Whose fained gestures doe entrap our youth
With an *apparancie* of simple truth.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, 1625, p. 54.

APPARATE. Apparatus.

The whole English *apparato*, and the English popular calculation tables, with an almanac forsooth for the next year, beginning at the spring equinox.
MS. Bodl. 313.

APPAREL. The sum at the bottom of an account, which is still due. A law term, given by Skinner.

APPAREMENTIS. Ornaments.

Pride, with *apparementis*, als prophetis have tolde.
Syr Gawayne, p. 106.

APPARENCE. An appearance. (*Fr.*)

That is, to sayn, to make illusion
By swiche an *apparence* or jogleric.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11577.

APPARENTED. Made apparent.

But if he had beene in his affaires stabled, then their fine devises for their further credit should have beene *apparented*.
Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 89.

APPARITION. An appearance, in the literal sense of the word. It is so used by Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

APPARYSSHANDE. Apparent.

Wherfore the disposicyon and the forme of the dedly body withoute forth is not, as thou supposyd, to beholden foule and unsemely, but the moost fayrest and *apparyssbande* comelynesse.
Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Matere.

APPASE. Apace.

An actuarie, clarke or scribe, that writeth ones wordes *appase* as they are spoken.
Nomenclator, p. 478.

APPASSIONATE. To have a passion for. Florio has this word in v. *Appassionáre, Martellâre*. Boucher has *appassionated*, explained "stedfast;" but see Richardson, iii v.

APPATIZED. A term applied to districts which have paid composition or contribution, in order to ransom their towns from military execution. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 14.

APPEACH. To impeach; to accuse. See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 25; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 13. (*A.-N.*)

How, let furth youre geyse, the fox wille preche:
How long wilt thou me *appech*
With thi sermonyng? *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 10.

Why doe I *appeach* her of coinesse, in whom bountie showeth small curiousnesse:
Greene's Giuydonius, 1593.

APPEAL. This word appears to have been formerly used with much latitude; but according to its most ancient signification, it implies a reference by name to a charge or accusation, and an offer or challenge, to support such charge by the ordeal of single combat. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 25.

Tell me, morcover, hast thou sounded him,
If he *appeal* the duke on ancient malice.
Richard II. i. 1.

APPEARINGLY. Apparently.

Appearingly the burthen shortly will crush him.
Baillie's Letters, 1775, ii. 407.

APPECEMENTES. Impeachments.

The seid seducious persones, not willing to leve the possessions that they hadde, caused the seid princes to lay suche imposicions and charges, as well by way of untrue *appeecementes* to whom they owed evill wille unto.
MS. Ashmole, 1160.

APPELLANT. One who appeals.

Behold here Henry of Lancastre, duke of Herfford, *appellant*, which is entered into the listes royall to doce his devoyre against Thomas Mowbray.
Hall, Henry IV. f. 3.

APPEL-LEAF. The violet. It is the translation of *viola* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978; and is the Anglo-Saxon word.

APPELYE. Haply. "Appyny," in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 279, is probably an error for this word. See his Glossary, in v.

And whenne he sawe hir hede oute, he smote in al the myght of his body to the serpent; but the serpent drow hir hede ayene so *appelye*, ande so sodenlye, that the strook hitte al upone the vesselle.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 197.

APPELYN. Apples. (*A.-S.*)

Nym *appelyn* and seth hem, and lat hem kele, and make hem thorw a clothe; and on flesch dayes kast therto god fat breyt of bef, and god wyte grees.
Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 39.

APPEND. To belong; to appertain to. (*A.-N.*) See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 4; Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

Tel me to whom, madame,
That tresour *appendeth*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 17.

When all lords to councell and parlement
Wentt, he wold to huntyng and to haukyng,
All gentyll disportt as to a lord *appent*.
MS. Douce 378, f. 62.

APPENNAGE. That which is set apart by princes for the support of their younger children. *Skinner.* (*Fr.*)

APPERCEIVE. To perceive. (*A.-N.*) See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 145, 183; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 179; Gy of Warwike, p. 178; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8476; Morte d'Arthur, i. 221, ii. 212; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Sevyn Sages, 1024, 1434; Arthour and Merlin, p. 30; Thynne's Debate, p. 28; Rom. of the Rose, 6342, 6371.

This lettre, as thou hast herde devyse,
Was counterfet in suche a wise,
That no man schulde it *aperceyve*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67

APPERCEIVING. Perception.

Who coude tellen you the forme of daunces
So uncouth, and so freshe contenaunces,
Swiche subtil lokings and dissimulings,
For dred of jalous mennes *apperceivings?*
Chaucer, Cant. T. 10600.

APPERIL. Peril. See Middleton's Works, i. 427; Ben Jonson, v. 137; vi. 117, 159.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

APPERTAINMENT. That which belongs or relates to another thing; to any rank or dignity. Shakespeare has the word in Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

APPERTINAUNT. Belonging. An astrological term.

He is the hows *appertinaunt*
To Venus somdele discordaunt.
Gower, ed. 1532, *f.* 146.

APPERTYCES. Dexterities. (*A.-N.*)

Grete strokes were smyten on bothe sydes, many men overthrowen, hurte, and slayn, and grete valyaunces, prowesses and *appertyces* of werre were that day shewed, whiche were over long to recounte the noble feates of every man. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 145.

APPERYNG. To deck out; to apparel.

And next her come the emperesse Fortune,
To *apperyng* him with many a noble signe.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 7.

APPETENCE. Desire. (*Lat.*)

But know you not that creatures wanting sense,
By nature have a mutual *appetence*.
Marlowe's Works, iii. 343.

APPETITE. To desire; to covet. (*A.-N.*)

As matire *appetitith* forme alwaie,
And from forme into forme it passin maie.
Hypsipyle and Medea, 215.

APPETIZE. To provoke an appetite for food. *North.*

APPETY. Appetite; desire.

To be alone is not my *appetie*,
For of all thinges in the world I love mery company.
Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 122.

APPIERT. Open; public.

That no maner person holde no comen eschaunge privee nor *appiert* in the said citee, ne take any thyng for profute of that eschaunge.
Archæologia, xv. 176.

APPLE-CART. Down with his *apple-cart*, knock or throw him down. *North.*

APPLE-DRONE. A wasp; a terrible devourer of apples, and more especially when they are beaten or ground to make cider. *West.*

APPLE-GRAY. Dapple grey.

His head was troubled in such a bad plight,
As though his eyes were *apple-gray*;
And if good learning he had not tooke,
He wod a cast himselfe away.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

APPLE-HOGLIN. An apple turnover. *Suffolk.* It is also called an apple-jack, and is made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust, and baking them without a pan.

APPLE-JOHN. A kind of apple, not ripe till late in the season, and considered in perfection when shrivelled and withered. See Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, where it is stated that Falstaff could not "endure an *apple-John*." The term is still in use in the eastern counties, although Forby thinks it possible the same variety of fruit may not have been retained.

APPLE-MOISE. Cider. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, translates it by *pomacium*. See also the Catalogue of Douce's Printed Books, p. 309, where the word is wrongly printed. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 13, we have *appulmoce*, which appears to have been served up at table as a dish, consisting of the apples themselves after they had been pressed, and seasoned with spices. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 16; Forme of Cury, pp. 42, 96, 103.

APPLEN. Apples.

Upe the hexte bowe tueye *applen* he sey.
Rob. Glouc. p. 283.

APPLE-PEAR. A kind of pear, mentioned in Higins' adaptation of Junius' Nomenclator, p. 99. It seems to be the tankard pear.

APPLE-PIE-ORDER. Anything in very great order. An *apple-pie-bed* furnishes an article for Grose. It is made somewhat in the fashion of an apple-turnover, the sheets being so doubled as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them; a common trick in schools.

APPLES-OF-LOVE. The fruit of some foreign herb, said to be a stimulus for the tender passion. Skinner says they are *fructus solani cujusdam peregrini*; that is, the fruit of some foreign species of nightshade.

APPLE-SQUIRE. This word appears to have been used in several senses. An apple-squire was a kept gallant, and also a person who waited on a woman of bad character. In the Belman of London, 1608, we are told the apple-squire was the person "to fetch in the wine." The term was often applied to a pimp. Miege translates it, *un grossier ecuyer de dame*. See Middleton's Works, iii. 232; Cotgrave, in v. *Cueilleur*; Florio, in v. *Guatáro*; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 332; Hall's Satires, i. 2; Dodsley's Old Plays, xi. 284.

His little lackey, a proper yong *apple-squire*, called Pandarus, whiche carrieth the keye of his chamber with hym. *Bullien's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 8.

Apple-squyers, entycers, and ravysshers,
These to our place have dayly herbegers.
Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 30.

Such stuffe the divell did not tast, only one little hellhound, a cronie of myne, and one of St. George's *apple-squires*. *MS. Bodl.* 30.

APPLE-STUCKLIN. An apple-turnover. *Hants.* In Norfolk it is called an apple-twelin.

APPLE-TERRE. An apple orchard. This word was formerly used in Sussex, but seems to be now obsolete. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, gives *apple-yard* in the same sense. In Devonshire, they have a curious custom at Christmas of firing powder at apple trees and singing lays round them to make them more fruitful. Brand mentions other customs of the same kind.

APPLIABLE. Capable of being applied.

And therto many of the contrye of Kent were assentynge, and eam with theyr good wills, as people redy to be *appliable* to suche seditious commocions.
Arrival of Edward IV. p. 33.

APPLIANCE. An application; a remedy applied to cure a disease. See how it is used in 2 Henry IV. iii. 1

APPLIMENT. Application. *Anc. Dr.*

APPLOT. To plot; to contrive. *Taylor.*

APPLY. To take a certain course; to ply. A nautical term. (*Lat.*) Shakespeare uses it in the sense to *apply to*, in Tam. Shrew, i. 1.

With the nexte fludd, which woold be aboute foure of the clock in the mornyng, we entend, God willing, *tapplye* towardes Dover. *State Papers*, i. 816.

APPO. An apple. *Chesh.*

APPOAST. To suborn. *Minsheu.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Apposté, Assassin.*

APPOINT. To impute. Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 1, has it in the sense of to arm, to furnish with implements of war; and *appointment*, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5, preparation.

If anye of theise wants be in me, I beseeche your lordshipp *appoint* them to my extreme state, more greevous then disease; more unquiet then pryson; more troblesome to me then a painful deathe.
Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 48.

APPON. Upon. See *Apon.* The Thornton MS. constantly uses this orthography, and it occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 2.

APPONE. To dispute with. So seems to be the meaning of the word as used by Florio, in v. *Apposto*, though the Latin *apponere* means to pawn, to pledge.

APPOSAYLE. Question; enquiry.

Whan he went out his enmies to assayle,
Made unto her this uncouth *apposayle.*
Bochas, b. v. c. 22

Madame, your *apposelle* is wele inferrid.
Skelton's Works, i. 367.

APPOSE. To raise questions; to object; to dispute with. (*A.-N.*) It was also used in the sense of to *oppose*, as in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 66, "I wyl not be *apposyd, nolo mihi opponi;*" and Prompt. Parv. p. 13. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 144; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7179, 15831; Skelton's Works, i. 321; Middleton's Works, i. 304.

Tho the poeple hym *apposede*
With a peny in the temple.
Piers Ploughman, p. 18.

APPOSICION. Annexation of substantives.

But this yonge childryne that gone to the scole have in here Donete this questione, howmany thinges fallen to *apposicion?* Ande it is answeride, that ease alle only that is afalle. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 472.

APPOSITEES. Antipodes.

For alle the parties of see and of lond han here *appositees*, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and beyond half. *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 162.

APPREHENSION. According to its literal import, means laying hold of, or catching, as we still use it applied to offenders against the law. Thus in Harrison's description of the pearl-muscle, which is said to have been frequently found in the rivers Dee and Don, the manner of *apprehension* is likewise mentioned. In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 171, it seems to be used in the sense of *imagination.*

APPREHENSIVE. Of quick conception; perceptive.

I fly unseen, as charmers in a mist.
Grateful revenge, whose sharp-sweet relish lies
My *apprehensive* soul. *The True Trojans*, iii. 3.

My father oft would speak
Your worth and virtue; and, as I did grow
More and more *apprehensive*, I did thirst
To see the man so prais'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 309.

APPREIFFE. Contrivance. (*Fr.*)

This good king, by witte of such *appreiffe*,
Kept his marchants and the sea from mischiefe.
Hakluyt's Navigations, 1599, i. 191.

APPRENTICE-AT-LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like master Practice, one that is
The child of a profession he is vow'd to,
And servant to the study he hath taken,
A pure *apprentice-at-law!*
Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

APPRENTICE-HOOD. Apprenticeship.

Must I not serve a long *apprentice-hood.*
Richard II. i. 3.

APPRESSED. Oppressed.

Trowth and pore men ben *appressed*,
And myscheff is nothyng redressed.
Excerpt. Hist. p. 360.

APPREST. Preparation. (*Fr.*)

Seen the said man's declaration, and my saide Lorde Admyralles declaration, that there is no *appreste* of any ships in Spayne to any purpose to be regarded. *State Papers*, i. 594.

All the winter following Vespasian laie at Yorke, making his *appreste* against the next spring to go against the Scots and Piets.
Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 46.

APPRINZE. Capture.

I mean not now th' *apprinze* of Pucell Jone.
Mirrour for Magistrates, ed. 1610, p. 341.

APPRISE. Learning. (*A.-N.*)

For slouthe is ever to despise,
Whiche in desdeyne hath alle *apprise.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 116.

APPROACHER. One who approaches or draws near. See Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

APPROBATE. Approved; celebrated. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 35, mention is made of a ballad "by that *approbate* poete Lidegate, the Munk of Burye." Cf. MS. Addit. 5467, ff. 71, 85.

Havyng perfect confidence and sure hope in the *approbate* fidelitie and constaunt integritie whiche I have ever experimented. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 60.

Nowe yf she refuse in the deliveraunce of hym to folowe the wisdome of theim, whose wisdome she knoweth, whose *approbate* fidelitee she trusteth, it is easye to perceave that frowardnesse letteth her, and not feare. *Supp. to Hardyng*, f. 46.

APPROBATION. (1) Proof; approval.

— How many, now in health,
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to.
Henry V. i. 2.

(2) Noviciate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation.*
Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

APPROCHEMENT. Approach.

The Frenchmen whiche were seace up, and thought of nothyng lesse then of thys sodayn *approachement*, some rose out of their beddes in their shertes, and lepte over the walles. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 21.

APPROMENT. Approvement?

If it please you to assigne me, send me word what increse and *appromente* ye wyll gyve, and I wyll applie my mynd and service to your pleasure and wele.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 88.

APPROMPT. To prompt. *Bacon.*

APPROOF. Approbation.

So his *approof* lives not in's epitaph,
As in your royal speech.
All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

APPROPER. To appropriate. See Sir T. More's Workes, p. 428; Maundevile's Travels, p. 35.

Withouten his awen joyes les and mare,
That till himself sall be *appropryed* thare.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 257.

Mighte es *appropirde* to Godd the Fadire; wysdome to God the Sone; gudnes to God the Haly Gaste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 199.

APPROPINQUE. To approach. (*Lat.*)

The knotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end.
Hudibras, I. iii. 590.

APPROVE. To justify; to make good; to establish; to prove. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 384; M. of Ven. iii. 2; Two Gent. of V. v. 4.

APPROVER. An informer. (*A.-N.*) A person who had the letting of the king's demesnes in small manors to the best advantage was likewise called an *approver*.

This false theef, this sompnour, quod the frere,
Had alway baudes redy to his hond,
As any hauke to lure in Englelond,
That told him all the secree that they knewe,
For hir acquaintance was not come of newe;
They weren his *approvers* prively.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 6925.

APPUGNANT. Quarrelsome. (*Lat.*)

APPULLE. An apple. This is the form of the word in Maundevile's Travels, p. 9; Chron. Vilodun, p. 25. It is also retained in the ancient dish called appulmoy.

APPUYED. Supported. *Skinner.*

A-PRAYSUT. Praised. The Douce MS. reads *prayseđ*, and the Lincoln MS. omits the line.

Hur kercheſes were curiouse, with mony a proud preue;
Hur epparel was *a-praysut* with princes of myzte.
Robson's Romances, p. 14.

APRES. In the inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's goods, printed in the Archæologia, xxi. 263, occurs the entry, "j. cover of *apres* lynyd with lynen clothe." Mr. Amyot conjectures *boar's skin*, and Douce supposes it to be cloth of *Ypres* in Flanders, famous for its woollen manufacture.

APRICATE. To bask in the sun. (*Lat.*)

His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place to *apricate* and contemplate, and his little dog with him. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 259.

APRICOCK. An apricot. *West.*

Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes;
Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries.
A Midz. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

APRIL. Ray has the proverb, "April—borrows three days of March, and they are ill." April is pronounced with an emphasis on the last syllable, so as to make a kind of jingling rhyme with *ill*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 25. The wedding-day is sometimes satirically called *April-day*, in allusion to the common custom of making fools on the 1st of April. In the Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2, the Host of the Garter, speaking of Fenton, says, "he smells April and May;" that is, of youth and courtship.

APRIL-GOWK. An April fool. *North.*

APRILLED. Applied to beer or milk which has turned, or is beginning to turn, sour: also metaphorically to a person whose temper has been discomposed. *Devon.*

APRINE. According to Horman, "swyne wode for love groyneth, and let passe from them a poyson called *aprine*." See Prompt. Parv. p. 218.

APRISE. (1) Learning. (*A.-N.*)

Crafte or outher queyntyse,
But fordeddyst hys *apryse*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 26.

And that he wote of good *aprís*,
To teche it forth for suche emprise.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

But of hir court in sondry wise,
After the scole of hir *aprise*.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

(2) An enterprise; an adventure. (*A.-N.*)

Sithin alle the loce in the lise,
Thou schalle tyne thine *aprise*.
Robson's Romances, p. 86.

Ac yif thou levest hire lesing,
Thou falle a werse *aprise*,
As dede to that elde wise. *Seyn Sages*, 1941.

APRON. The caul of a hog. *East.* The term is more usually applied to the fat skinny covering of the belly of a duck or goose.

APRON-MAN. A waiter. Cf. Coriolanus, iv. 6.

We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently: Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure, as we answered the *apron-man*, to see, or be very neare the roome where all that noise was.
Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.

APROVE. To prove.

Y seighe it meself for sothe,
And wil *aprove* biforn hem bothe,
That thai can nought say nay.
Amis and Amiloun, 803.

APS. The asp, or aspen tree. *South and West.* The adjective *apsen* is also used. There is a farm in the Isle of Wight called *Apse*.

APT. To adapt; to fit. See Mr. Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 101, "*apting*, preparing, furnishing, and setting fourth of divers plaies or showes of historics."

APTES. Skinner proposes to read *aptitudes* in the following passage:

Thei han as well divers *aptes*, and divers maner usynges, and thilk *aptes* mowen in will ben cloped affeccions. *Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 617.

APTLY. Openly. See Weber's glossary to the Battle of Floddon Field, p. 235. Perhaps we should read *apertly*.

APTYDE. Appetite.

And to make her fresh wyth gay attyris,
She sparith no cost to yef men *aptyde*.
MS. Laud 416, f. 84.

APURT. Impertinent. *Somerset.* In the Exmoor glossary it is explained, "sullen, disdainfully silent, with a glouting look."

APYES. Apes.

Also fast ase he myght fare,
Fore berrys and *apyes* that ther were,
Lest they wold hym byght.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 26.

APYGHTE. Readily.

And with ther swyrdys *apyghte*,
Made hur a logge with bowes.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

APYUM. Parsley. See an old receipt in an ancient medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 285.

AQUA-ACUTA. A composition made of tartaric and other acids, formerly used for cleaning armour. A receipt for it is given in an early medical MS. at Middlehill.

AQUABOB. An icicle. *Kent.* Grose gives this word, which seems to be a strange compound of the Latin language and the provincial dialect.

A-QUAKE. To tremble.

3yf he hadde slept, hym neded awake;
3yf he were wakyng, he shulde *a-quake*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

AQUAL. Equal. *North.*

AQUAPATYS. An ancient dish, the receipt for which is given in the Forme of Cury, p. 41.

AQUAT. Sitting on the houghs. *Somerset.*

AQUATIL. Inhabiting the water. Howell, in his Lexicon, explains a crocodile to be "a kind of amphibolous creture, partly *aquatil*, partly terrestrial." (*Lat.*)

AQUATORIES. Watery places.

Thastrologior of heos *aquatories*,
With thastrelabur to take thascendent.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.

AQUA-VITÆ. Several old receipts for making aqua-vitæ are given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 68-70, where the exact nature of it may be seen. Irish aqua-vitæ was usquebaugh, but brandy was a later introduction, nor has the latter term been found earlier than 1671. According to Nares, it was formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits, and Ben Jonson terms a seller of drams an "aqua-vitæ man." See the Alchemist, i. 1; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 146; Witts, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 128.

AQUEIGHT. Shook; trembled. (*A.-S.*)

His fet in the stiropes he streight,
The stirop to-bent, the hors *aqueight*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 121.

The gleumen useden her tunge;
The wode *aqueighte* so hy sunge.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5257.

AQUEINTABLE. Easy to be acquainted with. (*A.-M.*)

Wherefore be wise and *aqueintable*,
Godelie of worde and resonable,
Bothe to lesse and eke to mare.
Rom. of the Rose, 2213.

AQUELLEN. To kill; to destroy; to subdue. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Horn, 881; Richard Coer de Lion, 2569; Sevyn Sages, 2758; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 21.

And her gref anon hem teld,
Hou Fortiger her king *aqueld*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.

And seyd him, so ich to-fore teld,
Hou the Paiens his folk *aqueld*. *Ibid.* p. 271.

And gif y schal be thus *aqueld*,
Thurch strong hete in the feld,
It were ogain the skille.
Gy of Warwike, p. 323.

AQUENCH. To quench, applied to either thirst or hunger; to destroy. See *Aqueynt*.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nizte,
Wer-mide his honger *aquenche* mizte.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.

Er thou valle of thi bench,
Thi 3enne *aquench*. *MS. Arundel* 57, f. 51
And thus fordoth hem lyf and lyme,
And so *aquencheth* al here venyme.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 50.

AQUETONS. An acquittance.

Of the resayver speke wylle I,
That fermys resayvys wytturly;
Of graynys and honi *aquetons* makes,
Soxpons therfore to feys he takes.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 25.

AQUEYNT. (1) Quenched with water; destroyed. See Sevyn Sages, 1991; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229. (*A.-S.*)

As hi stode mid here lizt,
As me doth 3ut nou,
Here lizt *aqueynte* overal,
Here non nuste hou. *MS.* (quoted in Boucher.)
Ac that fur *aqueynte* sone,
And ne myzte here brenne nozt.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(2) Acquainted.

Therfore toke he bapteme feynte,
To be with Phelip so *aqueynt*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 119.

Heo desirith nothyng more,
Than to beo to you *aqueynt*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7596.

It is so marveilous and queint,
With suche love be no more *aqueint*.
Rom. of the Rose, 5200.

AQUILITY. Agility. Florio translates *allestire*, "to make nimble, slie, or quicke, or dight with *aquilitie*."

AQUITE. (1). To acquit.

God wite in o dai wan it *aquited* be.
Rob. Glouc. p. 565

I wol the of thy trouthe *aquite*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48

Of prisoun shal thou be take away,
And ben *aquit* bifore justice.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28.

(2) Requited.

But how it was to hire *aquite*,
The remembraunce dwelleth 3itt
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 153.

He wole *aquyte* us ryth wele oure mede,
And I have lysens for to do.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 335.

(3) To pay for. (*A.-N.*)

Or if his winning be so lite,
That his labour will not *aquite*
Sufficiauntly al his living,
Yet may he go his brede begging.
Romaunt of the Rose, 6742.

AQUOINTE. Acquainted.

And he was *aquointe* muche to the quene of Fraunce,
And somdel to muche, as me wende, so that in som thing [king.
The quene lovede, as me wende, more him than the
Rob. Glouc. p. 465.

I trust we shalbe better *aquoynt*,
And I shalle stande better yn your grace.
MS. Rawl. C. 258.

AQUOT. Cloyed; weary with eating. *Devon.* "Chave eat so much cham quit *aquot*," i. e.

I can eat no more, I have eaten so much that I am cloyed. Ray gives this example in his English words, 1674, p. 80.

AQUOY. Coy; shy.

With that she knit her brows,
And looking all *aquoy*,
Quoth she, What should I have to do
With any prentice boy? *George Barnwell*, 2d Pt.

AQUYTED. Quitted; made to quit.

Y am of Perce deschargid,
Of Mede, and of Assyre *aquyted*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3869.

AR. (1) A scar; a pockmark. This word is extremely common in the North of England. In MS. Bib. Rig. 17 C. xvii. f. 40, written in the North about the middle of the fifteenth century, we have "cicatrix, *ar* or wond."

(2) An oar.

And grop an *ar* that was ful god,
Lep to the dore so he wore wod. *Havelok*, 1776.

(3) Or. See Prompt. Parv. p. 83. Hearne gives *ar* the meanings, "as, after, before, ere, till." See Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 617.

For them had no man dere,
Reche *ar* pore wethyr they were,
They ded ever ryght. *Sir Cleges*, 35.

(4) Before.

Al this world, *ar* this book blynne,
With Cristis helpe I shal over-rynne.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 1.
Aboute mydnyght, *ar* the day,
Whiles he made conjuryng,
Scheo saw fleo, in hire metyng,
Hire thought a dragon adoun lyght;
To hire chaumbre he made his flyght.
Kyng Alisaunder, 344.

ARACE. To draw away by force. (*A.-N.*) Skinner also gives it the sense of *erase*. See Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 47; Rom. of the Rose, 1752.

And in hire swough so sadly holdeth she
Hire children two, whan she gan hem embrace,
That with gret sleight and gret difficultee
The children from hire arm they gan *arrace*.
Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 8979.

ARACH. The herb orach. *Minsheu.* Palsgrave, f. 18, has *arage*, q. v.; and a much earlier form occurs in a list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, *arasches*.

ARADDE. Explained. Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 4.

This was the sweven whiche he hadde,
That Danielle anone *aradde*.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 34.

ARAFE. A kind of precious stone.

Hir paytrelle was of a rialle fyne,
Hir cropur was of *arafe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff v. 48, f. 116

ARAFTE. Struck; smote.

That peple seyde than,
Thys ys fend Satan,
That mankende wyll forfare.
For wham Lybeauus *arafte*,
After hys ferste drawghte
He slep for evermare. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1129.

ARAGE. The herb orach. *Prompt. Parv.*

ARAGED. Enraged. (*A.-N.*).

And whanne he had eten hit, he swalle soo tyl he brast, and there sire Patryce felle doun sodenly deede amonge hem. Thenne every knyghte lepte from the bord ashamed and *araged*, for wrathe nyghe oute of her wyttes. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 321.

ARAIN. A spider. According to Ray this is the name given in Northamptonshire to the larger kind of spiders, but he also gives its more general meaning in his North country words. Aran-web is a cobweb in Northumberland. *Aranye* is the form of the word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Derham, as quoted by Richardson, uses the word *araneous*.

Sweep th'*arrane* down, till all be clean, neet lin,
Els he'l leauk all agye when he comes in.
Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 59.

ARAISE. To raise. See the example from the arrival of King Edward IV. p. 23, quoted under *Arredy*; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 54, 85, 432, 436.

Swych men *areysen* baner
Ayens holy cherches power.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 51.
Anon the busshop bad she shuld not tary,
But to *areyse* the bagge and make hym cary.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

ARANEE. A spider.

And ȝif ȝe fynde that the *aranee* have y-maad hure web by the myddel of hem, it is a tokene that it is of no long while, or at the lecst it is of the myddel overnone of the day byfore. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

A-RANKE. In a rank; in a row.

The day is come; the pretty dames,
Which be so free and franke,
Do go so sagely on the way,
By two and two *a-ranke*.
Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ARAPE. Quickly. (*Lat.*)

Over theo table he leop *arape*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4239.

ARAS. (1) Arose.

Or I fro the bord *aras*,
Of my frend betrayd y was.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 91.

(2) Arrows.

Bomen bickarte uppone the bent
With ther browd *aras* cleare. *Chevy Chase.*

ARATE. To rate; to scold; to correct. (*A.-S.*)

And foule y-retuked,
And *a-rated* of riche men
That ruthe is to here.
Piers Ploughman, p. 283.

ARAUGHT. Seized; taken away by force. From *Areche*, q.v. See the Sevyn Sages, 895; Kyng of Tars, 1096. It is used also in the sense of *struck*, or seized by the weapon; and *reached*, as in the third example. (*A.-S.*)

Right bifor the doukes fet,
Gij *araught* him with a staf gret.
Gy of Warwike, p. 225.
Al that ever his ax *araught*,
Smertlich his deth he laught.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 261
Criste wrouȝte first and after tauȝte,
So that the dede his worde *arauȝte*.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 138.
Florice the ring here *arauȝt*,
And he him aȝen hit breauȝt.
Florice and Blancheflour, 717.
So sturne strokes thay *a-rayte*,
Eyther til other the whyle. *MS. Ashmole* 33.

A-RAWE. In a row.

That nas man that ther neye come,
That he ne was to-corwen anon
So griselíche be the engins,
For to sle the Sarrazines
Inich half y-sett *a-rawe*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 125.

And dede him tuiss knely *a-rawe*,
And almost hadde him y-slawe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 334.

ARAWIS. Arrows.

Theyr hoked *arawis* dothe ever bakward flee.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 171.

ARAYE. (1) Order. (*A.-N.*)

The time of underne of the same day
Approcheth, that this wedding shulde be,
And all the paleis put was in *array*,
Both halle and chambres eche in his degree.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8138.

(2) Equipage. "Man of aray," a king.

Y have wetyn, syth y was man of *aray*,
He hath slayne syxty on a day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

And to the peples eres all and some
Was couth eke, that a newe markisesse
He with him brought, in swiche pomp and richesse.
That never was ther seen with mannes eye
So noble *array* in al West Lumbardie.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8821.

(3) Clothing.

Som saiden, women loven best richesse,
Som saiden honour, som saiden jolinesse,
Som riche *array*, som saiden lust a-bedde,
And oft time to be widewe and to be wedde.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 6509.

(4) Situation.

Thou standest yet, quod she, in swiche *array*,
That of thy lif yet hast thou no seuretee.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 6484.

(5) To dress.

Whan that the firste cock hath crowe anon,
Up rist this joly lover Absolon,
And him *arayeth* gay at point devise.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 3689.

(6) To dispose; to afflict. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 8837; Towneley Mysteries, p. 40; Skelton's Works, ii. 197. Horman applies the word to illness,—"he was sore *arayed* with sycknesse." In the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 374-5, it seems to be a substantive, in the sense of disorder, tumult; and Mr. Dyce gives quotations from Reynard the Fox, in which it occurs as a verb in a similar signification. In Maundevile's Travels, p. 214, it means to prepare, to arrange.

ARAYNED. Tied up.

And thenne he alyghte doune, and *arayned* his hors on the brydel, and bonde alle the thre knyghtes fast with the raynes of their owne brydels.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 156.

ARAYNYE. Sand. So it is explained in Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 5, by the Latin *arena*. The other copies read *aranye*, aranea, for which this may be an error, but not "evidently," as stated by Mr. Way.

ARAYSING. Advancing.

Also, in *arayzing* the auncyaunt nobles of England, the king hath appoynted a good noumbre of noble persones of this his realme to take the ordre of knyghthode, and be made knights of the Bath
Rutland Papers, p. 3.

ARBAGE. Herbage.

Sir, afor the *arbage*, dout yt not; for Sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it, nat nothinge that belongeth to David.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 94.

ARBER. (1) An arbour. Skinner has *arberer* in the same sense.

And in the garden, as I wene,
Was an *arber* fayre and grene,
And in the *arber* was a tre,
A fayrer in the world might none be.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 29.

(2) To make the *arber*, a phrase in hunting, is to disembowel the animal, which must be done in a neat and cleanly manner. The dogs are then rewarded with such parts of the entrails as their two-legged associates do not think proper to reserve for their own use. See Scott's notes to Tristrem, p. 387; Ben Jonson, vi. 270.

ARBERYE. Wood.

In that contree is but lytille *arberye*, ne trees that beren frute, ne othere. Thei lyen in tentes, and thei brennen the dong of bestes for defaute of wode.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 256

Enhorilde with *arborye*, and alkyns trees.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 87.

ARBESET. A strawberry tree. (*A.-N.*)

Thou schalt fynde trowes two:
Seyntes and holy they buth bo.
Hygher than in othir contray all;
Arbeset men heom callith.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6765.

ARBITRATE. To determine.

Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate;
But certain issue strokes must *arbitrate*.
Macbeth, v. 4.

ARBITRIE. Judgment. *Chaucer.*

ARBLAST. An alblast, q. v. (*A.-N.*)

But rise up your mangonel,
And cast to their tree-castel,
And shoot to them with *arblast*,
The tailed dogs for to aghast!
Richard Coer de Lion, 1867.

With bouwe and *arcblast* thare schoten to him,
Four hondret knyztes and mo. *MS. Laud* 108, f. 123.

ARBLASTER. An alblastere, q. v. (*A.-N.*)

Men seinin ovir the wall stonde
Gret engins, which y-were nere-honde,
And in the kernils here and there
Of *arblastirs* grete plentie were;
None armour mighte ther stroke withstonde,
It were foly to prese to honde.
Rom. of the Rose, 4196.

ARBOUSES. The dark hard cherry. *Howell.*

ARBROT. A chemical salt.

Sal *arbrot*, and sal alkelim,
Sulgeme i-myngut with hym.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 94.

ARBUSTED. Filled with strawberry trees.

What pleasures poets fame of after death,
In the Elizean *arbusted* groves.
The Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 54.

ARC. A mare's tail cloud, or cirrhus, in the form of a streak crossing the sky. *Herefordsh.* See *Ark*.

ARCANE. Secret.

Have I been disobedient to thy words?
Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy? *Locrine*, v. 5.

ARCANETRYKK. Arithmetic. I do not recollect having met with this form of the word elsewhere.

Gemetryc and *arcanctrykk*,
Retorykk and musykk.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.

ARCEL. The liverwort. *Skinner.*

ARCETER. A person skilled in the arts and sciences. "*Arceter*, or he that lernethe or techethe arte, *artista*."—Prompt. Parv. The other editions read *arcetyr*.

ARCETIK. In an early collection of medical recipes in MS. in the library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 307, is one "for the gout *arcetik*." See *Artetykes*.

ARCH. (1) A chief; a master.
The noble duke, my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
King Lear, ii. 1.

(2) A piece of ground left unworked. *A mining term.*

ARCHAL. Liverwort. *Phillips.*

ARCHANGEL. The dead nettle. See the Nomenclator, p. 138; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Anonium*. The word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 915, apparently meaning some kind of bird, the original French being *mesange*, a titmouse.

ARCHARDE. An acorn. It is translated by *glans* in Prompt. Parv. p. 6.

ARCHDEAN. Apparently put for *archdeacon*, in a passage from Gascoigne quoted by Nares.

ARCHDIACRE. An archdeacon. (*A.-N.*)
Where archbishop and *archdiacre*
Y-songin full out the service,
After the custome and the guise
And holie churchis ordinaunce. *Chaucer's Dreame*, 2136.

ARCHER. The bishop at chess was formerly so called.

ARCHET. An orchard. *Wilts.*

ARCHEWIVES. Wives of a superior order.
Ye *archewives*, stondeth ay at defence,
Sin ye be strong as is a gret camaille,
No suffreth not that men do you offence.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9071.

ARCHICAL. Chief; principal.
So that Parmenides did also agree in this acknowledgement of a Trinity of divine or *archical* hypostases. *Cudworth's Intell. System*, p. 387.

ARCHIDECLYNE. The master of the feast at the marriage in Cana. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 207.
Lyke to the watyr of *Archideclyne*,
Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 13.

ARCHIMASTRYE. Chemistry.
Maistryefull merveylous and *archimastrye*
Is the tincture of holi Alkimy.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 13.

ARCHITECT. Architecture.
To finde an house y-built for holy deed,
With goodly *architect* and cloisters wide.
Browne's Brit. Pastorals, 1625, p. 96.

ARCHITEMPLES. Chief temples.
And the erchbischopriches as the thre *architemples* were,
As yt were of alle chef Cristendom to lere.
Rob. Glouc. p. 74.

ARCHMASTRIE. Arithmetic.
For what strangers may be compared with M. Thomas Digges esquire, our countryman, the great master of *archmastrie*?
Davis's Seamans Secrets, 1594.

ARCUBALISTER. An alblastere, q. v.
In everie of them he set first archers and *arcubalisters*; and next unto them pikes and speares, then bilmen and other with such short weapons; last of all, another multitude with all kind of weapons, as was thought most expedient.
Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 130.

ARD. (1) High. Used chiefly in composition in the names of places. In Cumberland, according to Boucher, this term is used abstractedly to denote the quality of a place, a country, or a field. Thus *ard* land means a dry, parched soil. In the canting dictionaries, the word is explained *hot*.

(2) Hard.
Lucye the senatour in thoyt was he sone,
In such *ard* cas as hym vel, wat were best to done.
Rob. Glouc. p. 213.

ARDANUD. Hardened.
And fouly defylid than for synne,
That thei were than *ardanud* inne. *MS. Digby* 87.

ARDEERE. Harder.
Ever the *ardeere* that it is,
Ever the beter it is i-wys. *Archæologia*, xxx. 388.

ARDEN. Fallow quarter. *Cumb.* See *Arders*, for which this form may be an error.

ARDENE. A command; an ordinance.
An aungyl fro hefne was sent ful snel,
His name is clepyd Gabriel,
His *ardene* he dede ful snel.
Christmas Carols, p. 16.

ARDENTNESSE. Earnestness. A chapter in MS. Bodl. 283, is entitled, "Of foly ferventnesse or *ardentnesse* to do welle."

ARDER. A kind of fish, mentioned by Verstegan, without explanation, in a letter printed in Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 108.

ARDERS. Fallowings or ploughings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust. 1726, in v. See also Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 558. Polwhele gives *ardar* as Cornish for a plough, and *ardur*, a ploughman.

ARDI. Hardy.
Orped thou art and of grete might,
Gode knight and *ardi* in fight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 37.

ARDILICHE. Hardily.
He smot unto a Sarrazin,
No halp him nought his Apolin;
Now thai smitte togider comonliche,
And fight thai agin *ardilichc*. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 100.

ARDURE. Burning. (*A.-N.*)
Now cometh the remedy ayenst lecherie, and that is generally chastitee and continence, that restreineth all disordinate movings that comen of fleshly talents, and over the grotcr merite shal he have that most restreineth the wicked enchaufing or *ardure* of this sinne. *Persones Tale*, p. 108.

ARE. (1) An oar.
His maister than thai fand
A bot and an *are*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 153.
Where many a barge doth rowe and sayle with *are*,
Where many a ship resteth with top royall.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 206.

(2) A hare.
Whyl I had syht, ther myht nevyr man fynde,
My pere of archeryc in alle this werd aboute;
For zitt schet I nevyr at hert, *are*, nore hynde,
But yf that he deyd, of this no man have doute.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 44.

(3) Before. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 103.
The knightis gadrid togedir thare,
And gan with crafte there counselle take,
Suche a knight was nevyr *are*,
But it were Launcelot du-Lake.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 90.
Erly, *are* the daye gane sprynge,
He did a pryste his messe to synge.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(4) To plough. Kersey gives this as a provincial form of the word. Cooper, in his edition of Elyot, 1559, has, "*aro*, to eare or plowe lande."

(5) An heir. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 151.

(6) Honour; dignity. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 38; Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. iv. 86.
Dame, he seyde, be Goddys *are*,
Haste any money thou woldyst ware?
Ritson's Pop. Poet. p. 70.

(7) A note in music, sometimes called *a-la-mire*, the lowest note but one in Guido's scale. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 83; Tam. of the Shrew, iii. 1.

(8) An ear.
She begau somewhat to relent and to geve to them no deffe *are*, insomuche that she faythfully promysed to submyt and yelde herselfe fully and frankely to the kynges wyll and pleasure. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 24.

(9) Mercy.
Lord, seide Abraham, thin *are!*
Shal thou thine owne so forfare?
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 18.
Swete Ysoude, thin *are*,
Thou preye the king for me,
Yif it thi wille ware,
Of sake he make me fre. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 241.

(10) An hour. *Lanc.*

(11) Former; previous.
Goddes werkkes for to wyrke,
To serve Gode and haly kyrke,
And to mende hir *are* mysdede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 112.

AREADINESS. Readiness. *Aready* occurs in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4.
Getting therefore his bag and baggage in *areadinesse*, he was going out of Tunise; and as he passed out at the gates, he cast his eye up to the house where Katherine was. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.
It is ordered that the Lord Chamburlayn and Vice-Chamberlayn shall put themselfes in semblable *areadinesse*, and thoy to appoynte all maner officers for the chambre, makyng a boke of the names of theym and every of theym. *Archæologia*, xxi. 178.

AREAR. Upright. *Kent.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "to stand *arear*, to stand upright."

AREAUT. Out of doors. *North.*
It will bring as good blendings, I dare say,
As ever grew *areaut* in onny clay.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ARECHE. (1) To explain. (*A.-S.*)
Crist and seint Stevene,
Quoth Horn, *areche* thy swovene. *Kyng Horn*, 668.

(2) To attain; to reach.
For ofte schalle a womman have
Thynge whiche a man may nouȝt *areche*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.
ȝef me nul him forther teche,
Thenne is herte wol *areche*
For te lerne more. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 110.
Al that hys ax *areche* myght,
Hors and man he slowgh doun-ryght.
Richard Coer de Lion, 7037.

(3) To utter; to declare.
But as sone as Beryn had pleyn knowlecche
That his eyen were y-lost, unneth he myght *areche*
O word for pure anguysh. *History of Beryn*, 2999.

AREDE. (1) To explain; to interpret. (*A.-S.*)
Of whiche no man ne couthe *arede*n
The nombre, bot the hevene Kyng
That woot the sothe of al thing.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5115.
I trowe *arede* my dreames even,
Lo thus it was, this was my sweven.
The Sevyn Sages, 1154, (*quoted in Boucher.*)

(2) To give counsel to.
Therefore to me, my trusty friend, *arede*
Thy counsel: two is better than one head.
Mother Hubberd's Tale, p. 5.

AREDILI. Easily; readily.
Alle the clerkes under God couthe nouȝt descrive *Aredili* to the rijtes the realté of that day.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 180.

A-REDY. Ready.
That in eche lond *a-redy* is
Whyder so eny man wende. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

AREED. Counsel; advice.
Now must your honor leave these mourning tunes,
And thus, by my *areed*, you shall provide.
Downfall of Robert, E. of Huntingdon, i. 1.

AREGES. A herb. It is an ingredient in a recipe in an old medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 286.

AREIGHT. Struck.
Otuel, for wrath, anon
Areight him on the check-bone.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 338.

AREIT. Judged?
Whether for to willen here prosperité,
Schulde ben *areit* as synne and felonie.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 288.

ARE-LUMES. Heir-looms. *North.* See the Glossarium Northanhymbricum, in v.

ARELY. Early; soon.
The erle, als *arely* als it was daye,
Toke hys leve and wente his waye.
MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 117.

AREN. Are. This plural is often met with in old writers, and is still used in the North country dialects. It is the regular grammatical form. See Qu. Rev. lv. 374. Sometimes *arene*, as in Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 347.

ARENDE. An errand; a message. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 72; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 154.
For ȝystyrday deyde my nobyl stede,
On ȝoure *arende* as I ȝede. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 101.

ARENGE. In a series. It is translated by *seriatim* in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.
And ladde him and his monekes
Into a wel fair halle,
And sette hem adoun *arenk*,
And wosche here fet alle. *St. Brandan*, p. 12.

ARENYNG. See *Athenyng*.
We thankyng God of the good and gracios *arenyng* of yowre croune of Fraunce.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 4.

ARERAGE. Arrear. (*A.-N.*) Cowell says, "it signifieth the remain of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant." See also Baret's Alvearie, in v.

I trowe mony in *arerages* wol falle,
And to perpetuel prisoun gonge.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 77.

ARERE. (1) To raise. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Coventry Mysteries, pp. 132, 215, 240; Octovian Imperator, 21; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38; Holinshed, Hist. Eng. pp. 112, 129. (*A.-S.*)
Ther schule the sautlen beo to-drawe,
That her *arereden* unryhte lawe.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 29.
A prince of the londis wide,
Shalle barret *arere* for her pride.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

(2) To rear, as a horse.
Wan any of hem that hors cam nos,
A caste behynde and *arered* an hey.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.

(3) A term in hare-hunting, used when the hounds were let loose. (*A.-N.*) Cf. MS. Bodl. 546.
That all maye hym here, he shall saye *arare*.
Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. D.iii.

(4) Backwards; behind. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, III. vii. 24; Piers Ploughman, p. 181; Scott, glossary to Sir Tristrem, explains it *or ere, before*. (*A.-N.*)
My blaspheming now have I bought ful dere,
All yerthly joie and mirthe I set *arere*.
Testament of Cresside, 355.
Now plucke up your hertes, and make good chere;
These tydynges lyketh me wonder wele.
Now vertu shall drawe *arere, arere*:
Herke, felous, a good sporte I can you tell.
Hycke Scorner, ap. Hawkins, i. 90.

(5) To retreat.
He schunt for the scharp, and schuldo haf *arered*.
Syr Gawayne, p. 70.

ARESEDE. Tottered. (*A.-S.*)
Thourgh the mouht the fom was wight,
The tusches in the tre he smit;
The tre *aresede* as hit wold falle,
The herd was sori adrad withalle,
And gan sone on knes to falle.
Seuyn Sages, 915.

ARESON. To question, interrogate, examine. (*A.-N.*) See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 189; Rom. of the Rose, 6220; Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 314; Seynt Katerine, p. 181; Ywaine and Gawin, 1094; Maundevile's Travels, p. 131; Piers Ploughman, p. 241.
Of that morther and that tresoun,
He dud that traitour to *aresoun*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.
Thomperour cleped Herhaud him to,
And *aresound* him tueno hem tuo.
Gy of Warwike, p. 158.

AREST. (1) Arrest; constraint. (*A.-N.*)
They live but as a bird or as a beste,
In libertee and under non *areste*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 9158.

(2) Delay. (*A.-N.*)
Alas, than comith a wilde lionesse
Out of the wode, withoutin more *arest*.
Thisbe of Babylon, 101.

(3) To stop. (*A.-N.*)
And ther our hoste began his hors *arest*,
And saide, lordes, herkeneth if you lest.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 829.

(4) Relatest.
Palmer, ryghtly thou *arest*
All the maner.
Darst thou ryde upon thys beast
To the ryvere,
And water hym that thou ne falle?
Octovian Imperator, 1425.

(5) Rancid. *Prompt. Parv.*

ARESTENESSE. Rancidity, applied to meat. See Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Rancid bacon is called *reesty* in the provinces.

ARESTOGIE. A kind of herb? See the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

ARETHEDE. Honour. (*A.-S.*)
Whare folkes sittis in fere,
Thare solde mene herkene and here
Of beryns that byfore were,
That lyffed in *arethede*.
Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.

ARETTE. (1) To impute, adjudge, reckon. (*A.-N.*) See Apology for the Lollards, pp. 26, 85, 104; Chaucer, Cant. T. 728; Persones Tale, p. 63; Morte d'Arthur, p. ii; Philpot's Works, p. 350; Wickliffe's New Test. *Phil?*
The victorye es noȝte *aretted* to thame that flez, bot to thame that habydez or folowes on the chace.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15.

(2) Hence, to value, to esteem. "We *arretiden* not him," old MS. translation of Isaiah, liii. quoted in MS. Rawl. C. 155, from a copy at Cambridge. According to Cowell, a person is *arretted*, "that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime." See his Interpreter, 1658. Rider translates it by *ad rectum vocatus*. The verb *arret* is used by Spenser in the sense *to decree, to appoint*.

AREVANT. Back again.
Tho meyn shalle ye nebylle,
And I shalle syng the trebille,
Arevant the deville,
Tille alle this hole rowte.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 319.

AREVYD. Arrived.
They *arevyd* at the see stronde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

A-REW. In a row. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. xii. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 295; Rob. Glouc. p. 338; Prompt. Parv. p. 14.
Firste that myn ordre longeth too,
The vicis for to telle *a-rewe*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

AREWE. (1) To pity.
Jhesu Christ *arew* hem sore,
Ant seide he wolde vacche hem thore.
Harrowing of Hell, p. 15.

(2) To make to repent; to grieve.
The Crystyn party become so than,
That the fylde they myȝt not wynne;
Alle *arewyd* hyt, kynge and knyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 91
The furste artycul of thys gemetry:—
Tho mayster mason moste be ful securly
Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe,
Hyt shal hym never thenne *arewe*.
Const. of Masonry, p. 15.

AREWEN. Arrows. (*A.-S.*)
Tweye bugle-hornes, and a bowe also,
And fyve *arewen* ek therto.
Kyng Alisaunder, 5283.

AREWES. Arrows.

He bar a bowe in his hand,
And manye brode *arewes*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 432.

AREYNED. Arrested. (*A.-N.*)
A man they mette and hym *areyned*,
To bere the Cros they hym constreyned.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

AREYTHE. Aright.
Anon to hem sche made complaynt,
And tolde hem all *areythe*.
Frere and the Boy, st. xxix.

ARFE. Afraid; backward; reluctant. *North.* Sometimes *arfish*, in the same sense.
Whaugh, mother, how she rowts! Ise varra *arfe*,
Shee'l put and rive my good prunella scarfe.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 35.

ARG. (1) To argue. *West.*
(2) To grumble. *Sussex.*

ARGABUSHE. A harquebuss, an old fashioned kind of musket.
Then pushed souldiers with their pikes,
And halberdes with handy strokes;
The *argabushe* in fleshe it lightes,
And duns the ayre with misty smokes.
Percy's Reliques, p. 101.

ARGAL. (1) According to Kersey, "hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, and otherwise called tartar." See *Argoil.*
(2) Ergo. See Hamlet, v. 1. This is merely the grave-digger's vulgar corruption of the Latin word. *Argo* is found in a similar manner in Middleton's Works, i. 392; Sir Thomas More, p. 24.

ARGEMONE. The wild tansy. *Minsheu.*

ARGENTILL. The herb percepiere. *Gerard.*

ARGENTINA. The wild tansy.
Argentina, wild tansy, growest the most in the fallowes in Coteswold and North-Wilts adjoyning, that I ever saw. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 118.

ARGENTINE. Silver. Minsheu gives *argent*, a substantive in the same sense.
Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*,
I will obey thee!—Helicanus! *Pericles*, v. 2.

ARGENT-VIVE. Quicksilver.
The manner of our work; the bulls, our furnace,
Still breathing fire; our *argent-vive*, the dragon.
The Alchemist, ii. 1.

ARGHEDE. Astonished. (*A.-S.*)
That *arghede* alle that ther ware,
Bothe the lesse and the mare. *Sir Perceval*, 69.

ARGHNES. Sluggishness; indolence.
The proverb is, the doumb man no land getith;
Who so nat speklth, and with neede is bete,
And thurgh *arghnesse* his owne self forgetith,
No wondir thogh anothir him forgete.
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 56.
Argnesse also me thynkth ys hard,
Fore hit maketh a man a coward.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 137.

ARGIER. Algiers.
Pro. Thou hast: Where was she born? speak; tell me.
Ari. Sir, in *Argier*. *The Tempest*, i. 2.

ARGIN. An embankment; a rampart. (*Ital.*)
It must have high *argins* and cover'd ways,
To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.
Marlowe's Works, i. 128.

ARGOIL. Chaucer, Cant. T. 16281, says the alchemist used, among other things,
Cley made with hors and mannes here, and olle
Of tartre, alum, glas, berme, wort, and *argolle*.
Tyrwhitt explains *argoile*, potter's clay, as the French *argille;* Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "*argile*, a kynde of erthe, argille," but Skinner explains it, "alcali seu sal kali." Ben Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1, mentions, "arsenic, vitriol, saltartar, *argaile*, alkali, cinoper," as the stock of an alchemist; and in a MS. of the fifteenth century *penes me* is a receipt "to make water *argoile*, that ys, *aqua tartary*," in which instances it seems to mean the tartar, or lees of wine, as before in *argal*, q. v. This also is clearly the meaning of *argil* in a very early receipt in MS. Harl. 2253, printed in the Archæological Journal, i. 65, "tac *argul*, a thing that deyares deyet with, ant grint hit smal, ant seththe tac a wollene clout, ant couche thi poudre theron as brod as hit wol." Argul, or argal, is the name of the impure salt deposited from wine; and when purified, is called bitartrate of potash, or cream of tartar, a material still used in dyeing. Argol is mentioned in a list of chemical metals in Gallathea, 1632.

ARGOLET. A light horseman. A body of them were called *argoletiers.* See Florio, in v. *Guidone.*
Pisano, take a cornet of our horse,
As many *argolets* and armed pikes,
And with our carriage march away before
By Scyras, and those plots of ground
That to Moroccus leads the lower way.
Peele's Works, ii. 95.
The which *argoletier* shall stand you in as great stead as horses of better account.
Archæologia, xiii. 184.

ARGOLOGY. Idle speaking. *Cockeram.*

ARGOS. The small false toes at the back of the foot, applied to the boar, buck, and doe.
There is no deer so yong yif he be a broket upward that his talon is more large and beter and more gret *argos* then hath an hynde, and comuneliche longere traces. *Maystre of the Game, MS.*

ARGOSIES. Ships of great burthen, either for merchandize or war. See Merchant of Venice, i. 1; Douce's Illustrations, i. 248. Grose says the word is used in the North.

ARGOT. A corruption of *argent*, silver.
Good sweet-fac'd serving man,
Let me out, I beseech de,' and, by my trot,
I will give dy worship two shillings in good *argot*
To buy dy worship pippins.
Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 169.

ARGUFY. To argue. *Var. dial.* I believe I have heard the word used in the sense of *to signify.*

ARGUMENT. (1) Conversation. So Shakespeare seems to apply the word in Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
(2) To argue.
Thus *argumentid* he in his ginning,
Ful unavisid of his wo comming.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 378.
But yit they *argumenten* faste
Upon the pope and his astate,
Whereof they falle in gret debate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 88.
(3) A given arch, whereby another is determined proportional to the first.

As ben his centres, and his *argumentes*,
And his proportionel convenientes.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11589.

ARGY. An argument. *Salop.* Rather, perhaps, assertion in dispute, according to Brockett, who says, "the term is generally applied to a person who is not only contentious, but pertinacious in managing an argument."

ARICHES. The ends of joists. *Howell.*

ARID. Upright?
Swa he met the *arid* and te ferd,
That bathe thay fel ded to the herd.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ARIEREBAN. A general summons from the king to all his vassals to appear in arms. *Skinner.*

ARIET. Harriet. *North.*

ARIETE. Aries, one of the signs in the zodiac. See Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1592, v. 1189; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 243. It occurs also as a Latin word.
Or that Phebus entre in the signe
With his carecte of the *ariete*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.
But modirworth moste gaderyd be
Whyll the sonne is in *ariete*.
Archæologia, xxx. 372.

ARIGHT. (1) Performed; made?
Such *gestenyng* he *aright*,
That there he dwellid alle nyst
With that lady gent.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 58.
And found a purs fulle riche *arighte*
With gold and perlis that was i-bente.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

(2) Pulled?
On a day she bad him here pappe,
And he *arighte* here soo,
He tare the oon side of here brest.
Syr Gowghter, 129.

ARINDRAGA. A messenger. *Verstegan.*

ARIPE. A kind of bird.
He chasid *aripes*, briddes of Archadie.
MS. Digby, 230.

ARIST. Arises. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105; Kyng Alisaunder, 5458; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.
The world *arist*, and falleth withalle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.
Foules in wode hem make blithe,
In everich lond *arist* song.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 274.

ARISTIPPUS. A kind of wine.
O for a bowl of fat canary,
Rich *Aristippus*, sparkling sherry!
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;
O these draughts would make us merry!
Middleton's Works, ii. 422.

ARISTOLOCH. The plant called round hartwort. See Topsell's Historie of Four-footed Beasts, 1607, p. 345.

ARITE. An arrest. *Skinner.* The word occurs in Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1592, for Aries. See *Ariete*.

ARITHMANCIE. A kind of divination, the foretelling of future events by numbers. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 28.

ARIVAGE. Shore; landing place. (*A.-N.*)
There sawe I how the tempest stente,
And how with alle pine he went,
And privilie toke *arivage*
Into the countrie of Carthage.
House of Fame, l. 488.

ARIVAILE. Arrival. (*A.-N.*)
Tho sawe I all the *arivaile*
That Æneas made in Italie.
House of Fame, l. 451.

ARIVED. Riven; split asunder.
Well evill mote thei thrive,
And evill *arived* mote thei be.
Rom. of the Rose, 1068.

ARIZINGE. Resurrection.
Ich y-love ine the Holy Gost, holy cherche generallicho, mennesse of halzen, lesnesse of sennes, of ulesse *arizinge*, and lyf everlestinde.
MS. Arundel 57, f. 94.

ARK. (1) A chest. In the North of England, the large chests in farm houses used for keeping meat or flour are so called. They are usually made of oak, and are sometimes elaborately carved. From the name *Arkwright*, it would seem that the construction of them formerly constituted a separate trade.
And trusse al that he mithen fynde
Of hise, in *arke* or in kiste. *Havelok*, 2013.

(2) Clouds running into two points, thus (). *Essex.*

(3) A part of the circumference of a circle. (*Lat.*)
The *ark* of his artificial day had ronne
The fourthe part, and half an houre and more.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4422.

(4) An arch.
It were the part of an idle orator to describe the pageants, the *arkes*, and other well devised honoures done unto her. *Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz.* p. 16.

ARLES. Money paid to bind a bargain. Dr. Jamieson says, "an earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession." Kersey gives *arles-penny*, a North country word for "earnest-money given to servants." It is sometimes the custom to give a trifle to servants when they were hired, as a kind of retainer. See an instance in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 11. According to Pegge, to *arle* a bargain is to close it. See also Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 104; Skinner, part 3, in v.

ARLICHE. Early. See the Sevyn Sages, 204; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 13. (*A.-S.*)
Gode tidinges y telle the,
That themperour sikerliche
Wille huntte to-morwe *arliche*.
In his forest priveliche. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 87.

ARLING. "An *arling*, a byrde that appeareth not in winter, a clotbyrde, a smatch, *cæruleo*." Baret's Alvearie, 1580. See also Muffett's Health's Improvement, 1655, p. 100; Florio, in v. *Frusone*.

ARLOUP. The middle deck of a ship; the orlop. So Cotgrave has the word, in v. *Tillac*.

ARLY. Early. *East.* (*A.-S.*)
And noght over *arly* to mete at gang,
Ne for to sit tharat over lang.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix, f. 65.
Ich wil that ow to-morwen *arly*
Mi douhter at the chirche spousy.
Gy of Warwike, p. 86.

ARM. (1) To take up in the arms. So Shakespeare uses the word in Cymbeline, iv. 2.

(2) Harm:

So falle on the, sire emperour,
Swich *arm*, and schame, and desonour,
Yif thou do thi sone unright,
Als to the greihound dede the knight.
Seuyn Sages, 852.

(3) In a receipt for a dish in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 26, it is directed that "cranes and herons shal be *armed* with lardes of swyne." In this place the word means larded with bacon fat, and roasted birds when larded certainly may be said to be formidably *armed*.

(4) Defence; security?

Now lokith ye, for I wol have no wite
To bring in prese, that might y-don him harme,
Or him disesin, for my bettir *arme*.
Troilus and Cresside, ii. 1650.

ARMAN. A kind of confection, given to horses to create an appetite. *Dict. Rust.*

ARMESIN-TAFFETA. A kind of taffata, mentioned by Howell in his 25th section.

ARMETT. A hermit.

And this *armett* soyn can hym frayn
How he had sped of hys gatt.
MS. Seld. Arch. B. 52.

ARMFUL. An *armful* of hay, according to Howell, is as much as can be taken in the two hands together.

ARM-GAUNT. Lean; thin; very lean. So the first two folios read, but the correctness of it has been much disputed. Mason suggests *termagaunt*, a conjecture supported by Toone; but there is no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare uses *arm-gaunt*, as thin as an arm, in the same way that Chaucer writes *arm-gret*, q. v.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed.
Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

ARM-GRET. As thick as a man's arm.

A wreth of gold *arm-gret*, of huge weight,
Upon his hed sate ful of stones bright.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 2147.

ARMIGERO. An esquire. (*Lat.*) See the commencement of the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. *Teste—armigero.*

ARMINE. A beggar. (*Dut.*)

Luce. O here God, so young an *armine* /
Flow. *Armine*, sweetheart, I know not what you mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.
The London Prodigal, p. 122.

ARMING. (1) A coat of arms.

When the Lord Beamont, who their *armings* knew,
Their present perill to brave Suffolke shewes.
Drayton's Poems, p. 63.

(2) A net hung about a ship's hull, to protect the men from an enemy in a fight. See Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

ARMING-GIRDLE. A kind of sword girdle. Cf. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 171; Florio. in v. *Balteo*; Cotgrave, in v. *Ceincture, Balthée.* Florio, in v. *Selline*, mentions an *arming-saddle*, and there are also other similar compounds. See Strutt, ii. 229.

ARMING-POINTS. Short ends of strong twine, with points like laces: they were fixed principally under the armpits and bendings of the arms and knees, to fasten the gussets of mail which defended those parts of the body otherwise exposed. *Meyrick.*

ARMING-SWORD. A two-handed sword. See the Nomenclator, p. 275; Arch. xii. 351.

Some had their *armynge swearde*s freshly burnished, and some had them cunningly vernyshed.
Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12.

A helmett of proofe shee strait did provide,
A strong *arminge-sword* shee girt by her side,
On her hand a goodly faire gauntlett put shee;
Was not this a brave bonny lass, Mary Ambree?
Percy's Reliques, p. 144.

ARMIPOTENT. Mighty in arms. (*Lat.*)

And downward from an hill under a bent,
Ther stood the temple of Mars *armipotent*,
Wrought all of burned stele, of which the entree
Was longe and streite, and gastly for to see.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 1964.

ARMITE. A helmet. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave (f. 18) says that *armet* is "a heed pese of harnesse."

On the iiij. corners of the waggon were iiij. hed peces called *armites*, every pece beyng of a sundery device.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 70.

ARMLES. Without an arm. (*A.-S.*)

And on a wall this king his eyen cast,
And saw an hand *armles*, that wrote ful fast,
For fere of whiche he quoke, and sikell sore.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 14209.

ARMLET. A bracelet; a piece of armour for the arm.

Not that in colour it was like thy hair,
Armlets of that thou mayst still let me wear.
Donne's Elegies, xii.

ARMONY. (1) Harmony.

And musik had, voyde of alle discord,
Bocce her clerk, withe hevenly *armony*,
And instrumentes alle of oon accorde.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

(2) Armenia.

Shewe me the ryght path
To the hylles of *Armony*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 58.

ARMORIKE. Basse Bretagne in France, anciently called Britannia Armorica.

In *Armorike*, that called is Bretaigne,
Ther was a knight, that loved and did his peine
To serve a ladie in his beste wise.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 11041.

ARMORWE. The morrow.

An *armorwe* erliche
Thomperour aros sikerliche. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 117.

ARMS. The arms of a hawk are the legs from the thigh to the foot. See the Laws of the Forest and Game, 1709, p. 40.

ARMURE. Armour. (*A.-N.*) See Melibeus, p. 114; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 260. In the latter instance, the form of the word is *armwrys*.

ARMYE. A naval armament.

Whiche I thought not convenyent, conjecturing that with those streynable wyndes, the rest of *tharmye* comyng out of Thames, and also the Henry, with the Mary Roose, sholde be in the Downes.
State Papers, i. 791.

ARMYLL. A bracelet; a necklace. (*Lat.*)

The king thus gird with his sword, and standing, shall take *armyll* of the Cardinall, saying thise words, *accipe armillam*, and it is to wete that *armyll* is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones, to be putt by the Cardinall aboute the Kinges necke.
Rutland Papers p. 13

ARMYN. Ermine. "Blacke speckes lyke *armyns*" are mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. A. v. See also Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Rutland Papers, p. 23; Assemblé of Ladies, 527.

They toke a furre of *armyn*,
And wrapped the chyldur theryn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

And clad them alle in clothys of pryse,
And furryd them with *armyne*. *Ibid.* f. 242.

Your cote armoure of gokle full fyne,
And poudred well with good *armyne*.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 230.

ARMYSE. Arms.

Torrent sayd, Be Marré dere!
And I were off *armyse* clere,
Yowr dowghthyr me leve were.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 4.

ARMYTE. A hermit. See *Armett*. Instances of *armyte* occur in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 304; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1461.

On the morne he gane hym dyght
In *armytes* aray. *MS. Ashmole* 61, *f.* 30.

ARMYVESTAL. Warlike.

Thenne said Morgan, sawe ye Arthur my broder? Ye, said her knyghtes, ryght wel, and that ye shold have founde and we myghte have stered from one stede, for by his *armyvestal* contenaunce he wold have caused us to have fled. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 140.

ARN. (1) To earn. *Salop.* It is also a contraction of *e'er a one* in the West country dialect.

Fore he wyll drynke more on a dey
Than thou eane lyghtly *arne* in twey.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.

(2) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

Eldol, erl of Gloucester, also in hys syde
Arnde, and kepte her and ther, and slow a-boute wyde.
Rob. Glouc. p. 140.

Now rist grete tabour betyng,
Blaweyng of pypes, and ek trumpyng,
Stedes lepyng, and ek *arnyng*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2165.

Anon so sein Joan this i-seiȝh,
He *arnde* aftur anon,
And siwede him also stifliche
Asc his hors mi3hte gon. *MS. Laud.* 108, *f.* 173.

(3) An eagle. (*A.-S.*)

ARNALDIE. A kind of disease, mentioned by the early chroniclers without explanation. Skinner considers the word of Arabic origin, but see Ducange, in v. *Arnaldia*, who confesses its precise meaning is not known.

ARNARY-CHEESE. Ordinary or common cheese made of skimmed milk. *Dorset.*

ARND. An errand; a message. See a curious hymn printed by Hearne, quoted in Brit. Bibl. ii. 81, and the Catalogue of the Douce MSS. p. 20, which mentions another copy, identifying MS. Douce 128 as the copy of Avesbury used by Hearne. *Arnt* occurs in Tim Bobbin in the same sense.

And sped hem into Spayne spacli in a while,
And to the kud king Alphouns kithed here *arnd*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 190.

ARNDERN. The evening. See *Aandorn*.

When the sad *arndern* shutting in the light.
Drayton's Owl, ed. 1748, p. 410.

ARNE. Are. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 51; Hearne's Fragment, p. 293; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4706, 8218.

In Brytayn this layes *arne* y-wrytt,
Furst y-founde and forthe y-gete. *Orpheo*, 13.

ARNEDE. An errand.

To his wif he went anon,
And saide sche most on his *arnede* gon.
Seyn Sages, 1594.

ARNEMELIT. A kind of powder. In the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii. is a direction to "fylle the hôle wyth a powdre of *arnemelit* brente." This is probably an error for *arnement*. See a similar passage in Reliq. Antiq. i. 302.

ARNEMENT. Ink. See the Sevyn Sages, 2776; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 285; MS. Sloane 2584, p. 29. (*Lat.*)

He dud make hym a garnement,
As black as any *arnement*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

ARNEMORWE. Early in the morning. (*A.-S.*)

Bifor Gormoise that cité
On *arnemorwe* than come we,
With fif hundred of gode knightes.
Gy of Warwike, p. 184.

ARNEST. Earnest. See a reading in the King's College MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 142. At p. 14, it is the translation of *strena*, earnest money, hansel.

ARNEYS. Armour. See a curious stage direction in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 283.

ARNS. Arles, q. v. *North.*

ARNT. (1) Have not; am not. *West.*

(2) An errand. *North.*

ARNUT. The earth-nut, or pig-nut, frequently eaten by boys in the north of England.

AROINT. A word of expulsion, or avoiding. Douce thinks there is no doubt that it signifies, *away! run!* and that it is of Saxon origin. See his Illustrations, i. 371. It occurs thrice in Shakespeare in this sense, Macbeth, i. 3, and King Lear, iii. 4, applied in each instance to witches. The print published by Hearne, referred to by the commentators, seems scarcely applicable. See *Arougt*. The fourth folio reads *anoint*, according to Steevens, a reading which may perhaps be confirmed by a passage in Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens:

Sisters, stay, we want our Dame;
Call upon her by her name.
And the charm we use to say,
That she quickly *anoint*, and come away.

But as the word is spelt *aroynt* three times in the early editions, we are scarcely justified in proposing an alteration. Ray explains "*rynt ye*," *by your leave, stand handsomely*, and gives the Cheshire proverb, "*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Besse Locket to her mother." This proverbial saying positively connects *rynt* with *aroint*, and Wilbraham informs us that "rynt thee" is an expression used by milkmaids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her to get out of the way, which is more likely to be correct than Ray's explanation. Boucher goes further, and says, *aroint* is the word used in that county; but Ray's proverb is sufficient, and of good authority, because he does not appear to have

had the Shakespearian word in view. The connexion between *aroint* and *rynt* being thus established, it is clear that the compound etymology proposed by Mr. Rodd, in Knight's Shakspere, is inadmissible. A more plausible one is given in Nares's Glossary, in v. from the Latin *averrunco*, the participle of which may have been formed into *aroint*, in the same way that *punctum* has become *point; iunctum, joint*, &c. See also Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 103, where the same conjecture is revived, and attributed to a more recent writer. The *a* may have been dropped, and Mr. Wilbraham's conjectural origin from *arowma* receives some confirmation from a passage quoted in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289, where the form of that word is *aroine*; but perhaps we should read *arome*.

AROMAZ. A spice. "Smirles of *aromaz*" are mentioned in MS. Cott. Titus D. xviii. f. 142.

The tother to mirre, the thridde to flour,
The ferthe like to *aromate*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 129.

ARON. The starchwort. *Minsheu.* See *Aaron.*

A-ROST. Roasted.

Thenne mot ych habbe hennen *a-rost*,
Feyr on fyhshe day launprey ant lax.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 151.

AROUGT. This word occurs in an old print copied by Hearne from an ancient illumination representing the harrowing of hell. It means, probably, *go out*, but see *Aroute.*

AROUME. Aside; at a distance. It is translated by *remote, deprope, seorsum*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 14. See Book of Fame, ii. 32; Kyng Alisaunder, 1637; Richard Coer de Lion, 464; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289; Digby Mysteries, p. 188. (*A.-S.*)

The geaunt *arourne* he stode,
His hond he tint y-wis;
He fleighe, as he wer wode,
Ther that the eastel is. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 263.

And drough hem wel fer *aroume*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 214.

And thenne shulde the lord and the mayster of the game, and alle the hunters, stoude *aroom* al aboute the reward, and blowe the deeth. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AROUN. Around. *North.*

Ayren they leggith as a griffon,
Ac they beon more feor *aroun*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6603.

AROUTE. (1) To go; to move about. (Su. G.)

Lo, seyde the emperour,
Byhold now aboute,
And oure Godis honure ich rede,
Other thou shelt herto *aroute*.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

He myȝte not wonne in the wones for witt that he usid,
But *a-rouutid* for his ray, and rebuked ofte.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 22.

In all that lond no Christin durst *arout*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 53.

(2) An assembly. *Gower.*

AROUȝT. Explained.

Here sweven bi him tolden word after word,
Josep here sweven sone haveth arouȝt.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 5.

AROVE. (1) Rambling about. *Craven.*

(2) Arrived.

His navye greate with many soudyoures,
To sayle anone into this Britayn made,
In Thamis *arove*, wher he had ful sharpe shores.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 35.

A-ROWE. In a row; successively.

Thabat present him a schip
Ther that mani stode *a-rouwe*.
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 31.

For thre nyȝtes *a-rowe* he seyȝe that same syȝt.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 68.

AROWZE. To bedew. (*Fr.*) Nares doubts the correctness of this explanation, and considers it has the usual sense of *arouse.*

The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.
The Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

ARPEYS. A kind of resin, composed of tallow and tar. A mention of it occurs in an early English medical MS. at Stockholm. See the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

ARPIES. Harpies; furies.

Sende out thine *arpies*, send anguishe and dole.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 527.

ARPINE. An acre. (*Fr.*)

Privacy! It shall be given him
In open court; I'll make him swallow it
Before the judge's face: if he be master
Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
Let the world repute me an honest woman.
Webster's Works, ii. 92.

ARPIT. Quick; ready. *Salop.*

ARPSICORD. A harpsichord. So Cotgrave spells the word, in v. *Harpechorde.*

ARRABLE. Horrible.

Fendis led hir with *arrable* song
Be-hynde and ȝeke before.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

ARRABYS. Arabian horses.

Moyllez mylke whitte, and mervayllous bestez,
Elfaydes and *arrabys*, and olyfauntez noble.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

ARRACIES. A term applied to the smaller animals of the chase, which were skinned, similarly to the process now used for hares and rabbits, in opposition to flayed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 151-2; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 29.

ARRAGE. (1) Vassal service in ploughing the lord's land. The terms *arrage* and *carriage* are frequently used together, as descriptive of an important part of the services which, in feudal times, vassals owed to their lords.

(2) To go about furiously. (*A.-N.*)

I shall sende for them all that ben subgettys and alyed to thempyre of Rome to come to myn ayde, and forthwith aconte old wyse knyghtes unto these countrayes folowynge, fyrste to ambage and *arrage*, to Alysaundrye, to Ynde, to Hermonye.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 135.

ARRAHIND. Around. *Staff.*

ARRAIGN. To arrange.

See them *arraign'd*: I will set forward straight.
Webster's Works, ii. 261

ARRALS. Pimples; eruptions on the skin. *Cumb.*

ARRAND. An errand. *Skinner.* The form *arrant* is still used in the North, and is found in Middleton's Works, v. 5. Howell, in his collection of English Proverbs, p. 2, gives the following: "One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand*."

ARRANT. Malory, in his Morte d'Arthur, i. 199, &c. applies this word to knights, where we say *errant*. The term is generally applied to any thing or person extremely objectionable and worthless, and was probably derived from the licentious character of wanderers in general.

ARRA-ONE. Ever a one. *Wilts.*

ARRAS. (1) A superior kind of tapestry, so named from Arras, the capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, which was celebrated for its manufacture. In the rooms of old houses hung with arras, there were generally large spaces between the hangings and the walls, and these were frequently made hiding places in the old plays. Falstaff proposes to hide himself behind the arras at Windsor; and Polonius is killed behind the arras in Hamlet, iii. 3. See the Unton Inventories, ed. J. G. Nichols, gloss. in v. *Aryste*. Falstaff, no moderate size, sleeps behind the arras in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, where Dr. Johnson thinks Shakespeare has outstepped probability, but Malone has distinctly proved the contrary. See his Shakespeare, xvi. 299.

(2) A kind of powder, probably made of the root of the orris. See Gerard, p. 48. "Halfe an ounce of arras" is mentioned by Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 170, as a material used in brewing, and Webster twice mentions *arras-powder* as having been sprinkled on the hair. See Webster's Works, i. 133; Markham's Engl. Houswife, 1649, p. 150.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence. We have already had *araught* and *areche*, but this form is quoted as used by Spenser, and admitted by Nares, who was not aware of any example of the verb in the present tense.

ARRAWIGGLE. An earwig. *Suffolk.* "Arwygyll worme" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. translated by *aurialis*.

ARRAYERS. Those officers that had the care of the soldiers' armour. *Rider.*

ARRE. (1) To snarl.

> They *arre* and bark at night against the moon,
> For fetching in fresh tides to cleanse the streets.
>
> *Summer's Last Will and Testament*, p. 37.

(2) The letter R.

> There was an V. and thre *arres* to-gydre in a sute,
> With letters other, of whiche I shal rehersse.
>
> *Archæologia*, xxix. 331.

ARRECT. (1) To impute. (*Lat.*)

> Therfore he *arrecteth* no blame of theyr dedes unto them. *Sir Thomas More's Workes*, p. 771.
>
> That this passe you not undirected, as we truste you, and as we have no cause t'*arrecte* or ascribe any default unto you hereafter.
>
> *Davies's York Records*, p. 252.

(2) To offer; to refer.

> *Arrectinge* unto your wyse examinacion
> How all that I do is under reformation.
>
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 378.

(3) To direct.

> *Arectyng* my syght towarde the zodyake,
> The sygnes xii. for to beholde a-farre.
>
> *Skelton's Works*, i. 361.

ARREDY. To make ready.

> And so forthewith they sent al about in Somarsetshere, Dorsetshire, and parte of Wiltshere for to *arredy* and arays the people by a certayne day.
>
> *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 23.
>
> Desiryng and pray you to dispose and *arredie* you to accompayneye us thedir, with as many persones defensabyly arrayede as ye can make.
>
> *MS. Ashmole*, 1160.

ARREED. This word is explained *award*, and Milton referred to as the authority, in Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v.

ARREISE. To raise. See *Araise*.

> They beyng advertised, *arreised* a greate power of xiii. m. and came to the passage, and slowe of the Frenchemen vj. c. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 142.
>
> Soone over al this *tithing* ras,
> That Lazar thus *areysed* was.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 89.

ARRERE-SUPPER. A rere-supper; a collation served up in the bedroom, after the first supper. See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. f. 208, as quoted by Boucher, in v. *Arrear*.

ARRIDE. To please. (*Lat.*)

> If her condition answer but her feature,
> I am fitted. Her form answers my affection;
> It *arrides* me exceedingly. I'll speak to her.
>
> *The Antiquary*, ii. 1.

ARRIDGE. The edge of anything that is liable to hurt or cause an *ar*, q. v. *North*. See A Guide to the Lakes, ed. 1784, p. 300. With this may be connected *arris*, "the line of concourse, edge, or meeting of two surfaces." See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

ARRIERE. The hinder part. (*Fr.*) This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See Johnson in v.

ARRISHES. According to Marshall's Rural Œconomy, i. 171, this is the Devonshire term for stubbles or eddish; *arrish* mows, which he mentions as little stacks set up in a field, seem to be so called merely from their being in the *arrish*, or stubble-field.

ARRIVALL. A rival?

> On a day he saw a goodly young elephant in copulation with another, and instantly a third aproched with a direfull braying, as if he would have eaten up al the company, and, as it afterward appeared, he was an *arrivall* to the female which we saw in copulation with the other male,
>
> *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 197.

ARRIVANCE. The arrival of company.

> For every minute is expectancy
> Of more *arrivance*. *Othello*, ii. 1.

ARRIVE. (1) To arrive at.

> But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
> Cæsar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.
>
> *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

(2) An arrival.

> Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her *arrive*
> From Lancashire. *Drayton's Polyolbion*, p. 1192.

ARRODE. Herod. In the account of the Coventry Pageants, 1489, is a payment for "a gowen to *Arrode*." See Sharp's Diss. on the Coventry Myst. p. 28.

ARROGATION. Arrogance. *More.*

ARRONLY. Exceedingly. *Lanc.*

ARROS. Arrows.

> The first of *arros* that the shote off,
> Seven skore spear-men the sloughe.
>
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 3.

ARROSE. This is the reading in one edition of Hardyng's Chronicle, where the others read *arove*, q. v.

ARROW. Fearful. *Rider.*

ARROW-HEAD. A kind of aquatic plant. *Skinner.*

ARROW-HEADERS. The making of arrow-heads formerly constituted a separate trade.

> Lanterners, stryngers, grynders,
> *Arowe-heders*, maltomen, and corne-mongers.
> *Cooke Lorelles Bote*, p. 10.

ARROWRE. An error.

> This *arrowre* had he in hys thoght,
> And in hys thoght a slepe hym toke.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 240.

ARROWY. Abounding in arrows. Milton, Paradise Regained, b. iii. has "sharp *sleet of arrowy shower*," which is apparently plagiarised by Gray in the following passage.

> Now the storm begins to lower,
> Haste, the loom of hell prepare!
> Iron sleet of *arrowy* shower
> Hurtles in the darken'd air.
> *Gray's Fatal Sisters.*

ARRWUS. Arrows. This form of the word occurs in a strange burlesque printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

ARRY. Any. *Somerset.*

ARRYN. To seize.

> And the Jewys xul cryę for joy with a gret voys, and *arryn* hym, and pullyn of his clothis, and byndyn hym to a pelere, and skorgyn hym.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 316.

ARS. Art; science. This word was usually employed to signify the occult sciences. (*Lat.*)

> Barounes weore whilem wys and gode,
> That this *ars* wel undurstode:
> Ac on ther was, Neptanamous,
> Wis in this ars, and malicious.
> *Kyng Alisaundor*, 72.

ARSARD. Unwilling; perverse. *Var. dial.* It is sometimes pronounced *arset.*

ARSBAWST. A fall on the back. *Staff.*

ARSBOORD. The hinder board of a cart. *Staff.*

ARSEDINE. A kind of ornamental tinsel sometimes called *assady*, or *orsady*, which last is probably the correct word. Ben Jonson mentions it in his Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1. See also Sharp's Diss. on Cov. Myst. p. 29; Cunningham's Revels' Accounts, pp. 33, 57. See *Assidue.* Gifford considers it to be a vulgar corruption of arsenic, iv. 405.

ARSELING-POLE. The pole with which bakers spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven. *East.*

ARSELINS. Backwards. *Norfolk.*

ARSENICK. The water-pepper. The herb is mentioned under this name in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 126. It is to be distinguished from the mineral poison of the same name.

ARSEPUSH. A fall on the back. *Howell.*

ARSESMART. The periscaria. It is called the water-pepper by Kersey, and is the translation of *curage* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Coles, in his Art of Simpling, says, "It is said that if a handfull of *arsmart* be put under the saddle upon a tired horse's back, it will make him travaile fresh and lustily." See Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 165; Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts. MS. Soc. Reg. p. 139.

ARSEVERSE. According to Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 51, this word is "a pretended spell, written upon the door of an house to keep it from burning."

ARSEWISPE. Rider gives this word, which scarcely requires explanation, as the translation of the Latin *anitergium.*

ARSLE. To move backwards; to fidget. *East.* Cotton, in his Virgil Travestie, ed. 1734, p. 5, has *arsing about*, turning round.

ARSMETRIK. Arithmetic. (*Lat.*)

> *Arsmetrik* is lore
> That al of figures is. *MS. Ashmole* 43, f. 180.
> And *arsmetryk*, be castyng of nombrary,
> Chees Pyktegoras for her parté.
> *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 11.

ARSOUN. The bow of a saddle. (*A.-N.*) It is sometimes used for the saddle itself. Each saddle had two arsouns, one in front, the other behind; the former called the *fore-arsoun*, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 5053. In the same romance, 5539, speaking of King Richard, we are told that "both hys *arsouns* weren off yren." In Kyng Alisaunder, 4251, it apparently means the saddle.

> And the *arson* behynde, as y yow say,
> Syr Bofyse smote clene away. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.
> On ys stede ful the dent,
> Byside the *for-arsoun*. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 44.

ARST. First; erst.

> Tho was made frenshepe ther *arst* was debate. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 87.
> As thou haste seyde, so schalle hyt bee,
> *Arste* y schalle not blynne. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

ARS-TABLE. A table used in magic, probably the same as the astrolabe.

> His *ars-table* he tok out sone.
> Theo cours he tok of sonne and mone,
> Theo cours of the planetis seven,
> He tolde also undur heven.
> *Kyng Alisaundor*, 887.

ARSTON. A hearth-stone. *Yorksh.*

ARSY-VERSY. Upside down; preposterously. It is translated *præpositus* by Rider, and the second meaning is given by Kersey. See Hudibras, I. iii. 828; Drayton's Poems, p. 272.

ART. (1) A quarter; a point of the compass. *North.*

(2) Eight. *Exmoor.*

ARTE. To constrain; to compel. (*Lat.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 14; Troilus and Creseide, i. 389; Court of Love, 46; Hoccleve's Poems, p. 71.

> In *no wise* I mhy me bettur excuse,
> Than sey my witt, so dul and unperfite,
> *Artith* me thus rudely for tendite. *MS. Rawl.* C. 48.
> A tiraunt wolde have *artid* him by paynes,
> A certeyne counsel to bewrey and telle.
> *Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 296.
> We spekke noȝte mekille, bot whene we ere *artede* for to speke, we say noȝte bot the sothe, and onane we halde us stille. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 33.

ARTEEN. Eighteen. *Exmoor.*

ARTELRIES. Artillery. (*A.-N.*)

I shal warnestore min hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure, and *artelries*, by which thinges I may my persone and myn hous so kepen and defenden, that min enemies shuln ben in drede min hous for to approche. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 113.

ARTEMAGE. The art of magic. (*A.-N.*)

And through the crafte of *artemage*,
Of wexe he forged an ymage.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 138.

ARTER. After. *Var. dial.*

ARTETYKES. A kind of gout or disease affecting the joints. Maundevile mentions, "gowtes, artetykes," that afflicted him in his old age. See his Travels, p. 315. A prescription for it in hawks is given in the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. i. It is probably connected with *arthritis*. See *Arcetik*.

ARTHOFILAXE. The arctic circle.

The whiche sercle and constellacioun
I-called is the cercle *arthoflaxe*:
Who knowith it nedith no more to axe.
MS. Digby 230.

ARTH-STAFF. A poker used by blacksmiths. *Salop.*

ARTHUR. A game at sea, which will be found described in Grose's Class. Dict. Vulg. T. in v. It is alluded to in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, ch. 16.

ARTHUR'S-CHACE. A kennel of black dogs, followed by unknown huntsmen, which were formerly believed to perform their nocturnal gambols in France. See Grey's Notes on Shakespeare, i. 34.

ARTHUR'S-SHOW. An exhibition of archery alluded to in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. It was conducted by a society who had assumed the arms and names of the Knights of the Round Table. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 461.

ARTICLE. Comprehension. Shakespeare mentions "a soul of great *article*" in Hamlet, v. 2. The vulgar sense is applied to a poor creature, or a wretched animal. This latter appears rather slang than provincial, yet it is admitted into the East Anglian Vocabulary.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles. See this use of the word in Coriolanus, i. 9, where it means to enter into articles of agreement.

To end those things *articulated* here
By our great lord, the mighty king of Spain,
We with our council will deliberate.
Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 48.

ARTICULES. Any multiples of ten, a division which was formerly considered necessary in arithmetic, and was probably the result of the abacal system, a gradual improvement of the Boetian notation. See Rara Mathematica, p. 30.

ARTIER. Artery. (*Fr.*) See the Shakespeare Society's Papers, i. 19.

May never spirit, vein, or *artier*, feed
The cursed substance of that cruel heart!
Marlowe's Works, i. 150.

ARTIFICIAL. Ingenious; artful.

We, Hermia, like two *artificial* gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower.
A Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ARTILLERY. This word is often applied to all kinds of missile weapons. See 1 Samuel, xx. 40.

ARTILLERY-GARDEN. A place near Bishopsgate, where people practised shooting, &c. See Middleton's Works, iv. 424, v. 283.

ARTNOON. Afternoon. *Essex.*

ART-OF-MEMORY. An old game at cards, described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1709, p. 101.

ARTOW. Art thou. *North.* This is a correct early form, the second personal pronoun being frequently combined with the verb in interrogative sentences. See Will. and the Werwolf, pp. 46, 185; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 51.

ARTRY. At p. 284 of the following work, mention is made of "al myn armery and *attry* hoole."

Also y wol that my son Sir Harry have all the residew of my warderobe and of myn arras nat bequethen, and all myn armery and all my *artry*.
Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 288.

ARTS-MAN. A man of art. This seems to be the meaning in Love's Labours Lost, v. 1. The old editions read *arts-man preambulat*, which had better remain without alteration.

ARTYLLED. Declared; set out in articles. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 250, where it may perhaps be an error for *artykilled*.

ARUDAND. Riding. See Gy of Warwike, p. 77, *arnend?*

Abothe half his hors he hing,
That ernne forth *arudand* in that thring.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 222.

A knight com *aruand* [arnand?] with gret reve,
Y-armed in armes alle. *Ibid.* p. 310.

ARUEMORWE. Early in the morning. (*A.-S.*) See Arthour and Merlin, p. 178, but the proper form, I believe, is *arnemorwe*, q. v.

ARUM. An arm.

And he haves on thoru his *arum*,
Therof is ful mikel harum. *Havelok*, 1982.

ARUNDE. An errand.

And thy moder, Mary, hevyn qwene,
Bere our *arunde* so bytwene,
That semely ys of syght, *Emaré*, 8.

ARUWE. An arrow.

Ac an *aruwe* oway he bare
In his eld wounde. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 304.

ARVAL. A funeral. *North.* *Arval-supper* is a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called *arval-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. *Arvel-bread* is a coarse cake, composed of flour, water, yeast, currants, and some kind of spice; in form round, about eight inches in diameter, and the upper surface always scored, perhaps exhibiting originally the sign of the cross. Not many years since one of these *arvals* was celebrated in a village in Yorkshire at a public-house, the sign of which was the family arms of a nobleman whose motto is, *Virtus post funera vivit*. The undertaker, who, though a clerk, was no scholar, requested a gentleman present to explain to him the meaning of these Latin words,

which he readily and facetiously did in the following manner: *Virtus*, a parish clerk, *vivit*, lives well, *post funera*, at an *arval*! See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 203.

ARVYST-GOS. A stubble goose.

A yong wyf and an *arvyst-gos*,
Moche gagil with bothe:
A man that [hath] ham yn his clos,
Reste schal he wrothe. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 113.

ARWE. (1) An arrow. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 48.

That wel kepen that castel
From *arwe*, shet, and quarel.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.

Wepens of *arwes* tegh of men sones,
And thas tung sharpe swerde in wones.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 27.

For some that yede yn the strete,
Sawe *arwys* fro hevene shete.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

(2) Timid; fearful. See Rob. Glouc. p. 457, "his hert *arwe* as an hare," erroneously explained *swift*. Mr. Way refers to an instance in Richard Coer de Lion, 3821, but Weber has arranged the line differently in his glossary.

Thou saist soth, hardy and hard,
And thou art as *arwe* coward!
He is the furste in eche bataile;
Thou art byhynde ay at the taile.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3340.

ARWEBLAST. A crossbow. We have already had this word, in v. *Alblast*, and *Arblast*. For this form of it, see Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 217; Ellis's Metrical Rom. ii. 255; Richard Coer de Lion, 2637, 3851, 3970, 4453, 4481, 5867; spelt *arrowblaste*, &c.

The galeye wente alsoo faste
As quarrel dos off the *arweblast*,
Richard Coer de Lion, 2624.

ARWEI. This word is translated by *destoraunt*, in an early Anglo-Norman gloss. printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 81.

ARWE-MEN. Bowmen.

He calde bothe *arwe-men* and kene
Knithes, and serganz swithe sleie.
Havelok, 2116.

ARYNE. Are.

For alle the sorowe that *we aryne* inne,
It es ilke dele for oure syne.
Sir Isumbras, MS. Lincoln, 114.

ARYOLES. Soothsayers; diviners. (*Lat.*)

Aryoles, nygromancers, brought theym to the auctors of ther God Phœbus, and offred theym ther, and than they hadde answeres. *Barthol. Angl. Trevisa.*

ARYSE. Arisen.

Ryght as he was *aryse*,
Of his woundyn he was agrise.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3748.

ARYSTE. Arras. See the Unton Inventories, p. 5, "iij. peeces of *aryste*."

ARYSY. See *Avarysy*.

ARYVEN. Arrived.

Wyndes and weders hathe hir dryven,
That in a forest she is *aryven*,
Where wylde bestys were.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 114.

ARJES. Is fearful. (*A.-S.*)

A! Avee, quod the qwene, me *arjes* of myselfe.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 9.

AS. (1) That; which. *Var. dial.* In the Eastern counties it is sometimes used for *who*, and it is frequently redundant, as "He will come *as* to-morrow."

(2) Has.

That holé cherche *as* bound me to,
Grawnt me grace that fore to do.
Audelay's Poems, p. 57.

A-SAD. Sad; sorrowful.

Selde wes he glad,
That never nes *a-sad*
Of nythe ant of onde.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212.

Y dude as hue me bad,
Of me hue is *a-sad*. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 122.

ASAILED. Sailed.

Jhon Veere, Erle of Oxenforde, that withdrewe hym frome Barnet felde, and rode into Scottlonde, and frome thens into Fraunce *asailed*, and ther he was worschipfully received.
Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 26.

ASALY. To assault; to besiege.

Hii bygonne an holy Thores eve then toun *asaly* there
Stalwardlyche and vaste y-nou, noblemen as yt were.. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 394.

AS-ARMES. To arms! (*A.-N.*)

As armes! thanne cride Rolond,
As armes! overechon! *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 30.
As armes! feren; nede it is.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 261.

ASAUGHT. An assault. *Wickliffe.*

Kyng Wyllam wende azen, tho al thys was y-do,
And bygan sone to grony and to febly al so,
Vor travayl of the foul *asaȝt*, and vor he was feble er.
Rob. Glouc. p. 380.

ASBATE. A purchase. Skinner asserts that he had only once met with this word; he does not give a reference, and believes it to be a mistake for *ashate*, q. v. It is perhaps to be found in some editions of Chaucer.

AS-BUIRD. Ashes board; a box in which ashes are carried. *North.*

ASCANCE. Obliquely.

At this question Rosader, turning his head *ascance*, and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire, hee made this replie.
Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 15.

ASCAPART. The name of a giant whom Bevis of Hampton conquered, according to the old romance. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton. He is said to have been thirty feet long, and to have carried Sir Bevis, his wife, and horse, under his arm. Allusions to him occur in Shakespeare, Drayton, and other Elizabethan writers.

ASCAPE. To escape. Sometimes *aschape*. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1120; Gy of Warwike, p. 230; Piers Ploughman, pp. 40, 121.

I hope thorw Godes helpe and thyne,
We schulle *ascape* al oure pyne.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 10.

Whenne the emperoure sawe him, he yaf to him his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he hade so wysely *ascapide* the peril of the gardine.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 102

Ich trouue he wolle me for-sape;
Hou troustu, Nelde, ich moue *ascape?*
MS. Digby 86, f. 167.

I kan bi no coyntyse knowe nou3 the best
How 3e mowe unhent or harmles *aschape.*
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 61.

Than shulde they do ryȝt penaunce
For to *askape* thys myschaunce.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

ASCAR. An asker; a person who asks.

After the wickydnes of the *ascar* schal be the wickidnes of the prophet; and I schal streke out my hand on him, and do him a-wey fro the middis of mi pepie. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 69.

ASCAT. Broken like an egg. *Somerset.*

ASCAUNCE. This is interpreted *aslant, sideways,* in the glossaries, but Tyrwhitt justly doubts its application in all the following passages. *Ascaunt,* however, occurs in the early quarto editions of Hamlet, iv. 7, where the folio of 1623, reads *aslant.* See also Troilus and Creseide, i. 292. It apparently means *scarcely, as if to say, as if;* and is perhaps sometimes an expletive. It seems, however, to mean *aslant* in Troilus and Creseide, i. 205; La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 604.

And wrote alway the names, as he stood,
Of alle folk that yave hem any good,
Askaunce that he wolde for hem preye.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7327.

And every man that hath ought in his cofre,
Let him appere, and wex a philosophre,
Ascaunce that craft is so light to lere. *Ibid.* 16306.

Askaunce she may nat to the lettres sey nay.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.

And soo the kynges *astaunce* came to sir Tristram to comforte hym as he laye seke in his bedde.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 268.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth, and supposed to exercise great influence over his fortune. It is now used metaphorically.

ASCENT. Agreement.

The number was, be ryght *ascent,*
Off hors-men an hundryd thousent.
Richard Coer de Lion, 3921.

ASCH-CAKE. Bread baked under ashes. See MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 32; and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 84.

ASCHE. To ask. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 16.

The kyng of Ysraelle that lady can *asche,*
Yf sche myght the see ovyr-passe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 60.

We do na synnes, ne we wille hafe na mare thanc resone of kynde *asches. MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 32.

ASCHES. Ashes.

Who so coverethe the coles of that wode undir the *asches* there-offe, the coles wil duellen and abyden alle quyk a yere or more.
Maundeville's Travels, p. 289.

ASCHONNE. To shun; to avoid.

They myȝte not *aschonne* the sorowe they had served.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 14.

ASCIETH. Enquireth after; seeketh.

For he knoweth wel and wot wel that he dolth yvel, and therfore man *asciethh* and hunteth and sleeth hym, and ȝit for al that, he may not leve his yvel nature.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ASCILL. Vinegar.

Ascill and gall to his dyncre
I made them for to dighte. *Chester Plays*, ii. 78.

ASCITE. To call; to summon. See Wright's Monastic Lett. p. 78; Halle's Expost. p. 14.

Hun answered that the infant had no propertie in the shet, wherupon the priest *ascited* him in the spiritual courte. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 50.

ASCLANDERD. Slandered.

But for his moder no schuld *asclanderd* be,
That hye with childe unwedded were.
Joachim and Anne, p. 149

ASCON. To ask. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 89.

Tundale he went upon a day
To a mon, to *ascon* his pay
For thre horsis that he had sold. *Tundale*, p. 3.

ASCRIDE. Across; astride. *Somerset.* Sometimes written *askred* and *askrod.*

ASCRY. To cry; to report; to proclaim. Hence, to betray, as in Ywaine and Gawin, 584. Hearne, gloss. to Peter Langtoft, p. 217, explains it "to cry to," an interpretation adopted in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 193. It means there to assail with a shout, as Mr. Dyce observes, notes to Skelton, p. 152. Palsgrave has it in the sense to descry, to discover.

Bot sone when he herd *ascry*
That king Edward was nere tharby,
Than durst he noght eum nere.
Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Writ how muche was his myschief,
Whan they *ascryedon* hym as a thef.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 89.

ASCRYVE. To ascribe; to impute. *Palsgrave.*

ASE. (1) Ashes. *North.*

(2) As.

The kyng hathe a dowghttyr feyer *ase* flowyr,
Dyscenyr wase her name. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 2.

ASELE. To seal. See Piers Ploughman, p. 511; Rob. Glouc. p. 510. The proclamation of the Mayor of Norwich in 1424 directed "that all brewsters and gannokers selle a gallon ale of the best, be measure *a-selyd.*" See Prompt. Parv. p. 186. It seems there to have the meaning of established, confirmed.

That othir the abbot off Seynt Albon,
That brought hym lettres speciele,
Aselyd with the barouns sele,
That tolden hym, hys brothir Jhon
Wolde do corowne hym anon.
Richard Coer de Lion, 6472.

ASELY. To assoil, give absolution, which was usually done before a fight. Mr. Stevenson explains it, to receive the sacrament, in which case it may be only another form of *hosely,* q. v.

The Normans no dude noȝt so, ac hii cryde on God vaste, y-laste.
And sshryve hem ech after other, the wule the nyȝt
And amorwe hem lete *asely* wyth mylde herte y-nou.
Rob. Glouc. p. 360.

ASEMBLEDEN. Assembled.

And either ost as swithe fast ascrieđ other,
And *asembleden* swithe sternli either ost to-gador.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 137.

ASEMYS. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 289, this is the synonyme of *laatyne huly, indignor.*

ASENE. Seen. See Chronicle of England, 44; Tundale's Visions, p. 51; Kyng Alisaunder, 847; Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.

ASERE. To become dry. See the Sevyn Sages, 606. Mr. Stevenson derives it from the verb *to sear*.

ASERRE. Azure.

He bare *aserre* a grype of golde,
Rychely beton on the molde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.

ASERVED. Deserved.

Lord, he seide, Jhesu Crist,
Ich thonky the wel faste
That ich it have *aserved*
In atte the ȝatis to wende.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

And thou sorewe that thou *aserved* hast,
And elles it were wouȝ. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 2.

ASERVI. To serve.

His heorte him ȝaf for to wende
In-to a privé stude and stille,
Thare he miȝte beo alone
To *aservi* Godes wille.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

ASESSE. To cause to cease; to stop.

Into Yngelond thenne wolde he,
And *asesse* the werre anon
Betwyxe hym and hys brother Jhon.
Richard Coer de Lion, 6311.

ASETH. Satisfaction or amends for an injury. See Prompt. Parv. p. 182; Gesta Romanorum, pp. 275, 460; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 53.

We may not be assayled of tho trespas,
Bot if we make *aseth* in that at we may.
MS. Harl. 1022, f. 68.

Here byfore he myghte othe
Sone hafe mad me *asethe*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

It was likyng to ȝow, Fadire, for to sende me into this worlde that I sulde make *asethe* for mans trespas that he did to us. *Ibid.* f. 179.

ASEWRE. Azure.

At the brygge ende stondyth a towre,
Peyntyd wyth golde and *asewre*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105.

ASEWRYD. Assured; promised.

But y take more then y was *asewryd*,
Y may not have where noȝte ys levyd.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 28.

ASEYNT. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Al here atyl and tresour was also *aseynt*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 51.

AS-FAST. Anon; immediately. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 15; Troilus and Creseide, v. 1640.

ASGAL. A newt. *Salop.*

ASH. (1) Stubble. *South.* Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301, has "le tressel, *asche* of corn."

(2) To ask. *Lanc.* See *Asche*.

ASHATE. See *Asbate*. It is so written in Urry's Chaucer, p. 5, where Tyrwhitt's edition reads *achate*.

ASH-BIN. A receptacle for ashes and other dirt. *Linc.*

ASH-CANDLES. The seed-vessels of the ash tree. *Dorset.*

ASHELT. Likely; probably; perhaps. *North.*

ASHEN. Ashes. *North.*

Therwith the fire of jalousie up ĭterte
Within his brest, and hent him by the herte
So wondly, that he like was to behold
The box-tree, or the *ashen* ded and cold.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 1304.

ASHERLAND. According to Kennett's MS. Lansd. 1033, "assarts, or woodland grub'd and ploughed up." *North.*

ASH-HEAPS. A method of divination.

Of *ash-heapes*, in the which ye use
Husbands and wives by streakes to chuse;
Of crackling laurell, which fore-sounds
A plentious harvest to your grounds.
Herrick's Works, i. 176.

ASHIED. Made white, as with wood ashes.

Old Winter, clad in high furres, showers of raine,
Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe
In a rug gowne, *ashied* with flakes of snow.
Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

ASHISH. Sideways. *Somerset.*

ASH-KEYS. The fruit of the ash. The failure of a crop of ash-keys is said in some counties to portend a death in the royal family. See Forby, ii. 406.

ASHLAR. Hewn or squared stone, ready for building. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. "Slophus, *ascheler*," MS. Bodl. 837, f. 134. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Attendans, Bouttice*. Grose gives the word as peculiar to Cumberland, and signifying "a large free stone," and according to some, it is or was common among builders to denote free-stones as they come from the quarry. The term is still in common use. In the indenture for the construction of the dormitory at Durham, 1398, the mason engages that a certain wall shall be "exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler* plane inscisso, interius vero de fracto lapide vocato *roghwall*." See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 25.

ASHORE. Aside. *West.* It is used in the same sense as *ajar*, applied to a door. Weber is in doubt about its meaning in the following passage, but the word is common in the West of England, although it does not appear to have found a place in the glossaries.

Ever after the dogges wer so starke,
Thei stode *aschore* when thei schuld barke.
Huntyng of the Hare, 257.

ASH-PAN. A metal pan fitted to the under part of the grate, into which the ashes fall from the fire. *Linc.*

ASH-TRUG. A coal-scuttle. *North.*

ASHUNCHE. To repent?

Mid shupping ne mey hit me *ashunche*,
Nes y never wyeche ne wyle;
Yeh am a maide, that me of-thunche,
Luef me were gome boute gyle.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient ceremony of the placing of ashes on the heads of persons on that day by the priest, who said, "Remember, man, that thou art ashes, and unto ashes thou shalt return." This ceremony was abolished early in the reign of Edward VI. See Becon's Works, p. 110.

ASIDEN. On one side; oblique; aslant. *West.* Rider has *asidenam* in his Dictionarie, 1640, in the same sense.

ASILE. An asylum.

Fly unto prayer as unto an holy anchor, or sure *asile*, and strong bulwark. *Becon's Works*, p. 128.

ASIN. Made of ashen wood.

I wil do that I may, and wil rather drinke in an *asin* cup than you or yours shude not be soccerd both by sea and land. *Archæologia*, xiii. 203.

ASINGS. Easings. *Salop.*

A-SIT. To sit against; i. e., to receive the blow without being unhorsed.

A-left he smot and a-right,
Non his dent *a-sit* might. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 301.

No man ne myghte with strengthe *asytte*
Hys swordes draught. *Octovian*, 1665.

ASIW. To follow.

Alisaundre wente ageyn,
Quyk *asiweth* him al his men.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2494.

ASK. (1). A water newt. *North.* Florio has the word, in v. *Magrásio.* It is sometimes written *askard*, and *askel.* See *Asker.*

(2) To require.

Ho so hit tempreth by power,
So hit *askith* in suche maner.
Kyng Alisaundar, 6219.

ASKEFISE. This word is translated by *cinifio* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 15. Ihre, in v. *Aska*, says, "qui cineribus oppedit." See further instances collected by Mr. Way, in loc. cit.

ASKEN. Ashes.

Hwan the dom was demd and seyd,
Sket was the swike on the asse leyd,
And [led] him til that like grene,
And brend til *asken* al bidene. *Havelok*, 2841.

ASKER. (1) A scab.

Rub it till it bleede; then take and bind it thereto for three daies, in which space you shall see a white *asker* on the sore; then take that off, and annoint it with oyle of roses or fresh butter untill it be throughly cured. *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p 402.

(2) A land or water newt. *Var. dial.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives this form as a Staffordshire word.

ASKES. Ashes. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53; MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 48; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 129; Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 252, 266; Gesta Romanorum, p. 456; Piers Ploughman, p. 49.

Thynk, man, he says, *askes* ertow now,
And into *askes* agayn turn saltow.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 75.

Thenk, mon, he seith, *askis* art thou now,
And into *askus* turne schalt thou.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 5.

Askes y ete instede of breed,
My drynke ys water that y wepe,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

ASKEW. Awry. *Var. dial.* See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v.

ASKILE. Aside.

What tho' the scornful waiter looks *askile*,
And pouts and frowns, and curseth thee the while.
Hall's Satires, v. 2.

Campanus prayd hym stand stille,
While he askyd hym *askyle*. *Ipomydon*, 2064.

ASKINGS. The publication of marriage by banns. *Yorksh.*

A-SKOF. In scoff; deridingly.

Alisaundre lokid *a-skof*,
As he no gef nought therof.
Kyng Alisaundar, 874.

ASKOWSE. To excuse. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 2.

Bot thow can *askowse* tho,
Thow schalt abey, y till the.
Frere and the Boy, st. xxxv.

ASKRYE. A shriek; a shout.

And wretchydly
Hath made *askrye*. *Skelton's Poems*, ii. 53.

ASKY. (1) Dry; parched. Generally applied to land, but sometimes used for *husky.* *North.*

(2) To ask.

Roland of hure gan *asky* than
Of wat kynde was comen that ilke man.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 45.

To *aski* that never no wes,
It is a fole askeing. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 209.

ASLAKE. To slacken; to abate. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1762, 3553; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ancient Poetical Tracts, p. 18; Seven Penitential Psalms, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. iv. 105.

Fourti days respite thou gif me,
Til that mi sorwe *aslaked* be.
Gy of Warwike, p. 213.

ASLASH. Aslant; crosswise. *Linc.*

ASLAT. Cracked like an earthen vessel. *Devon.*

A-SLAWE. Slain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 170.

Nay, quath on, the devel him drawe,
For he hath my lord *a-slawe*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 50.

ASLEN. Aslope. *Somerset.*

ASLEPED. Asleep.

That other woodnesse is cleped woodnesse slepynge, for thei lye alwey, and maketh semblaunt as yif thei were *aslesped*, and so thei dyeth withouté mete. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ASLET. Oblique. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASLEW. Oblique. *East Sussex.*

ASLIDE. To slide away; to escape.

Let soche folie out of your herte *aslide*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 110.

A-SLON. Slain.

Thar men myȝt see anon
Many a dowȝty man *a-slon*.
MS. Douce 236, f. 12.

ASLOPE. Sloping. In the Chester Plays, i. 125, is the phrase, "the devill *of the sope.*" The Bodl. MS. 175, reads *aslope.*

For trust that thei haveset in hope,
Whiche fell hem aftirward *aslope*.
Rom. of the Rose, 4464.

This place is supposed to lie in the confines of Shropshire aloft upon the top of an high hill there, environed with a triple rampire and ditch of great depth, having three entries into it, not directlie one against another, but *aslope*.
Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 38.

ASLOPEN. Asleep. This is probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Call to our maids; good night; we are all *aslopen*.
Middleton, i. 257.

A-SLOUGH. Slew; killed.

Gif ich thi sone owhar *a-slough*,
It was me defendant anough.
Gy of Warwike, p. 250.

That hadde y-chaced Richardone,
Wan he *a-slow* kyng Claryone.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 50.

ASLOUTE. Aslant; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.* Mr. Way, p. 6, wrongly prints *aslonte*, but our reading is confirmed by another entry at p. 15, *aslowte.*

ASLOWEN. Slew.

And nolden bi-taken him no fruyt,
Ake *aslowen* him at the laste.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 3.

ASLUPPE. To slip away. (*A.-S.*)

Betere is taken a comeliche y-clothe,
In armes to cusse ant to cluppe,
Then a wrecche y-wedded so wrothe,
Thah he me slowe, ne myhti him *asluppe*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

ASLY. Willingly. *North.* Ray has it in his english Words, 1674, p. 3. See also Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 23. It is sometimes spelt *astley*.

ASMAN. An ass-driver.

And ye möst yeve yowre *asman*, curtesy a grot,
other a grosset of Venyse. *MS. Bodl.* 565.

ASMATRYK. Arithmetic.

Of calculacion and negremaunceye,
Also of nugrym and of *asmatryk*.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 109.

ASMELLE. To smell.

The bor hem gan ful sone *asmelle*:
Ech he het therof his felle. *Sevyn Sages*, 891.

ASOCIED. Associated. See Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 321.

Ofte suche have ben *asocied* and felawschipped to armus, tho whiche hir owne lordes ne luste noȝt to have in servise. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 11.

ASOFTE. To soften.

That with here beemes, when she is alofte,
May all the troubill asuaye and *asofte*,
Of worldely wawes within this mortall see.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 3.

ASONDRI. Asunder; separated. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was ferly sorwe and siȝt,
When that schuld *asondri* fare.
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 2.

Asondry were thei nevere,
Na moore than myn hand may
Meve withouto my fyngres.
Piers Ploughman, p. 359.

ASONKEN. Sunk.

Heom self *asonken* in ther-mit.
W. Mapes, App. p. 345.

ASOON. At even. *North.*

ASOSHE. Awry; aslant. *East.* Palsgrave says, "as one weareth his bonnet." Sometimes spelt *ashoshe*. See *Aswash*.

A-SOUND. In a swoon.

They hang'd their heads, they drooped down,
A word they could not speak:
Robin said, Because I fell *a-sound*,
I think ye'll do the like. *Robin Hood*, i. 112.

ASOURE. "Gumme of *asoure*" is mentioned in a medical receipt printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

ASOYLINGE. Absolution.

And to sywi this mansinge, and the *asoylinge* al so,
We aseigneth the bissop of Winchestre ther-to.
Rob. Glouc. p. 502.

ASOYNEDE. Excused. So Hearne explains it. See the passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 539, and *Assoine*. It is translated by *refutatus* in Prompt. Parv. and made synonymous with *refused*.

ASP. A kind of poplar. The word is still in use in Herefordshire. "The popler or *aspe* tree, populus,"—Vocabula Stanbrigii, 1615. See Prompt. Parv. p. 15; Florio, in v. *Brio*; and the curious enumeration of trees in Chaucer, Cant. T. 2923.

ASPARE. To spare. (*A.-N.*)

And seyen he was a nygard
That no good myghte *aspare*
To frendine to fremmed,
The fend have his soule!
Piers Ploughman, p. 303.

ASPAUD. Astride. *North.*

ASPECCIOUN. Sight.

The bryȝte sonne in herte he gan to colde,
Inly astonied in his *aspecciöun*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ASPECHE. A serpent. See Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Iynx*.

ASPECT. This word was almost invariably accented on the last syllable in the time of Shakespeare. See Farmer's Essay, ed. 1821, p. 34.

ASPECTE. Expectation.

The 10. of Jun I was discharged from bands at the assizes, contrary to the *aspecte* of all men.
MS. Ashmole 209.

ASPECYALL. Especial.

Yff ye love a damsell yn *aspecyall*,
And thynke on here to do costage;
When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.

Soo that they may too thy merey atcyne,
At thys perlament most in *assepecialle*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 42.

ASPEN-LEAF. Metaphorically, the tongue.

For if they myghte be suffred to begin ones in the congregacion to fal in disputing, those *aspen-leaves* of theirs would never leave waggyng.
Sir T. More's Workes, p. 769.

ASPER. A kind of Turkish coin. *Skinner*.

ASPERAUNCE. Hope. (*A.-N.*)

Forthirir *Asperaunce*, and many one.
Courte of Love, 1033.

ASPERAUNT. Bold. (*A.-N.*)

Hy ben natheles faire and wighth,
And gode, and engyneful to fighth,
And have horses avenaunt,
To hem stalworthe and *asperaunt*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4071.

ASPERE. A kind of hawk.

There is a questyon axed whether a man shall call a spare hawk or a spore hawke, or an *aspere* hawke.
The Boke of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii.

ASPERLICHE. Roughly.

Strong knight he was hardi and snel,
Ther he defended him *asperliche*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

ASPERLY. Roughly. See Skelton's Works, i. 205; Boucher, in v. *Asprely*.

And Alexander with his ost him *asperly* folowed.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 46.

ASPERNE. To spurn.

It was prudente policie not to *asperne* and disdeyne the lytle small powre and weakenes of the ennemye. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 28.

ASPERSION. A sprinkling. This original sense of the word is not now in use. See the Tempest, iv. 1; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 8. Florio writes it *asperging*, in v. *Abberfätione*.

ASPET. Sight; aspect.

In thyn *aspet* ben alle liche,
The povere men and eek the riche!
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

ASPHODIL. A daffodil. Florio gives it as the translation of *heroino*.

ASPIDIS. A serpent; an aspis. The correct Latin word is given in the argument.

A serpent, whiche that *aspidis*
Is clepid, of his kynde hath this.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ASPIE. (1) To espie. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13521; Gesta Romanorum, p. 201; Piers Ploughman, p. 350.

The popyl so fast to hym doth falle,
Be provy menys, as we *aspye*;
3yf he procede, son sen 3e xalle
That oure lawys he wyl dystryo.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 249.

(2) A spy. See the House of Fame, ii. 196.

Pilate sent oute his *aspies*,
Slikirliche bi fele sties. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 22.

I schal sette enemytees bitwixe thee and the womman, and bitwixe thi seed and hir seed; she shal breke thin hed, and thou schalt sette *aspies* to hir heele. *Wicklyffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

ASPILL. A rude or silly clown. *Yorksh.*

ASPIOUR. A spy; a scout.

Also that thei mowe the biether loke, and the betir wil goo and come when they ben send in office of *aspiours* by boldnesse of hir swiftnesse.
Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 12.

ASPIRATION. An aspirate. See this form of the word in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 22.

ASPIREMENT. Breathing.

Ayre is the thridde of elementis,
Of whos kynde his *aspirementis*
Taketh every livis creature.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194.

ASPORTATION. A carrying away. *Rider.* Blackstone uses the word. See Richardson, in v.

ASPOSSCHALL. Aspostolical.

Ys not thys a wondurs case,
Thatt this yonge chykle soche knolege hase?
Now surely he hath *asposschall* grace.
Presentation in the Temple, p. 84.

ASPRE. Rough; sharp. (*A.-N.*) Rider gives *asperate* in the same sense. See the Halle of John Halle, i. 530; Chaucer's Boethius, p. 366.

And in her *aspre* plainte thus she seide.
Troilus and Creseide, iv. 927.

ASPREAD. Spread out. *West.* See Jennings' Dialects, p. 156.

ASPRENESSE. Roughness.

Of whyche soules, quod she, I trowe that some ben tourmented by *asprenesse* of paine, and some soules I trowe ben exercysed by a purgynge mekenesse, but my counsaile nys nat to determine of this paine.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 390.

ASPRONGUN. Sprung.

This kenred is *asprongun* late.
Digby Mysteries, p. 118.

ASPYEE. Espial.

But alle the sleyste of his tresone,
Horestis whte it by *aspyee*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98.

ASPYRE. To inspire. See a passage from Sir T. More's Workes, p. 927, quoted by Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher.

A-SQUARE. At a distance.

Yf he hym myght fynd, he nothyng wold hym spare;
That herd the Pardoner wele, and held hym bettir *a-square*.
Urry's Chaucer, p. 569.

The Pardoner myght nat nc hym nether touch,
But held hym *a-square* by that othir side. *Ibid.*

ASQUINT. Awry. It is translated by *obliquus* in Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v. Carr says *asquin* is still used in the same sense in Craven. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. ii. 334; Florio, in v. *Cipiglidre*; Cotgrave, in v. *Oeil*.

The world still looks *asquint*, and I deride
His purblind judgment: Grisill is my bride.
Patient Grissel, p. 15.

ASS. (1) To ask; to command. *North.*

He said he had more sorow than sho,
And *axed* wat was best to do.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 38.

Thou speke to hym wythe wordes heynde,
So that he let my people pas
To wyldernes, that thay may weynde
To worshyp me as I wylle *asse*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 58.

(2) Cooper, in his Dictionaire, in v. *Asinus*, says, "The asse waggeth his eares, a proverbe applied to theim, whiche, although they lacke learnynge, yet will they babble and make a countenaunce, as if they knewe somewhat."

(3) Ashes. *North.*

3e honowre 3our sepultours curyously with golde and sylver, and in vesselle made of precyouse stanes 3e putt the *asse* of 3our bodys whenne thay ere brynned. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 34.

ASSACH. An old custom among the Welsh, according to Cowell, whereby a person accused of a crime was enabled to clear himself upon the oaths of three hundred men. See his Interpreter, 1658.

ASSAIES. "At all assaies," i. e. at all points, in every way, at all hours. Florio has, "*Apiùstra armàto*, armed at all *assaies*," i. e. at all points, or "a tous poynts," as Palsgrave has it, f. 438. See Skelton's Works, i. 239, 300.

And was avaunced ther, so that he
Worshipfully levyd there all his daies,
And kept a good howsehold *at all assaies*.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 42.

Shorten thou these wicked daies;
Thinke on thine oath *at all assaies*.
Drayton's Harmonie of the Church, 1591.

ASSAILE. An attack. Malory uses this word as a substantive in his Morte d'Arthur, ii. 334.

ASSALVE. To salve; to allay.

Thus I procure my wo, alas!
In framing him his joy,
I seeke for to *assalve* my sore,
I breede my cheefe annoy.
Gaifrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSART. According to Cowell, assart lands are parts of forests cleared of wood, and put into a state of cultivation, for which rents were paid under the name of assart rents. It is also a verb. "Assart," says Blount, "is taken for an offence committed in the forest by plucking up those woods by the roots that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them

plain as arable land." See also Scatcherd's History of Morley, p. 166.

ASSASSINATE. Assassination.

What hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base *assassinate*
Upon the person of a prince?
Daniel's Civil Wars, iii. 78.

ASSATION. Roasting. (*Lat.*)

ASSAULT. The expression "to go *assault*" is translated by the Latin word *catulio* in Rider's Dictionarie, 1640. The phrase occurs in Cooper and Higins, and is still in use.

And whanne the fixene be *asaut* and goith yn hure love, and seche secheth the dogge fox, she cryeth with an hoos voys, as a wood hound doith.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ASSAUT. An assault. (*A.-N.*) It is still used in Shropshire both as a noun and a verb. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 1900.

And by *assaut* he wan the citee after,
And rent adoun bothe wall and sparre, and rafter.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 991.

ASSAUTABLE. Capable of being taken.

The Englishe gunners shot so well, that the walles of the toune were beaten doune and rased with the ordinaunce, insomuche that by ix. of the clocke the toune was made *assautable*. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 118.

ASSAVE. To save.

Ho so wole is soule sauvi,
He as mot allinge for-leose,
And ho so leost is soule, he *assavez*,
Nou may ech man cheose. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 1.

ASSAY. (1) Essay; trial.

After *asay*, then may ȝe wette;
Why blame ȝe me withoute offence?
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 103.

(2) To try; to prove; to taste. It seems to be, essayed, tried, proved, in the following passage:

Thow semyst a stalward and a stronge,
Asay schall thow be. *Robin Hood*, i. 90.

(3) A tasting of dishes at the tables of high personages previously to the repast. See *Assayer*, and Florio, in v. *Credenza*.

Kyng Rychard sate downe to dyner, and was served without curtesie or *asaye*; he muche mervaylyng at the sodayne mutacion of the thyng, demaunded of the esquier why he dyd not his ducty.
Hall, Henry IV. f. 14.

(4) In hunting, to take the *assay*, is to draw the knife along the belly of the deer, beginning at the brisket, to discover how fat he is. According to Gifford, this was a mere ceremony: the knife was put into the hands of the "best person" in the field, and drawn lightly down the belly, that the chief huntsman might be entitled to his fee. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 270.

At th' *assay* kytte hym, that lordes maye se
Anone fatte or lene whether that he be.
Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. E. i.

(5) In the following passage it appears to be used in a peculiar sense, the attempt, the moment of doing it.

And ryght as he was at *assaye*
Hys lykyng vanyscht all awaye.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1500.

(6) Philpot translates *contentus ea doctrina* in Curio, by "*assayed* with thilk doctrine." See his Works, p. 376.

(7) Trial; hence, experience.

Shorte wyttes men and lyttell of *assaye*, saye that Paradyse is longe sayllynge out of the erthe that men dwelle inne, and also departeth frome the erthe, and is as hyghe as the mone.
Notes to Morte d'Arthur, p. 472.

ASSAYER. A taster in palaces, and the houses of barons, to guard against poisoning.

Thyn *assayar* schalle be an hownde,
To assaye thy mete before the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

ASSAYING. A musical term. Grassineau explains it, "a flourishing before one begins to play, to try if the instruments be in tune; or, to run divisions to lead one into the piece before us." See his Musical Dictionary, p. 6.

ASSAYNE. A term in hare hunting. See the Book of St. Albans, sig. D. iv.

ASSBUURD. A box for ashes. *North.*

ASSCHELER. Some kind of weapon?

That kyllede of the Cristén, and kepten the walles
With arowes, and arblaste, and *asschelers* manye.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 117.

ASSCHEN. Ashes.

As blan as *asschen* hy lay op-riȝt,
The Crois to-fore hire stod.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ASSCHREINT. Deceived. (*A.-S.*)

A! dame, ho saide, ich was *asschreint*;
Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.
Seuyn Sages, 1485.

ASSCHYS. Ashes. See *Askes*.

Asschys I ecte in-stede of brode,
My dryuk is watyr that I wepe.
Black's Penitential Psalms, p. 32.

ASSE. (1) At asse, i. e. prepared?

And fond our men alle at *asse*,
That the Paiens no might passe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 278.

(2) Hath. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6.

ASSEASE. To cease. *Rider.*

ASSECURE. To make certain of; to make safe.

And so hath Henrie *assecur'd* that side,
And therewithall his state of Gascoine.
Daniel's Civil Wars, iv. 9.

ASSE-EARE. The herb comfrey. See a list of plants in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 137.

ASSEER. To assure. *Yorksh.*

ASSEGE. A siege. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10620; Troilus and Creseide, i. 465. It is used as a verb in Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 44, as a subst. in Hist. Irel. p. 51.

The sunne by that was neȝ adoun,
The *assege* thanne thay y-lafte.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44.

That host he lefte ate Pavyllouns,
The *assege* to kepe thare. *Ibid.* f. 47.

ASSELE. To seal. (*A.-N.*) See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 64, 65, 134; Boke of Curtasye, p. 23.

Withinne and withoute loken so,
The lokes *asseled* with seles two.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 105

ASSEMBLAUNCE. Resemblance. *Skinner.*

ASSEMBLEABLE. Likeness.

Every thinge that berithe lyfe desyreth to be conjoynyd to his *assembleable*; and every man shall be assocyate to his owne symylitude.
Dial. of Creatures Moralised, p. 96.

ASSEMBLEMENT. A gathering.

Whome Oswold mette with greate *assemblement*
In battaile strong at Hevenfeld, as God would.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 90.

ASSEMYLET. Assembled.
Prayng and desyring ther the comownes of Ingloud, be vertu of thys present parlement *assemylet*, to comyne the seyd mates, and to gyff therto her assent. *MS. Rot. Harl.* C. 7.

ASSENE. Asses.
3if on of ouwer *assene* in a put fulle to day,
Nold ȝe nouȝt drawe hire op for the feste?
MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ASSENEL. Arsenic. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASSENT. (1) Consenting; agreeing.
But *assent* with hert and hool credence,
Having therof noon ambiguyte.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 59, f. 172.
Medea, whan sche was *assente*,
Come sone to that parlement.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

(2) Consent; agreement.
When my fadur and y be at *assente*,
Y wylle not fayle the be the rode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.
The wyfes of ful highe prudence
Have of *assent* made ther avow.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 134.

(3) Sent. (*A.-S.*) See Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 52, *assente*, where some copies have *asente*. Perhaps we should read *as sente*, i. e. has sent.

ASSENTATION. Flattery. (*Lat.*)
Yet heo, making relation to other his frendes what I had done, left mee not quiet till they likewyse had seene them, whose perswasion, as it seemed without any suspition of *assentation* or flattery, so hath it made mee bolder at this present then before.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 9.

ASSENTATOR. A flatterer. *Elyot.*

ASSENTIATH. Assent; consent.
Therfor yf ȝe *assentiath* to,
At al perils wil y go. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 46.

ASSENTION. Consent.
Shew me thy waste; then let me there withall,
By the *assention* of thy lawn, see all.
Herrick's Works, i. 216.

ASSENYCKE. Arsenic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word.

ASSEORE. An usher. "Sir William Martelle, the Kynges *asseore*," is mentioned in the Heralds' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 462.

ASSEPERSELIE. The chervil. It is the translation of *cicutaria* in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 131. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Cicutaire*.

ASSES-BRIDGE. A familiar name for prop. 5, b. i. of Euclid, on account of its difficulty.

ASSES-FOOT. The herb coltsfoot. Florio gives it as the translation of *Camelèuca*.

ASSETH. Sufficiently; enough. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 362, "if it suffise noght for *asseth*," where some editions read *asseth*. It is connected with the term *assets*, still in use. Skinner translates it *assensus*.
Nevir shall make his richesse
Aseeth unto his gredinesse.
Rom. of the Rose, 5600.

ASSETTETH. Assailed. (*A.-N.*)
And yf that they be erroure thus contrevid,
Arayse an oost with strengthe and us *assetteth*.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 286.

ASSHE. To ask.
Ryse up, he sayde, and the way *asshe*
To Wyltone and to that Abbas Wultrud.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 77.

ASSHEARD. A keeper of asses. *Rider.*

ASSHOLE. A receptacle for ashes. *North.*

ASSIDUALLY. Constantly.
Gentle sir, though I am *assidually* used to complaints, yet were my heart contracted into tongue.
The Cyprian Academie, 1647. ii. 46.

ASSIDUATE. Constant; continual. See Fabyan, as quoted by Boucher and Richardson.

ASSIDUE. This word, according to Mr. Hunter, is in common use in Yorkshire to describe a species of yellow tinsel much used by the mummers at Christmas, and by the rustics who accompany the plough or ploughman in its rounds through the parish, as part of their fantastical decoration. It is used in the cutlery manufacture of Hallamshire.

ASSIL-TOOTH. A grinder, situated near the axis of the jaw. *North.*

ASSIL-TREE. An axle-tree. *North.*

ASSIMULED. Assimilated.
No prince in our tyme maie to your hyghnes be either compared or *assimuled*. *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 27.

ASSINDE. Assigned. See Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 32.
O heavenly gyft, that rules the mynd,
Even as the sterne dothe rule the shippe!
O musicke, whom the Gods *assinde*
To comforte mannes, whom cares would nippe!
Percy's Reliques, p. 50.

ASSINEGO. A Portuguese word, meaning a young ass. Hence applied to a silly fellow, a fool. Shakespeare has the word in Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1, and it is not unfrequently found in the Elizabethan writers as a term of reproach. Ben Jonson, in his Expostulation with Inigo Jones, makes a severe pun on his name, telling him he was an *ass-inigo* to judge by his ears.

ASSISE. (1) Place; situation. (*A.-N.*)
There no was not a point truely,
That it has in his right *assise*.
Rom. of the Rose, 1237.
Fare now forth to thi bath that faire is kevered,
For it is goinli greithed in a god *asise*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 160.

(2) The "long asise" in the first of the following passages is conjectured by Sir W. Scott, to be a term of chess now disused. Tristrem is playing at chess, and he played so long a time "the long asise," that he won six hawks, and 100*l*. This, I apprehend, is the correct meaning. In the second instance the same phrase is applied to a measure of length, instead of a measure of time. See also Rom. of the Rose, 1392. Skinner makes it synonymous with *size*.
Now bothe her wedde lys,
And play thai bi-ginne;
Y-sett he hath the *long asise*,
And endred both ther inne. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 129.

He felle depe or he myght ryse,
Thretty fote of *longe assyse.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 221.

We have another instance of the word in the same sense in the romance of Sir Tryamour in the MS. in the Cambridge Public Library. After this hero has cut off the legs of the giant Burlond, he tells him that they are both "at oon assyse," i. e. of the same length.

A lytulle lower, syr, seyde hee,
And let us smalle go wyth thee;
Now are we bothe at oon *assyse!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(3) Assizes. Hence, judgment.

The kyng he sende word ayeyn, that he hadde ys franchise
In ys owne court, for to loke domes and *aise.*
Rob. Glouc. p. 53.

sow to teche God hath me sent,
His lawys of lyff that arn ful wyse;
Them to lern be dyligent,
youre soulys may thei save at the last *ayse.*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 60.

(4) Commodities.

Whan thier comes marchaundise,
With corn, wyn, and stell, othir otlier *assise,*
To heore lond any schip,
To house they wollith anon skyppe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7074.

(5) Regulation; established custom. See Octovian, 81, where, however, Weber interprets it, "situation, rank." (*A.-N.*)

Sire, he said, bi God in hoven,
Thise boilouns that boilen seven,
Bitoknen thine seven wise,
That han i-wrowt ayen the *assise.*
Sevyn Sages, 2490.

(6) To settle; to confirm; to choose. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 541. In our second example it means *fixed.*

Two cardinalis he hath *assised,*
With other lordis many moo,
That with his douzter schulden goo.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

The whiche upon his hede *assyced*
He bereth, and eke there ben devised
Upon his wombe sterres thre.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 147.

ASSISH. Foolish. *Var. dial.* Florio has, "*Asinaggine*, assishnesse, blockishnesse."

Passe not, therfore, though Midas prate,
And *assishe* judgement give.
Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSKES. Ashes.

Y wolde suche damsellys yn fyre were brent,
That the *asskes* with the wynde awey myght fly.
Relig. Antiq. i. 29.

ASS-MANURE. Manure of ashes. *North.*

ASSMAYHED. Dismayed.

Bot he stode alle *assmayhed* as stylle as ston.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 43.

ASS-MIDDEN. A heap of ashes. *North.*

ASSNOOK. Under the fire-grate. *Yorksh.*

ASSOBRE. To grow sober or calm.

Of suche a drynke as I coveyte,
I schulde *assobre* and fare wel.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 178.

ASSOIL. To soil. So explained by Richardson, in a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher. Perhaps we may read *assail.* I mention it as a mere conjecture.

ASSOILE. (1) To absolve. See Lye's additions to Junius, in v. Puttenham has it as a substantive, meaning confession. See Nares, in v. *Assoile;* Laugtoft's Chronicle, p. 209.

And so to ben *assoilled,*
And sithithen ben housseled.
Piers Ploughman, p. 419.

God bring thaire saules untill his blis,
And God *assoyl* tham of thaire sin,
For the gude will that thai war in.
Minot's Poems, p. 12.

(2) To solve; to answer. (*A.-N.*).

Caym, come forthe and answere me,
Assoyle my qwestyon anon-ryght.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 38.

ASSOINE. Excuse; delay. (*A.-N.*). See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 21; Kyng Alisaunder, 1021. Also a verb, as in our first example.

The scholde no weder the *assoine.*
Flor. and Blanch. 67.

Therfore hit hi3te Babiloyne,
That shend thing is withouten *assoyne.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.

ASSOMON. To summon. See Morte d'Arthur i. 228, 275, 278; ii. 406; Brit. Bibl. i. 67.

That is wel said, quod Philobone, indede,
But were ye not *assomoned* to appere
By Mercurius, for that is al my drede?
Court of Love, 170.

ASSORTE. An assembly. (*A.-N.*) "By one *assorte,*" in one company.

I wole you tech a newe play;
Sitte down here by one *assorte;*
And better myrthe never ye saye.
MS. Douce 175, p. 49.

ASSOTE. To dote on. (*A.-N.*) This word is a favourite with Gower. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 90, ii. 65, 161; Cotgrave, in v. *Bon;* Florio, in v. *Impazzire;* Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 428.

This wyfe, whiche in her lustes grene,
Was fayre and fresshe and tender of age,
She may not let the courage
Of hym, that wol on her *assote.*
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 12

So besiliche upon the note
They herken, and in suche wise *assote,*
That they here ryst source and woy
Forzete, and to here ere obeye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41

ASSOWE. In a swoon.

Hurre modur adoun *assowe* dudde fall,
For sorwe he myzt wepe no more.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 56.

ASS-PLUM. Florio has "*Asinine*, a kinde of *asse-plum* or horse-plum."

ASS-RIDDLIN. In Yorkshire, on the eve of St. Mark, the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth. It is said that if any of the family die within the year, the shoe of the fated person will be impressed on the ashes.

ASSUBJUGATE. To subjugate.

Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit.
Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

ASSUE. A term applied to a cow when drained of her milk at the season of calving. *Somerset.* Generally pronounced *azew,* as in the Dorset dialect.

ASSUEDLY. Consecutively?
As ille men dus day and nyght that es *assuedly* in wele and wa. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 2.

ASSUMP. Raised.
The saied bishoppe, now beyng Cardinal, was assoyled of his bishopricke of Wynchester, whereupon he sued unto our holy father to have a bulle declaratory, notwithstanding he was *assump* to the state of cardinall, that the sea was not voyde.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 61.

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage. See Pembroke's Arcadia, p. 17, quoted by Nares.

ASSURDED. Broke forth. From *Sourd.*
Then he *assurded* into this exclamacyon
Unto Diana, the goddes inmortall.
Skelton's Works, i. 374.

ASSURE. (1) To confide. (*A.-N.*)
Therefore, as frendfulliche in me *assure*,
And tell me platte what is thine encheson.
Troilus and Cresside, i. 691.

(2) To affiance; to betroth.
There lovely Amoret, that was *assur'd*
To lusty Perigot, bleeds out her life,
Forc'd by some iron hand and fatal knife.
Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 107.

(3) Assurance.
Redy efte to profre a newe *assure*
For to ben trowe, and mercy me to prey.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 432.

ASSUREDLYEST. Safest.
A great number of commons, all chosen men, with speres on foote, whiche were the most *assuredlyest* harnesed that hath bene sene.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 49.

AS-SWYTHE. Quickly. This word generally ought to be divided; yet Robert de Brunne, in MS. Harl. 1701, seems occasionally to use it as one word.

ASSYGGE. A hunting term.
Ye shull say, *illeosque, illeosque*, alwey whan they fynde wele of hym, and then ye shul keste out *assygge* al abowte the feld for to se where he be go out of the pasture, or ellis to his foorme.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 153.

ASSYNED. Joined.
Now, by my trouth, to speke my mynde,
Syns they be so loth to be *assyned*.
Playe called the Foure PP.

ASSYNG. To assign.
Go thy way and make thi curse,
As I shall *assyng* the by myn advysse.
Digby Mysteries, p. 41.

AST. Asked. *North.* Cf. Towneley Myst. p. 200.
The sect scho *aste* for hir sonnes myght hir thynk wele sett. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 231.
The bissehop *ast* in quat stid
He shuld this kirke gere make.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 70.

ASTA. Hast thou. This form of the word is given in the Clavis to the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 90. *Astow* is common in interrogative clauses in old English.

ASTABILISHE. To establish.
I shall at all tymes and in all places, whansoeever I shalbe called uppon, be redye and glad to conferme, ratefie, and *astabilishe* this my lloyd, purpos, mynd, and intent, as shalbe devised by the lerned counsell of the kynges said highnes.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 184.

ASTABLE. To confirm.
Lutheries, the Pope of Rome,
He *astabled* swithe sone
Godes werkes for to worche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 96.

ASTANT. Standing.
The might him se *astant* the by.. *Rembrun.* p. 479.

ASTAROTH. This name, as given to one of the devils, occurs in a curious list of actors in Jubinal's Myst. Inéd. ii. 9. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 246; Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ASTAT. State; estate; dignity.
Whan he is set in his *astat*,
Thre thewys be brout of synful gyse.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 12.

ASTAUNCHE. To satisfy.
And castethe one to chese to hir delite,
That may better *astaunche* hir appetite.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.

ASTE. As if; although. It is the translation of *acsi* in an early gloss. in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.
Undir ile post thay layden,
Aste the clercus hemselven sayden,
Four yven loves togydir knyt,
For to proven of his wit. *MS. Cantab.* Dd. i. 17.

ASTEDE. Stood. (*A.-S.*) So explained by Hearne, in Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 305, where we should probably read *an a stede*, i. e. in a place.

ASTEEPING. Steeping; soaking.
There we lay'd *asteeping*,
Our eyes in endless weeping. *Fletcher.*

ASTEER. Active; bustling; stirring abroad. *North.* See the Craven Dialect, ii. 359.

ASTELLABRE. An astrolabe.
With him his *astellabre* he nom,
Whiche was of fyn golde precious.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 188.

ASTELY. Hastily.
Or els, Jesu, y aske the reyd
Astely that y wer deyd. *Sir Amadas*, 396.

ASTEMYNGE. Esteeming.
But the duke, litle *astemynge* such a defect, quicklye after persuaded the kynge to take syr Rychardo agayne to his favour. *Archæologia*, xxii. 226.

ASTENTE. Stopped. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 342; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 56.
And or thay come to Maurible
Nevere thay ne *astente*: *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 15.
And thou that madest hit so tous,
Al thi bost is sone *a-stint*.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 341.

ASTER. Easter. *North.* Mr. Hartshorne gives this form of the word as current in Shropshire. Cf. Audelay's Poems, p. 41.
And thus this *aster* lomb apered.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 88.

ASTERDE. To escape. (*A.-S.*)
Tho wiste he wel the kyngis herte,
That he the deth ne schulde *asterde*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

ASTERED. Disturbed. (*A.-S.*) In the following passage, the Lincoln MS. reads *stirred*. Verstegan has *astired*.
For all here michel pryde,
The stout man was *astered*.
Sir Degrevante, Camb. MS.

ASTERISM. A constellation. *Miege.*

ASTERLAGOUR. An astrolabe.

His almagiste, and bokis grete and smale,
His *asterlagour*, longing for his art,
His augrim-stonis lying feire apart.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 25.

ASTERT. (1) To escape. (*A.-S.*) See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 9; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 183; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70; Chaucer, Cant: T. 1597, 6550; Piers Ploughman, p. 225; Digby Mysteries, p. 8.

Of wiche the course myȝte not *asterte*
Philotetes, that was the more experte.
MS. Digby 230.

Ther schalle no worldis good *asterte*
His honde, and ȝit he ȝeveth almesse.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

The to love make me so expert,
That helle peynes I mot *astert*.
MS. Harl. 2406, f. 85.

(2) Hence, to release. (*A.-S.*)

And smale titheres weren foule y-shent,
If any persone wold upon hem plaine,
Ther might *astert* hem no pecunial peine.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 6896.

(3) To alarm; to take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.
Spenser's Ecl. Nov. 187.

ASTEYNTE. Attainted.

What dostow here, unwrast gome?
For thyn harm thou art hider y-come!
He! fyle *asteynte* horesone!
To mis to was ay thy wone. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 880.

ASTIEGNUNG. Ascension. *Verstegan.*

ASTIGE. To ascend; to mount upwards. *Verstegan.*

ASTINT. Stunned. (*A.-S.*)

With so noble swerdes dent,
That hem *astint* verrament.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 309.

ASTIPULATE. To bargain; to stipulate. *Hall.*

ASTIRE. (1) The hearth. See *Astre.*

Bad her take the pot that sod over the fire,
And set it aboove upon the *astire*.
Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 70.

(2) To stir; to move. *Verstegan.*

ASTIRTE. Started; leapt.

Astirte til him with his rippe,
And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok*, 893.

ASTITE. Anon; quickly. This word is found in the North Country Vocabularies of Ray and Thoresby. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

Ful richeliche he gan him schrede,
And lepe *astite* opon a stede;
For nothing he nold abide.
Amis and Amiloun, 1046.

ASTIUNE. A precious stone.

Ther is saphir, and uniune,
Carbuncle and *astiune*,
Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune.
Cocaygne, ap. Warton, i. 9.

ASTOD. Stood. See Chron. of England, 62; Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.

Sum he smot opon the hode,
At the girdel the sword *astode*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 47.

A-STOGG'D. Having one's feet stuck fast into clay or dirt. *Dorset.*

ASTOND. To withstand. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 338; Gy of Warwike, pp. 1, 47; Rob. Glouc. p. 20

Thou ssalt have til wil of al Egipte londe,
Ssal nevere no man thine heste *astonde*.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 4.

So korven and hewen with mani hond,
That non armour might hem *astond*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 328.

ASTONE. Confounded.

He dradde him of his owen sone,
That maketh him wel the more *astone*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 187.

ASTONED. (1) Confounded; astonished. *Astonied* is very common in early writers, and is also found in the Scriptures, Dan. v. 9, &c. Florio in v. *Aggricciare*, has the verb to *astony*, to confound. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 274. Urry has also *astoined*.

This soden cas this man *astoned* so,
That red he wex, abaist, and al quaking
He stood, unnethes said he wordes mo.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 8192

(2) Stunned. (*A.-S.*)

Vor her hors were al *astoned*, and nolde after wylle
Sywe nother spore ne brydel, ac stode ther al stylle.
Rob. Glouc. p. 396.

ASTONISH. To stun with a blow.

Enough, captain: you have *astonished* him.
Henry V. v. 1.

ASTONNE. To confound.

It doth in halfe an howre *astonne* the taker so,
And mastroth all his senses, that he feeleth weale nor woe. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 64.

Suerly these be examples of more vehemencie than mans tong can expresse, to fear and *astonne* such evyl persones as wyl not leve one houre vacant from doyng and exercysing cruelties, mischiefe, or outragious lyvyng. *Hall, Richard III.* f. 34.

A-STOODED. Sunk fast into the ground, as a waggon. *Dorset.*

ASTOPARD. Some kind of animal?

Of Ethiope he was y-bore,
Of the kind of *astopards*;
He had tuskes like a boar,
An head like a libbard.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 390.

ASTORE. To provide with stores; to keep up; to replenish; to restore. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 16, 262.; Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 107, 212, 229, 268. It is used somewhat differently in Kyng Alisaunder, 2025, and the Sevyn Sages, 956, explained by Weber, "together, in a heap, numerous, plentiful;" but I am informed by Dr. Merriman that he has heard it used in Wiltshire as a kind of expletive, thus, "She's gone into the street *astore*." This of course differs from the Irish word.

At citè, borwe, and castel,
Thai were *astored* swithe wel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 90.

But as the ampte, to eschewe ydelnesse,
In somer is so ful of besinesse,
Or wynter come to safe here from coolde,
She to-foren *astored* hath here holde.
MS. Digby 230.

That on he gaf to *astore* the liȝt
Off seint Petur the apostille briȝt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.

ASTOUND. To astonish greatly. *Var. dial.*

Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sownd,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebownd,
That all the earth for terror seemd to shake,
And trees did tremble. Th'elfe, therewith *astownd*,
Upstarted lightly from his looser make.

The Faerie Queene, I. vii. 7.

ASTOYNYN. To shake; to bruise. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASTRADDLE. To straddle. *Skinner.*

ASTRAGALS. A kind of game, somewhat like cockall. See a curious account of it in MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162. Blount has *astragalize*, "to play at dice, huckle-bones, or tables." See his Glossographia, p. 59.

ASTRAL. Starry.

This latter sort of infidels have often admitted those matters of fact, which we Christians call miracles, and yet have endeavoured to solve them by *astral* operations, and other ways not here to be specified. *Boyle's Works*, v. 161.

ASTRAMYEN. An astronomer. *Astromyen* is the form of the word in Kyng Alisaunder, 136; and Chaucer, in his tract on the astrolabe, has *astrologien*, for an astrologer.

Hyt was a gode *astramyen*
That on the mone kowthe seen.

MS. Harl. 2320, f. 31.

ASTRANGLED. Strangled. See Will. and the Werwolf, p. 6.

For neigh hy weren bothe for thurst
Astrangled, and ek for prest.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6099.

To night thou schalt i-wis
In strongue dethe *astrangled*,
And wiendè to the pine of helle.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

ASTRAUGHT. Distracted; terrified.

At her syght he was so *astraught*, that of his own mynde unrequested, he made peace with the Massiliens. *Goldyng's Justine*, f. 179.

ASTRAUNGED. Estranged. *Udal.* This and the last word are taken from Richardson.

ASTRAY. A stray animal. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASTRAYLY. Astray. It is translated by *palabunde* in Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASTRE. (1) A star. (*Fr.*) Steevens says this word is only to be met with in Southern's Diana, 1580. See Shakespeare, vii. 184. Mr. Boswell quotes another instance in Montgomery's Poems, ed. 1821, p. 164. See also Jamieson in v. Florio translates *Stélla*, "a starre, or any of the celestiall bodies that give light unto the world; also an *aster*, a planet."

(2) A hearth. "The *astre* or harth of a chimney," MS. Harl. 1129, f. 7. Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, ed. 1596, p. 562, says that this word was in his time nearly obsolete in Kent, but that it was retained in "Shropshyre and other parts." See *Astire*.

ASTRELABRE. An astrolabe. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3209. I have already quoted the passage from Urry, in v. *Asterlagour*.

ASTRENGTHY. To strengthen.

And bygan to *astrengthy* ys court, and to eche ys maynye. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 180.

ASTRETCHYN. To reach. It is translated by *attingo* in the Prompt. Parv. pp. 14, 16, 99.

His lyye vertu *astrecchith*
With bokis of his ornat enditynge.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262.

ASTREYNYD. Constrained.

He is *astreynyd* to the thinge that contenys and to that thing that is contenyd; and he is also *astreynyd* to the thinge that halowis, and to that thinge that is halowid. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 177.

ASTREYT. Straight.

Forsothe he clansyt the lyvere aryt,
And alle the membrys benethe *astreyt*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

ASTRICTED. Restricted.

As fier being enclosed in a straite place will by force utter his flamme, and as the course of water *astricted* and letted will flowe and brust out in continuance of time. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 90.

ASTRID. Inclined. *Suffolk.*

ASTRIDGE. An ostrich.

He make thee eate yron like an *astridge*, and swallow my sword like a great pinne.

The First Part of the Contention, 1594.

ASTRIDLANDS. Astride. *North.* See Ray's English Words, in v. *Umstrid.*

ASTRINGE. To bind; to compel. (*Lat.*)

Albeit your Highnes, having an honorable place, be named as one of the principal contrahentes, yet nevertheless your grace is not *astringed* or bounden to any charge or other thing. *State Papers*, i. 119.

ASTRINGER. "Enter a gentle *astringer*" is a stage direction in All's Well that ends Well, v. 1. Steevens says "a gentle astringer" is a "gentleman falconer," and gives a reference to Cowell that requires verification.

ASTRIPOTENT. The ruler of the stars. (*Lat.*)

The high *astripotent* auctor of alle.

MS. Harl. 2251, f. 79.

ASTROD. Straddling. *Somerset.*

ASTROIE. To destroy.

And aspie hem bi tropie,
And so fond hem to *astroie*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 250.

ASTROIT. A kind of precious (?) stone. *Minsheu.* Sometimes called the star-stone. Brome, in his Travels over England, p. 12, mentions finding many of them at Lassington, co. Gloucester, and gives a particular account of their nature.

ASTROLOGY. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, f. 18, and by Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 201. It is perhaps the same with the *aristologii*, two species of which are mentioned in an old poem in Archæologia, xxx. 386.

ASTRONOMER. An astrologer. This sense of the term is usual with our early writers. See Minot's Poems, p. 85.

A learn'd *astronomer*, great magician,
Who lives hard-by retir'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 150.

ASTRONOMIEN. Astrologer.

Whiche was an *astronomien*,
And eek a gret magicien.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 146.

ASTROPHELL. A bitter herb; probably starwort, according to Nares.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*,
And stinking smallage and unsavorie rue.

Spens. Daphn. 344

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ASTROUT. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." Sir Thomas More, Workes, p. 98, applies it to a stomach swelled by gluttony, "What good can the great glotton do with his bely standing *astrote* like a tabor." In Prompt. Parv. p. 16, "a-strut" is translated by *turgide;* and Palmer says it is used in the north-east of Devon in the sense of *astride*. The word occurs in the first sense in a curious poem in the Auchinleck MS. printed in Wright's Political Songs, p. 336; and the following example is taken from another copy in the Bodleian Library, unknown to Mr. Wright, which is valuable as completing his imperfect one. Cowper has *astrut*, as quoted by Richardson.

Now Godis soule is al day suore,
The knyf schal stonde *a-strout;*
And thow his botes be to-tore,
3it he wil mak it stout.
MS. Bodl. 48, *f.* 327.

The marynere that wolde have layne hur by,
Hys yen stode owte *astrote* for-thy,
Hys lymmes were roton hym froo.
La Bone Florence of Rome, 2029.

He gafe hym awylke a clowte,
That bothe his eghne stode *one strowte*.
Sir Isumbras, Lincoln MS.

ASTRUCTIVE. This word is used by Bishop Hall, and opposed by him to *destructive*. See Richardson, in v.

ASTRYVYD. Distracted.

Beryn and his company stood all *astryvyd*.
History of Beryn, 2429.

ASTUNED. Stunned. See Drayton's Polyolbion, ed. 1753, p. 1011; and *Astonne*.

He frust doun at o dent,
That hors and man *astuned* lay.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 233.

ASTUNTE. *Stood*; remained.

The barons *astunte* withoute toun biside,
And vaire sende into the toun to the king hor sonde,
That he ssolde, vor Godes love, him bet understonde,
And graunte hom the gode lawes, and habbe pité of is lond. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 546.

The other *astunte* and unnethe abod,
He ne mi3hte no othur for schame.
MS. Laud. 100, *f.* 173.

ASTUTE. Crafty. *Minsheu.*

ASTWARD. Eastward.

And in a schip we duden us sone,
And *astward* evere kenden,
In the se of occean,
As ore Loverd is grace us sende.
MS. Laud. 108, *f.* 104.

ASTY. Rather; as soon as. *North.* This is perhaps connected with *aste*, q. v.

ASTYE. To ascend.

Alfred and Seynt Edwarde, laste hii gonne *astye*
Thoru the duc of Normandye, that her uncle was.
Rob. Glouc. p. 317.

ASTYFLED. Lamed in the leg.

Somtyme an hound is yvele *astyfled*, so that he shal somtyme abyde half a 3eer or more, or he be wel formed. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ASTYL. A thin board or lath. See Prompt. Parv. p. 16, explained from the Anglo-Norman "a piece of a wooden log cleft for burning." Phillips has *axicle* in the same sense, so that the word may come originally from the Lat. *axiculus*.

ASUNDERLY. Separately. It is translated by *disjunctim*, *separatim*, and *divisim*, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASUNDRI. Apart. See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 14, 67, 164; Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

In this world, bi Seyn Jon,
So wise a man is ther non,
Asundri schuld hem knawe.
Amis and Amiloun, 2052.

ASWARE. On one side.

Hym had bin beter to have goon more *aswarc*,
For the egg of the pann met with his shynne,
And karff atoo a veyn, and the next syn.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599.

ASWASH. Cotgrave has, "*Chamarre*, a loose and light gowne, that may be worne *aswash* or skarfewise."

ASWELT. To become extinguished. (*A.-S.*)

Ac sot and snow cometh out of holes,
And brennyng fuyr, and glowyng coles;
That theo snow for the fuyr no malt,
No the fuyr for theo snow *aswelt*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6639.

ASWEVED. Stupified, as in a dream. (*A.-S.*)

For so astonied and *aswevcd*
Was every virtue in me loved,
What with his sours, and with my dred,
That al my felinge gan to ded.
The House of Fame, ii. 41.

AS-WHO-SAIETH. A not unfrequent expression in our early poetry, equivalent to,—as one may say, as the saying is. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 86.

ASWIN. Obliquely. *North.*

ASWOGH. In a swoon. (*A.-S.*)

Aswogh he fell adoun
An hys tyndor arsoun. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1171.

ASWOUNE. In a swoon. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3826, 10788; Gy of Warwike, p. 17; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 48; Rom. of the Rose, 1804.

He ford as he wer mat;
Adoun he fel *aswoune* with that.
Gy of Warwike, p. 18.

ASWOWE. In a swoon. See *Aswogh;* Launfal, 755; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 51.

The king binethen, the stede aboue,
For sothe sir Arthour was *aswowe*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 123.

And whanne the mydwyf hurde that,
Zhe fello *a-swowe* thar zhe sat. *MS. Douce* 236, *f.* 23.

A-SYDEN-HANDE. On one side.

But he toke nat his ground so even in the front afore them as he wold have don yf he might bettar have seno them, butt somewhate *a-syden-hande*, where he disposed all his people in good arraye all that nyght. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 18.

ASYGHE. To essay.

Now let seo gef ony is so hardy
That durste hit him *asyghe*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3679.

ASYNED. Assigned; appointed.

And 3emen of the crowne also,
That were *asyned* wyth hym to go.
Archæologia, xxi. 73.

AT. (1) That. *North.* See Sevyn Sages, 3824; Perceval of Galles, 150, 524; Towneley Mysteries, pp. 2, 87; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 7; Ywaine and Gawin, 486.

It es fully my consaile that thou recounsello agayne unto the my lady my moder Olympias, and *at* thou grefe the nathynge at the dede of Lesias, ne take na hevynes to the therfore. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 26.

(2) To. Constantly used as a prefix to the verb by early English writers. See Ywaine and Gawin, 812, 2344.

Ga hethene away fra me, quod he, for thou canne say noghte to mee, ne I hafe noghte *at* do with the. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1.

That es *at* say, with golde and ensence,
And myre that they offerde in thi presence.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

(3) To. "This roal ull be daingerus jist now, if a dunna doa sommat *at* it." *Var. dial.*

(4) Eat.

No hadde thai no wines wat,
No ale that was old,
No no gode mete thai *at*,
Thai hadden al that thai wold.
Sir Tristrem, p. 269.

(5) Who; which. *North.*

(6) Of. *North.*

Scryppe and burdon can he take,
And toke leve *at* hys wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

He tuke his leve at the daye
At Mildor the faire maye.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

That same houre herly at morne, Marie Maudelcyne and hir two sisters asked leve *at* oure Lady, and went with theire oynementes to the sepulcro. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 186.

(7) To attack; to accost. A common elliptical form of the expression *to be at*, or *to get at*. Also, to contend with or take in a game or otherwise.

(8) For.

At this cause the knyst comlyche hade
In the more half of his scheilde hir ymage depaynted.
Sir Gawayne, p. 25.

ATACHE. To seize.

And seyde, we *atache* yow y-wysse,
For ye schalle telle us what he ys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

AT-AFTER. After; afterwards. *North.* See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10616, 11531; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 220. It is an adverb and prep.

I trust to see you *att-after* Estur,
As conning as I that am your master.
MS. Rawl. C. 258.

ATAKE. To overtake. (*A.-S.*) See Amis and Amiloun, 2070; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16024. Sometimes it stands for the part. pa. *Ataken*, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 6966, and our two last examples.

He turned his stede and gan to fle,
And Gij after him, bi mi-leuté;
Gode was the hors that Gwichard rod on,
And so fast his stede gan gon,
That Gij might him nought *atake*;
Therfore he gan sorwe make. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 52.

And seyde, ha! now thou art *a-take*,
That thou thy werke myste nouȝt forsake.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 166.

And nouȝt for that a goth so fast,
That Richard ys *a-take* ate last. *MS Ashmole* 48.

AT-ALL. The cry of a gamester full of cash and spirit, meaning that he will play for any sums the company may choose to risk against him. See Massinger, iv. 78.

AT-ALLE. Entirely; altogether. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 29; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8921, 9098.

The kynge knew the burgeyse *at alle*;
Anone to hym he lette hym calle. *Ipomydon*, 1369.

AT-ALL-POINTS. In every particular, a phrase applied to a person well and entirely armed. See instances in Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 7; Morte d'Arthur, i. 344, ii. 19. *At-all-rights* is a similar expression, of which see instances in Chaucer, Cant. T. 2102; Sir Perceval, 1139. See *At-ryghtlez*.

ATAME. To tame. (*A.-S.*) See Skelton's Works, i. 135, 211; Deposition of Richard II. p. 15; Chester Plays, i. 124; Gy of Warwike, p. 316; and *Attame*.

And saide, thou cursed Sarasyne,
Thy proude pride shall be *atamed*,
By God and by Seinte Qwyntyne. *MS. Douce* 175, p. 32.

ATANUNE. Afternoon. *Suffolk.*

AT-A-POINT. This phrase is explained *resolute* by Rider. In the second example it apparently means *at a stoppage*.

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready *at a point*, was setting forth. *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Now let us speake of the Erle of Warwickes doynges, whiche muste nedes play a pagiaunt in this enterlude, or els the plaie were *at a point*.
Hall, Edward IV. f. 16.

ATARN. To run away; to escape. (*A.-S.*)

Manie flowe to churche, and the constable unnethe *Atarnde* alive, and manie were i-brozt to dothe.
Rob. Glouc. p. 539.

ATASTE. To taste. See the corresponding passage in MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6, and Digby Mysteries, p. 190.

Ye shullen *ataste* bothe thowe and shee
Of thilke water, to speke in wordes fewe,
By God ordeyned trouthes for to shewe.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 44.

ATAUNT. So much. See Digby Mysteries, p. 192. (*A.-N.*)

Whan that Bachus, the myghti lorde,
And Juno eke, both by one accorde,
Had sette a broche of myghti wyne a tone,
And afterwardys into the brayn ran
Of Colyn Blobolle, whan he had dronke *ataunt*
Both of Teynt and of wyne Alycaunt,
Till he was drounke as any swyne.
Colyne Blowbol, MS. Rawl. C. 86.

And he is a foole that yevithe also credence
To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable,
A dronken foole that sparithe for no dispence
To drynk *ataunt* til he slepe at table.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 167.

ATAVITE. Ancestral.

But trulie this boldnes, not myne owne nature, hath taught mee, but your nature, generositie prognate, and come from your *atavite* progenitours.
Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 75.

ATAXY. Disorder; irregularity. (*Gr.*)

AT-BAR. Bore away.

A wonder thing he sey him that,
A wolf his other child *at-bar*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 123.

AT-BLEWE. Blew with bellows.

The tourmentours *at-blewe* at hyme;
Criste for-schope thame bothe lythe and lyme!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

AT-BREST. To burst in pieces.
His hert aght ar *at-brest* in thrin,
Ar fra his commamentes tuin.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 54.

ATCHEKED. Choaked. *Skinner.*

ATCHISON. A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. See Jamieson, in v.
I care nut an they war all drown'd i' th' dike,
They're nut worth an *atchison*, nor twenty sike.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 57.

ATCHORN. An acorn. *Var. dial.* We have also *atchorning*, picking up acorns.

ATE. (1) To eat. *West.* See Jennings, p. 115.
(2) At the.
And with a god staf, ful sket,
His wif *ate* dore *ne* bet. *Sevyn Sages*, 2296.

ATEGAR. A kind of lance. *Junius.* (*A.-S.*)

ATEIGN. To accomplish.
Ne hope I noght he wil him feign,
That he ne sal Caim dede *ateign*.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

ATEINTE. To give a colouring to. (*A.-N.*)
Nai, dowter, for God above!
Old men ben felle and queinte,
And wikkede wronches conne *ateinte*.
Misdo nowt, doughter, but do bi rede!
Sevyn Sages, 1756.

ATEL. Reckoned; counted. (*A.-S.*)
The kyng thoru ys consoyl enconted wel her to;
And god ostage of nom, the trunge vor to do;
And *atel* al her god, and let him al bar wende.
Rob. Glouc. p. 171.

ATELICH. Foul; corrupt. (*A.-S.*)
The bodi ther hit lay on bere,
An *atelich* thing as hit was on.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 343.
Tho cam thare out a luther wyst
Ful *atelich* ate laste. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 107.
A scharp face he hadde, and al for-kroked,
His berd *atelich* and long. *Ibid.* 108, f. 159.

ATENES. At once. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 32. This is merely another form of *Attones*, q. v.

ATENT. An object; an intention. See Octovian, 104; Sir Amadas, 372; Joachim and Anne, p. 149; Cov. Myst. p. 4; Syr Gowghter, 617.
Hymselfe ys in gode *atente*,
For every man ys hys frende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.
A riche lettre scho hym sent,
Efter hir lordis commandment,
And talde hym alle hir *atent*.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

ATEON. To make angry. (*A.-S.*)
The kyng wes *ateoned* stronge
That Corineus astod so longe.
Chronicle of England, 61.
Gogmagog was *atened* strong
That on mon him stode so long.
Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 93.
He was *atened* of his enemy. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 2.

ATER. (1) After. *Var. dial.* It may, however, be a mere error of the scribe in the following example:
And *atyr* this his modir dide aryse,
And lyfte him up softely into the stalle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 10.

(2) Attire.
Everich man of ich mester
Hem riden ogain with fair *ater*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 132.

ATER-NOON. Afternoon. *Somerset.*

ATERST. In earnest. *Phillips.* Coles explains it *indeed*.

ATEYNT. Fatigued; worn out. (*A.-N.*)
In the hete they wer almost *ateynt*,
And in the smoke nygh adreynt.
Richard Coer de Lion, 6131.

ATEYNTE. (1) Convicted; attainted. See Amis and Amiloun, 849; History of Beryn, 2673.
Yn feyre wurdys and yn qeynte,
Wyth pryde are swych men *ateynte*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21

(2) To reach; to get possession of.
She seid, Thomas, let them stand,
Or ellis the feend wille the *ateynte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118.

AT-GO. Expended; gone.
Wor his spending wes al *at-go*,
Wel evene he hit oundernom.
MS. Digby 86, f. 124.
Whet may I sugge bote wolawo!
When mi lif is me *at-go*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 74.

AT-GOHT. Is expended.
Ther ich wes luef, icham ful lohf,
Ant alle myn godes me *at-gohf*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 48.

ATH. (1) An oath. (*A.-S.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 2264; Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, 210; Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.
I hafe, quod he, made *athe* to Darius, that, whils he leffez, I schalle never bere armes agaynes hyme; and therfore I ne may noȝte do agaynes myne *athe*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5
O pride bleums thrones o thrett,
Hething, threp, and *athes* grett.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 153.

(2) Each.
Thai token *ath* tulke;
The rogire raggi sculke
Rug ham in helle!
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 296.

(3) Hath.
Vorst ych wulle thorymne do me sulf, vor vyȝt yt ys,
And vorst assayle then false kyng, and bringe hym to ȝoke,
That the gret oth that he suor, so vyllyche *ath* to-broke.
Rob. Glouc. p. 453.

AT-HALST. Withholdest. *Rob. Glouc.*

AT-HAND. "At hand, quoth pick-purse," an old proverb introduced in 1 Henry IV. ii. 1, and several writers of Shakespeare's time. It is a familiar exclamation in answer to any summons.

ATHANOR. A digesting furnace, calculated for the retention of heat.
I have another work you never saw, son,
That three days since past the philosopher's wheel,
In the lent heat of *athanor*. *The Alchemist*, ii. 1.
And se thy fornace be apt therfore,
Whych wyse men do call *athanor*.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 149.

ATHEL. Noble. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 33; Black's Cat. of Ashmole's MSS. p. 68.

Hit watz Eunias the *athel*, and his high kynde.
Syr Gawayne, p. 3.

Alexandir the *athill*, be allurs acorde.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 11.

AT-HELD. To keep; to retain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

This clerkes of whom ich telde,
With the king weren *at-held*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 24.

He him might no lenge *at-held*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 60.

ATHELE. This word is translated by *natura* in MS. Harl. 219.

ATHELISTE. Most noble.

Thane Syr Arthure one erthe, *atheliste* of othere,
At evene at his awene borde avantid his lordez.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

ATHENED. Stretched out. *Verstegan.*

ATHENYNG. Extension. (*A.-S.*) See a piece by Lydgate, printed at the end of the Chronicle of London, p. 237. We have already had the passage from another copy, in v. *Arenyng*, which is probably a corrupt reading.

ATHEOUS. Atheistical.

It is an ignorant conceit that inquiry into nature should make men *atheous*: no man is so apt to see the star of Christ as a diligent disciple of philosophy.
Bishop Hall.

ATHER. Either. *Yorksh.* See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 100.

At *ather* ende he castes a cope
Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 28.

A-THES-HALF. On this side of. See the quotation from Robert of Gloucester, in v. *Anether*.

ATHILLEYDAY. The rule of an astrolabe.

Seeke the ground meete for your purpose, and then take an astrolobe, and hang that upon your thombe by the ring, and then turne the *athilleyday* or rule with the sights up and downe, untill that you doo see the marke. *Bourne's Inventions or Devises*, 1578.

ATHIN. Within. *Somerset.*

ATHINKEN. To repent; to grieve. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Cresede, i. 1051, v. 878.

Soore it me *a-thynketh*
For the dede that I have doon.
Piers Ploughman, p. 374.

A-THIS-SIDE. On this side; betwixt now and—. *e. g.* "a this side Christmas." *Var. dial.*

ATHOG. As though.

I schall ley on hym, *athog* I wode were,
With thys same womanly geyre.
Sharp's Diss. on Cov. Myst. p. 111.

ATHOLDE. To withhold. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 96; Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

For-thi Satanas the holde
The soule wille *atholde*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 128.

ATHOUT. Without. *West.*

ATHRANG. In a throng.

Alle weore dryven *athrang*;
Ten myle they yeode alang. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3409.

A-THRE. In three parts. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2936; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 128; Rob. Glouc. p. 23; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 22.

The halvedel thenne *athreo*
Wel he bisette theo. *Chron. of England*, 515.

ATHREP. With torture; cruelly. (*A.-S.*) Mr. Conybeare gives no explanation of this word.

Bisydes stondeth a feondes trume,
And waiteth hwenne the saules cumeŧ
Heo hire awarieth al *athrep*,
Also wulves doth the seep.
Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57.

ATHRINED. Touched. *Verstegan.*

A-THRISTETH. Thrust; push; hurry on.

Rennynge houndes hunteth yn dyverse maneres, for some foloweth the hert faste at the bygynnynge, and *a-thristeth* a hert at the firste, for thei goith lightlych and faste. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ATHROTED. Throttled; choked.

And if thou wolt algates with superfluitie of riches be *athroted*, thou shalt hasteliche be anoied, or els evill at ese. *Testament of Love*, p. 456.

A-THROUGH. Entirely.

A-through they ordeyned gode and fyne,
Hys body and bones to bery theryn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 216.

ATHRUST. Athirst; thirsty.

An huswyfe of trust,
Whan she is *athrust*,
Suche a webbe can spyn,
Her thryft is full thyn. *Skelton's Works*, i. 103.

ATHURT. Athwart; across. *West.* It is sometimes used in the sense of a short cut, and frequently also by sailors, with the channel understood, *e. g.* "He's gone *athurt*."

ATHVERTYSYD. Advertised; informed.

Yt shall please yow to be *athvertysyd* that here ys an abbey callyd Ingham in Norfolke, not fare frome Seynt Benettes abbeye.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86.

ATHYT. Perhaps this ought to be, *at hyt*.

No storing of pasture, with baggedgly tyt,
With ragged, with aged, and evel *athyt*.
Tusser, ed. 1573, f. 14.

A-TILT. At a tilt. Also, as a verb. See the quotations given by Richardson, in v.

ATIRE. To prepare; to fit out. (*A.-N.*)

What dos the kyng of France? *atires* him gode navie
Tille Inglond, o chance to wynne it with maistrie.
Peter Langtoft, p. 207.

Atired ther wendyng toward the Marche right sone.
Ibid. p. 240.

ATISFEMENT. Ornament. (*A.-N.*)

A pavilion of honour, with riche *atisfoment*,
To serve an emperour at a parlement.
Peter Langtoft, p. 152.

ATITLED. Called; entitled.

But yit here sterris bothe two,
Saturne and Jubitor also,
They have, alle-thouze they be to blame,
Atitled to here owen name.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.

This Arles, on of the twelfe,
Hath Marche *atitled* for himselve. *Ibid.* f. 199.

The twelve monthis of the zere
Atitled undir the power
Of these twelve signis stonde. *Ibid.* f. 199.

ATLED. Arrayed. See *Atyl*.

Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal,
Evene set ant *atled* al. *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 35.

AT-LOWE. Below.

And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow
That othere lord is none *at-lowe*,
Bothe man and beest to hym shalle bowe,
In towne and feyld. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 139.

ATO. In two. See *Atwo*.
To the stifles he yede,
And even *ato* hem schare. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 159.

ATOK. Took; seized.
Al that Fortiger *atok*,
He let to-drawe and an-hong.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

ATOM. At home. *Atome* is still common in the provinces.
And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dude *atom*, and here chyldren dude al-so teche. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 364.

ATOMY. (1) An atom. See Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.
To tell thee truth, not wonders, for no eye
Sees thee but stands amazed, and would turn
His crystal humour into *atomies*
Ever to play about thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 263.

(2) A skeleton. *North.* Shakespeare has the word in 2 Henry IV. v. 4.

AT-ON. United; agreed. See Lay le Fraine, 279-320; Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Faerie Queene, II. i. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 167.
Thou hase oure gude mene slane,
I rede ȝe be *at-ane*
Or thare dy any ma. *Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.*
In that maner they are *at-on*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

ATONE. To reconcile; to agree. See Beaumont and Fletcher, *i.* 141; Webster's Works, i. 73; As You Like It, v. 4. This verb is evidently formed from *at one*. Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, has *atonement* in the sense of reconciliation, agreement.

ATOP. On the top; upon. It is generally accompanied by *of* or *on*; e. g. "I saw Mr. Brown *atop* of his new horse yesterday." *Var. dial.*

ATORN. (1) To run away.
Tho Water Tyrel y-sey that he was ded, anon
He *atornde* as vaste as he myȝte; that was hys best won. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 419.

(2) In turn? A turn?
Thou hast y-dremed of venesone,
Thou mostest drynke *atorn*. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 4.

(3) Broken. *Hants.*

ATORNE. Attorney. (*A.-N.*)
The same manere ȝit doth he,
That is a fals *atorné*. *MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 166.

ATORRYTE. Authority. This form of the word occurs in some verses scribbled in MS. Bodl. 546.

ATOUR. About; around. (*A.-N.*)
Ded buth my prynces be *atour*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4511.

ATOURNED. Equipped. (*A.-N.*)
And otherwhile he might him se,
As a gret ost bi him te,
Wele *atourned* ten hundred knightes,
Ich y-armed to his rightes.
Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 253.

ATOW. That thou.
Loke *atow* no more wepe,
For thi wilf lith stille on slepe.
Marie Maudelein, p. 236.

AT-PLAY. Out of work. *Staff.*

AT-RAHT. Seized; taken away.
Such reed me myhte spaciyche reowe,
When al my ro were me *at-raht*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 37.

AT-RAUGHT. Seized.
Who so ever he *at-raught*,
Tombel of hors he him taught.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 179.

ATRAY. To trouble; to vex; to anger. From *tray*. See the Sevyn Sages, 1867; Cov. Myst. p. 350.
He sturte him up in a breyd,
In his herte sore *atrayyed*. *Kyng of Tars*, 605.

ATRETE. Continually; distinctly. It is translated by *tractim* and *distincte* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Baber, in his glossary to Wickliffe, refers to 2 Esdre viii. for an instance of the word.
Hit was gode preyers, I sel hit *atrete*.
MS. Vernon, Archæologia, xviii. 25.

ATRICK. An usher of a hall, or master porter. *Minsheu.*

ATRIE. To try; to judge.
Chefe justise he satte, the sothe to *atrie*,
For lefe no loth to letto the right lawe to guye.
Peter Langtoft, p. 80.
The rightes he did *attrie* of tho that wrong had nomen. *Ibid.* p. 245.

ATRISTUN. Trust; confide.
Ther are thowsand spiees of veyn supersticoun, that is, thing veynly ordeynid and veynly usid, and veynly that men *atristun* in, and all silk thingis are forbidun ȝe in this, that thu schalt not tak his name in veyn. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 96.

AT-ROUTE. To rout; to put to flight; to assemble. Hearne also gives the meanings, *to resist, to gather together*.
So that men of purchas come to hym so gret route,
That ther nas prince un-nethe that hym myȝte *atroute*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 78.

AT-RYGHTTEZ. Completely.
Luke ȝe aftyre evensang be armyde *at-ryghttez*
On blonkez by ȝone buscayle, by ȝone blyth stremez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 62.

AT-SCAPEN. To escape.
Jesu, thi grace that is so fre
In siker hope do thou me,
At-scapen peyne ant come to the,
To the blisse that ay shal be.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 75.

AT-SITTE. To withstand; to contradict. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 174; Arthour and Merlin, p. 68.
For ther nas so god knyȝt non nower a-boute France,
That in joustes scholde *at-sitte* the dynt of ys launce.
Rob. Glouc. p. 137.
Hise bode ne durste he non *at-sitte*. *Havelok*, 2200.

AT-SQUARE. In quarrel.
Oft times yong men do fall *at-square*,
For a fine wench that is feat and faire.
Withals' Dictionarie, p. 271.

AT-STODE. Withstood. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 15.
With sheld and spere out i-drawe
That hoere dunt *at-stode*. *MS. Digby* 86, f. 124.

AT-STONDE. To withstand.
I ne wende noȝt that eny man my dunt ssolde *at-stonde*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 309.

ATT. To.
We besekene ȝowe that ȝe chese ȝow ȝong lordes and ȝong knyghtes that ere listy mene and able for to suffre disesse for to be with ȝow; for-here we giffe up *att* armes, if it be ȝour wille, and forsakes thame for ever. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

ATTACHEN. To attach; to indite. (*A.-N.*)

And comaunded a constable,
That com at the firste,
To *attachen* tho tyrauntz. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 40.

ATTACK'D-ED. Attacked. A common participle here, but more extensively used, I am told, in America.

ATTAINT. A taint; anything hurtful. The verb seems to be used in somewhat a peculiar sense in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 266. It was also a term in chivalry.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,
Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.
Shakespeare's Lucrece.

The kyng was that daye hyghly to be prayesed, for he brake xxiij. speres, besyde *attayntes*, and bare doune to ground a man of armes and hys horse.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 55.

ATTAL-SARESIN. According to Cowell and Kennett, the inhabitants of Cornwall call an old mine that is given over by this name. The latter says, "probably because the Saxons employd the Saracens in those labours."

ATTAME. (1) To commence; to begin. (*A.-N.*) Also, to broach a vessel of liquor, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by *attamino*.

And thereupon he schulde anone *attame*
Another of newe, and for the more honoure.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

Yes, hoste, quod he, so mote I ride or go,
But I be mery, y-wis I wol be blamed;
And right anon his tale he hath *attamed*.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 14824.

There was none suche sithen Adam dide *atame*
The frute to ete, for eyther halte or lame.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

(2) To feel; to taste.

For sithin that payne was first named,
Was ner more wofull payne *attamed*.
Chaucer's Dreame, 596.

(3) To hurt; to injure. This is, I believe, the meaning of the word in Chaucer's Dreame, 1128, which Tyrwhitt conjectures to be *disgraced*.

Of his scholder the sword glod doun,
That bothe plates and hauberjoun
He carf atuo y plight,
Al to the naked hide y-wis;
And nought of flesche *atamed* is
Thurch grace of God Almight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 325.

ATTAR. After. *Salop.*

ATTASK'D. Blamed. See *Alapt*.

You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *King Lear*, i. 4.

ATTAST. To taste. See Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 94.

And to oon frute in specyall he had grete hast,
His aptyde was desirous therof to *attast*.
MS. Laud 416, f. 61.

ATTE. At the. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne soten somme,
And songen *atte* nale. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 124.

ATTE-FROME. Immediately. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 5356.

With that came a sergeant prickand,
Gentil he was and well speakand;
To Sir Guy is he come,
And him he gret *atte frome*.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 18.

ATTELE. To aim; to design; to conjecture; to go towards; to approach; to judge. See Sir F. Madden's glossary, in v. and *Ettle*.

The emperowr entred in a wey evene to *attele*
To have bruttenet that bor and the abaie seththen.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 8.

For-thi an aunter in erde I *attle* to schawe.
Syr Gawayne, p. 4.

ATTEMPERALLY. Temperately.

That mane es noyte mekilles at commend that alwayes lyffes in disesse; bot he es gretly to commend that in reches lyffes *attemperally*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.

ATTEMPERAUNCE. Temperance. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 194, 209; and the example under *Fratour*.

And soveraynly she had *attemperaunce*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.

ATTEMPRE. (1) Temperate. (*A.-N.*) In Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 189, we have *attempred* in the same sense. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 276.

Attempre diete was all hire physike,
And exercise, and hertes sufficance.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 14844.

(2) To make temperate. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 954.

Ther may no welthe ne poverte
Attempre hem to the decerte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

ATTEMPRELY. Temperately. (*A.-N.*)

Governeth you also of your diete
Attemprely, and namely in this hete.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13199.

ATTEMPTATE. An attempt.

As herunto the kynge marvaylith gretly off thys presumptuose *attemptate* usydde by the Frenchemen in hys streme, and takyth the same verraye displeasantly. *State Papers*, i. 36.

ATTENDABLY. Attentively. Palsgrave has *attendable*, attentive.

Because they scholde the more *attendably* study and werke the more spedyly aboute the thynges that myghte cause and haste thor delyveraunce.
MS. Arundel 146.

ATTENT. Attentive. Shakespeare has the word in Hamlet, i. 2. See also Richardson, in v.

While other rusticks, lesse *attent*
To prayers then to merryment.
Herrick's Works, i. 140.

ATTER. (1) Poison. (*A.-S.*) Hence, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by *sanies*. This latter is also the provincial use of the word; Forby has it, and Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word, in which county it now seems to be obsolete. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says it was used in Sussex in the same sense. See Piers Ploughman, p. 243.

Of vych a worm that *atter* bereth,
Other it stingeth, other it tereth.
Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57.

Thai sharped thar tung als nedder so,
Attre of snakes undir lippes of tho.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 87.

(2) An otter.

Take heare cattes, dogges too,
Atter and foxe, fillie, mare also.
Chester Plays, i. 81.

(3) Attire; array.

In valewe eke much more did cost his wenches pall,
Then all th' *atter* is worth that covereth altres tenne.
Append. to W. Mapes, p. 278.

ATTERCOP. A spider. (*A.-S.*) It is translated by *aranea* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 16, and the provincial glossaries give it also the sense of a spider's web, as Ray, Kennett, and others. See Prompt. Parv. p. 140, and the list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582, where it occurs in the first sense. Stanihurst, in his Description of Ireland, p. 11, says a spider was called an *attercop* in some parts of that country, and even in Fingal. Pegge explains it, "the venomous spider," which agrees with the etymology from *atter*, poison; though cobweb, which was anciently spelt *copweb*, may have been derived from the latter part of the word; Dut. *Kop*, a spider; Welsh, *Cop* or *Coppin*. In the North of England, the term is applied to a peevish, ill-natured person, not exclusively to the female sex, as Mr. Brockett seems to say.

ATTERLOTHE. Nightshade. It is the translation of *morella* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, f. 25.

ATTERLY. Utterly. *Skinner.*

ATTERMITE. An ill-natured person. *North.*

ATTERN. Fierce; cruel; snarling. *Glouc.*

ATTERY. Purulent. *East.* Irascible; choleric. *West.* Clearly connected with *attry*, venomous, q. v. Chaucer speaks of *attry* anger in the Persones Tale, p. 63.

ATTERYNG, Venomous. (*A.-S.*)

On face and hondis thei had gret nayles,
And grette hornes and *atteryng* taylys.
Tundale, p. 6.

ATTEST. Attestation; testimony.

An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears.
Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

ATTEYNANT. Attainable; appertaining.

To joyne suche a worke, or it to rectify,
To me it semeth so farre sette awrye,
In tyme of yeares, to other dyscordaunte,
That to my dulle wytte it is not *atteynant*.
Fabian's Chronicle, prol.

ATTEYNT. Convicted.

At London thei wer *atteynt*, decré was mad for thate.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 122.

ATTICE. A carpenter's tool; an adze. *Somerset.*

ATTINCTURE. Attainder.

In what case the righte of the matter was theire, and whether anye *attincture*, statute, or alyenacion, were made by anye of the aunceaters of this gentleman, by which his ryghte were extincte.
Archæologia, xxviii. 128.

ATTIRES. The horns of a stag. Skinner says, "cornua cervi adulta, q. d. cervi ornamenta."

ATTLE. Rubbish, refuse, or stony matter. A mining term.

ATTOM'D. Filled with small particles; thick.

Whereas mens breaths doe instantly congeale,
And *attom'd* mists turne instantly to hayle.
Drayton's Poems, p. 264.

ATTONE. Altogether.

And his fresh blood did frieze with fearefull cold,
That all his sences seem'd bereft *attone*.
The Faerie Queene, II. i. 42.

ATTONES. At once. *North.*

And thenne they alyght sodenly, and sette their handes upon hym all *attones*, and toke hym prysoner, and soo ledde hym unto the castel.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 319.

Fair queen of love, I lov'd not all *attonce*.
Poole's Works, i. 41.

ATTORNEY. A deputy. This original meaning of the word is used in the Alchemist, ii. 1. See also Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 40. Shakespeare makes a verb of it in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ATTOUR. (1) A head-dress. (*A.-N.*)

Nor I nil makin mencioun
Nor of her robe, nor of tresour
Of broche, ne of her riche *attour*,
Ne of her girdle about her side.
Rom. of the Rose, 3718.

(2) Around. (*A.-N.*) See *Atour*.

Attour his belte his liart lockis laie,
Feltrid unfaire, or fret with frostis hore.
Testament of Creseide, 162.

ATTOURNE. To return.

For there he woulde no longer make sojourne,
But with Troyans to their lande *attourne*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ATTOURNEMENT. A law term, defined by Minsheu to be "a yeelding of a tenant unto a new lord." See also Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 88; Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 102.

ATTRACT. An attraction.

For then their late *attracts* decline,
And turn as eager as prick'd wine.
Hudibras, III. i. 695.

ATTRAITS. Flattery. *Skinner.*

ATTRAP. To entrap. (*Fr.*) It sometimes means to dress, to adorn. See Richardson, in v.

The king accompanied with the Dukes of Somerset and Excester, and other of the line of Lancaster, determined clerely to set on the Duke of Yorke and his confederates, and them by force either utterly to vanquish, or by policy to *attrap* and bring to confusion. *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 92.

ATTRIBUTION. Seems to be used by Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV. iv. 1, for *commendation*.

ATTRID. Poisoned. (*A.-S.*)

Archars with arows with *attrid* barbis.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 49.

ATTRITION. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment. See Tyndall, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ATTROKIEN. To fail. (*A.-S.*)

I nelle nouȝt fastinde late him go,
That heo beon over-come,
And *attrokien* bi the wole for feblesse,
That honger hem habbe i-nome.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ATTRY. Venomous; poisonous. (*A.-S.*)

He shal hem smyte and do to liȝt;
He shal hem ȝyve ful *attry* dynt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 131

With iren, fuyr, or *attri* beest,
How that ever thei may hardest. *Ibid.* f. 132.

ATTUR. Hotter.

As owre the glede *attur* ys feyre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 82

ATTWEEN. Between. *Var. dial.*

Attwesn too theevys nayled to a tre.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 268

ATTYSE. To entice.
Servauntes, avoyde the company
Of them that playe at cardes or dyse;
For yf that ye them haunte, truely
To theefte shall they you soone *attyse*.
Anc. Poetical Tracts, p. 11.

ATUGON. Drawn. *Verstegan.*

AT-UNDERE. In subjection.
Prayes hym for the pes, and profyrs fulle large
To hafe pesé of the Pope, that put was *at-undere*.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

AT-VORE. Before. *Rob. Glouc.*

AT-WAPED. Escaped.
What wylde so *at-waped* wyges that schotten,
Watz al to-raced and rent, at the resayt.
Syr Gawayne, p. 44.

A-TWAYN. In two; asunder. See Southey's notes to the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 472.
And clef ys body ovene *a-twayn*
With that stronge spryng.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

A-TWEE. In two. *North.*

ATWEEL. Very well. *North.*

ATWIN. (1) Asunder; in two. *Suffolk.* See Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 65; Sir Tristrem, pp. 152, 271; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3589.
She and her sonne was departed *atwin*,
For he and she were to nye kynne.
Syr Degoré, 980.

(2) To part asunder.
The furste payne of the seven,
That ze me herd byfore neven,
Ys the grete drede that the soule ys inne,
Whan the bodye and yt schal *a-twynne*.
MS. Laud. 486.

AT-WIRCHE. To work against; to do evil work to.
Al that trowe on Jhesu Crist,
Thal fond *at-wirche* ful wo.
Seynt Margrete, p. 103.

ATWIST. Disagreement. *North.* In Somersetshire it is used for *twisted*.

AT-WIST. Knew.
Another dai Clarice arist,
And Blaunchefloure *at-wist*
Whi hi made so longe demoere.
Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105.
And thou in thine halle me sle,
For traisoun it worth *at-wist* the.
Gy of Warwike, p. 251.

ATWITE. To twit; to upbraid. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 33; State Papers, iii. 23. In our second example it is used for the participle. See *Atwot*.
Sir steward, that was ivel y-smite,
In unworthschip it worth the *atwite*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 152.
He was wroth, ye schul here wite,
For Merlin hadde him *atwite*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 341.

ATWIXE. Between. See Amis and Amiloun, 865.
How first the sparke was kyndled of envie
Atwixe Grekys and hem of Troye town.
MS. Digby 232, f. 2.

ATWIXT. Between. *Suffolk.* See the Faerie Queene, I. viii. 13. The Prompt. Parv. gives *atwyxyne*, *atwexyn*, and *atwyxt*; and *atwixin* occurs in Troilus and Cresecide, i. 418.

ATWO. In two; asunder. *West.*
Avoutrie is the grotest theft that may be; for it is theft of body and of soule, and it is like to homicide, for it kerveth *atwo* and breketh *atwo* hem that first were made on flesh. *Persones Tale*, p. 104.

ATWOT. Twitted; upbraided.
The loverd let make a gret fere,
And let of-sende a neyghebour,
Ich understonde a god barbour,
And set his wif forth fot-hot,
And hire misdedes hire *atwot*.
Seyn Sages, 1676.
The soudan cleped hem fot-hot,
And his sones deth hem *atwot*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 296

AT-YANCE. At once. *North.*

ATYL. (1) Furniture; attire. See the example from Robert of Gloucestor, quoted under *Aseynt*.

(2) To array; to accoutre. (*A.-N.*)
So that, at certeyn day y-set, to thys batayle hii come,
A lute wythoute Parys, *atyled* wel y-nou.
Rob. Glouc. p. 184.

A-TYME. On a time.
A-tyme, to speke myd hys moder, to Engeloud he cam,
An gret fole of Normandye myd hym hyder he nome.
Rob. Glouc. p. 326.

ATYR. Attire; ornaments. (*A.-N.*)
Theo *atyr* was therein so riche,
In al this world nys him non liche.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7689.

AU. All. *North.* Tusser, p. 174, has *Au* for August, probably for the sake of the rhyme, though perhaps from Fr. *Août*.

AUBADE. A serenade. *Minsheu.* (*Fr.*)

AUBERK. A hawberk.
Auberk, aketoun, and scheld,
Was mani to-broken in that feld.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 221.

AUCEY. So the first folio of Beaumont and Fletcher reads, in the Coxcomb, iv. 4. The second folio reads *awkeward*—"What awkeward words they use beyond the seas!" Mr. Dyce reads *sawcy* [saucy?] in his edition, iii. 187. The reading of the second folio must be preferred to conjectural emendation, but *aucey* may be right, and some form of *auk*, q.v.

AUCTE. Property.
To-morwen shal maken the fre,
And *aucte* the yeven, and riche make.
Havelok, 531.

AUCTORITEE. A text of scripture, or of some celebrated writer. (*Lat.*) See Notes to Rishanger's Chronicle, p. 111.
But, dame, here as we riden by the way,
Us nedeth not to speken but of game,
And let *auctoritees* in Goddes name
To preching, and to scole eke of clergie.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 6858.

AUCTOUR. An author. (*Lat.*)
By witte of man, al thynge that is contryved
Standithe in proporcioune, plainly to concludo.
In olde *auctoure* lyke as it is diseryved,
Whether it be depnesse or longitude.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 80.

AUCYNTURE. A cincture.
And also holy watyr upon the sonday in dede
Gevyn by the preist that of the hathe cure,
Yn tyme of nede is for thy holy *aucynture*.
MS. Laud 416, f. 49.

AUDACIOUS. This word was not always used

by our early writers in a bad sense, but frequently meant no more than liberal or commendable boldness. See Love's Labours Lost, v. 1.

AUD-FARAND. A term applied to children who have copied the manners of elderly people. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "a forward or old-growing child, as children are said to be *aud-farand* when they are witty or wise beyond their years, apud Borcales." Kennett derives it from A.-S. *Faran*. See also his Glossary, ed. 1816, p. 72.

AUD-FASHINT. Grave; sagacious; ingenious. *North.*

AUDIENCE. Hearing. *Chaucer.*

AUD-PEG. An inferior sort of cheese, made of skimmed milk. *North.*

AUEN. Own.

Qui suld I him servis yield?
Al sal be at myn *auen* weild.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

AUFYN. The bishop at chess was formerly so called, and is conjectured to be derived from the Arabic *al-fil*, an elephant, that being the piece which took the place of the bishop in the East. In the tract *De Vetula*, falsely ascribed to Ovid, the following pieces are mentioned as used in chess,—*Miles et Alpinus, Roccus, Rex, Virgo, Pedesque.* See Ducange, in v. *Alphinus;* and *Alfyn.*

So yn a day, as he pleide at the chesse, and byheilde the kyng sette yn the pley, somtyme hy and somtyme lowe, among *awfyns* and pownys, he thought therwithe that hit wolde be so with him, for he shulde dey, and be hid undir erthe.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 61.

And of *awfyne* eke also
On hir syde she had two,
Wroght of a stone of grete fame,
Elintropia was the name. *MS. Fairfax*, 16.

AUGENT. August; noble.

Hayle, cumly kyngis *augent!*
Good surs, I pray you whedder ar ye ment.
Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 101.

AUGGERES. Agues.

A man that is here y-hunge and lyght,
Tho never so stalworthe and whight,
And comly of shape, lovely and fayr,
Auggeres and ruelles will soon apayr.
J. de Wageby (*Hampole*), p. 5.

AUGHENE. Own.

He covetyd noghte to dye, if it were plesyng to the Fadire of hevene; and never the lesse his *aughene* Fadire wolde noghte here hym.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 179.

AUGHT. (1) Possessions; property. (*A.-S.*)

He highth hem *aughtte* and gret nobleye,
He schulden hit hele and ben in pels.
Kyng Alisaunder, 6884.

Havelok his sone he him tauhte,
And hise two douhtres, and al his *auhte*. *Havelok*, 2215.

(2) Possessed. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 126; Sevyn Sages, 1336; Ipomydon, 1422.

King Triamours elders it laught,
King Darri sum time it *aught*. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 313.

(3) Ought; owed. *East.*

For mi lordes douhter sche is,
And ich his nori, forsothe y-wis,
Therefore ich *aught* him trewethe bere.
Gy of Warwike, p. 7.

(4) Anything; at all. (*A.-S.*)

And as they were in great aventure,
They saw a drowmound out of mesure;
The drowmound was so hevy fraught,
That unethe myght it saylen *aught*.
Richard Coer de Lion, 2460.

(5) Eight.

That es at saye, a twelvemonthe and *aughte* monethes salle thou lyffe, and thane he that thou traistez one salle giffe thee a drynke of dedd.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

They occupyede the empyre *aughte* score wynttyrs.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AUGHTED. Cost.

Bevis did on his acquetoun,
That had *aughted* many a town.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 111.

AUGHTENE. The eighth.

One the *aughtene* day of thi byrthe here,
That the firste day es of the newe yere,
Circumcyscde in body walde thou be,
Alles the law was thane in sere contré.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Aftyr the *aughtende* day, whene undronne es rungene,
Thou salle be hevedede in hye, and with horsse drawene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

AUGHTS. Any considerable quantity. *North.* This is probably connected with *aught*, q. v.

AUGHT-WHERE. Anywhere. (*A.-S.*)

As wolde God above that I had give
My blode and flesche, so that I might live
With the bones that he had *aught-where* a wife
For his estate, for soche a lustie life
She shouldin ledin with this lustie knight.
Hypsipyle and Medea, 173.

AUGLE. To ogle. *North.* Kennett gives this form of the word in his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 25.

AUGRIM-STONES. Counters formerly used in arithmetic, and which continued to be employed long after the introduction of Arabic numerals. In the Winter's Tale, iv. 2, the clown says, "Let me see;—Every 'leven wether tods; every tod yields —— pound and odd shilling: fifteen hundred shorn,—what comes the wool to?—*I cannot do't without counters.*"

His astrelabre, longing for his art,
His *augrimstones*, layen faire apart
On shelves couched at his beddes hed,
His presse y-covered with a falding red.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 3210.

AUGUELLE. A kind of fish, mentioned in an old document quoted in Davies's York Records, p. 124. Qu. *Anguelle.*

AUGULKOC. This word occurs in some glosses from the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. The French is *un treyn.* Qu. *Angulkoc.*

AUGURIOUS. Predicting.

I beleeve the scruple those *augurious* people in such kind of accidents have, would have made this man have abandoned me to the fury of those cursed animals.
A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

AUGURYNE. A fortune-teller.

And treuly I have seen of Paynemes and Sarazines, that men clepen *augurynes*, that whan wee ryden in armes in dyverse contrees upon oure enemyes, be the flyenge of foules thei wolde telle us the prenosticacioms of thinges that folle aftre.
Maundeville's Travels, p. 167.

AUGUSTA. A cant term for the mistress of a house of ill-fame. See Ben Jonson's Works, ed. Gifford, iv. 46.

AUHTEN. Eight.

Auhten yere Edgar regned kyng and sire;
He lies in tombe in the abbey of Glastenbire.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 36.

AUK. Inverted; confused. In the East of England, bells are "rung *auk*," to give alarm of fire; and Palsgrave has, "I rynge aukewarde, je sonne abrausle." It was formerly the general custom to ring bells backward in cases of fire. See Gifford's Massinger, i. 236. The older meaning is angry, ill-natured, as in the Prompt. Parv. p. 18; where we also have, "*awke*, or wronge, *sinister*." This last sense is still in use in the North of England, and Tusser tells us that bad husbandry droops "at fortune so *auke*." See the Five Hundred Points, 1573, f. 58. An *auk* stroke is a backward stroke, as in Palsgrave, f. 18; Morte d'Arthur, i. 148, 284. Brockett says that the word is applied to a stupid or clumsy person in the North of England.

Je that liste has to lyth, or luffes for to here
Off elders of alde tyme, and of theire *awke* dedys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

AUKERT. Awkward. *Var. dial.*

AUL. An alder. *Herefordsh.* The following is a country proverb:

When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.

AULD. (1) Old. *Var. dial.*

(2) The first or best, a phrase used in games. "That is the *auld* bowl." *East.*

(3) Great. *North.* It is used in the same manner as *old* in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4. See Pegge's Anecdotes, p. 100.

AULD-ANE. The devil. *North.* Perhaps the more usual term is *Auld-Nick*.

AULD-LANG-SYNE. A favourite phrase in the North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindnesses and juvenile enjoyments, in times long since past,—immortalised by the song of Burns, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." See Brockett, in v.

AULD-THRIFT. Wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors. *North.*

AULEN. Of alder. *Herefordsh.*

AULN. A French measure of 5 ft. 7 in. said by Lewis to be used in Kent.

AUM. (1) An aim. Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "*Aume* or marke, esme."

(2) An elm. *North.*

(3) Allum. *North.*

AUMA. A sort of pancake. This is given by Boucher as a Herefordshire word, but it seems to be now obsolete.

AUMAIL. To enamel. It is a substantive in Syr Gawayne, p. 11.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antickes, and full fayre *aumayld*.
The Faerie Queene, II. iii. 27.

AUMAIST. Almost. *North.*

AUMBES-AS. Ambes-as, q. v.

Ake i-hered beo sweto Jhesu Crist,
Huy casten *aumbes-as*. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 107

Stille, stille, Satanas!
The is fallen *aunbesas!* *MS. Digby* 86, f. 119.

AUMBLE. An ambling pace. (*A.-N.*)

His stede was all dapple gray,
It goth an *aumble* in the way.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13314.

AUMBRE-STONE. Amber. *Palsgrave.*

AUMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. *North.* Sometimes spelt *aumery*, or *aumry*.

Some slovens from sleeping no sooner be up,
But hand is in *aumbrie*, and nose in the cup.
Tusser's Five Hundred Points, 1573, li. 5.

AUMELET. An omelet. *Skinner.*

AUMENER. A purse. (*A.-N.*)

Than of his *aumener* he drough
A little keiq fetise i-nough,
Whiche was of gold polishid clere.
Rom. of the Rose, 2087.

AUMENERE. An almoner.

Seynt Jone, the *aumenere*,
Seyth Pers was an okerere.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

AUMER. To cast a shadow over; to shadow. The substantive is spelt *aumerd*. It corresponds to the old word *umbre*. *Craven.*

AUMERE. A purse. Tyrwhitt considers this to be a corruption of *aumener*, q. v.

Were streighte glovis with *aumere*
Of silke, and alway with gode chere
Thou yeve, if that thou have richesse.
Rom. of the Rose, 2271.

AUMONE. Alms. *Skinner.*

AUMOUS. Quantity. When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c. he will say at last to the carter or waggoner, "Haven't ya got your *aumous*." *Linc.*

AUMPEROUR. An emperor.

The *aumperour* Frederic and the king Philip of France,
Alle hii wende to Jerusalem to do gode chaunce.
Rob. Glouc. p. 486.

Ore Loverd wende mid is desciples
Into Philipes londe;
Cesares brothur the *aumperour*
Gan is desciples fonde. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 1.

AUMPH. Awry; aslant. *Salop.*

AUMRS. A cupboard. *North.*

AUMRY-SOAL. "A hole," says Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at the bottom of the cupboard."

I laid um here, under the *aumry-soal*.
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 44.

AUMS-ASE. Literally, two aces, the lowest throw in the dice. It seems, however, from a curious extract in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 314, an old game at dice was so called.

AUMUS. Alms. *North.* Thoresby, in his Letter to Ray, 1703, spells it *awmoss*.

AUNCEL. A kind of land-sale weight, prohibited by statute on account of its great uncertainty. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 512. In the following passage from Piers Ploughman, Mr. Wright's manuscript reads *auncer*, which can hardly be correct. "Awncell weight, as I have been informed," says Cowell, Interpreter, 1658, "is a kind of weight with scales

hanging, or hooks fastened at each end of a staff, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand, and so discerneth the equality or difference between the weight and the thing weighed;" and he afterwards adds, "a man of good credit once certified mee that it is stil used in Leaden-all at London, among butchers."

Ac the pound that she paied by
Peised a quatron moore
Than myn owene *auncer*,
Who so weyed truthe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 90.

AUNCETERES. Ancestors. According to Mr. Hunter, this word is not quite obsolete in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Skelton, i. 128, has *auncetry* for *ancestry*.

So schaltow gete god los and grotli be menskked,
As han al thin *auncetores* or thow were bigeten.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 185.

An hondreth wynter here before,
Myne *aunsetters* knyghtes have be.
Robin Hood, i. 10.

AUNCIAN. Aged.

The olde *auncian* wyf hejest ho syttez.
Syr Gawayne, p. 38.

AUNCIENTES. Elders.

The prelates, judges, and *auncientes* bare chief rule, and governed the people as well as it would bee.
Redman's Complaint of Grace, 1554.

AUNCIENTY. Antiquity. See Skelton's Works, i. 74, ii. 415; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Aetas*. *Antiquitas*.

What *auncientye* than, is theyr Portuis and masse booke of. *The Burnynge of Paules*, 1563.

AUND. Owned. *North*.

AUNDEIRYS. Andirons. In the inventory of effects belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, "ij. staundyng *aundeirys*" are mentioned. See Archæologia, xxi. 269.

AUNDER. Afternoon; evening. According to Carr, this word is nearly extinct in Craven; Grose says it is used in Cheshire; and Hartshorne gives it as a Shropshire word. It seems derived from *undern*, q. v. Jamieson says that *orntren* in Scotland is "the repast taken between dinner and supper." Cotgrave several times mentions *aunders-meat* as an afternoon's refreshment. See his Dictionarie, in v. *Gouber*, *Gouster*, *Reciné*, *Ressie*.

AUNDIREN. An andiron, q. v. Palsgrave, f. 18, translates "aundyren" by *chenet*.

With that *aundiren* he thret Sir Gij,
And with gret hate sikerly. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 250.

AUNGE. An angel. (*A.-N.*)

Eche day therwith ȝe xal be content;
Aunge alle howrys xal to ȝow apere. *Cov. Myst.* p. 88.

AUNT. A woman of bad character; a procuress or a bawd. This sense is common in early plays, although *aunt* and *uncle* were the usual appellations given by a jester or fool to all elderly persons, without implying any improper meaning, a custom, according to Pegge, generally pursued in Cornwall. In a Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1, the term *aunt* seems to be applied to an old woman, or gossip, not necessarily in the bad sense, as the commentators tell us.

AUNTE. Instead of "up here aunte," the Heralds' College MS. reads, "to-gedere."

Heo gederede up here *aunte* here ost aboute wyde,
And destruyde litle londes eyther in his syde.
Rob. Glouc. p. 37.

AUNTELERE. A stag's antler. See Twety's treatise on hunting in Reliq. Antiq. i. 151.

AUNTER. (1) An adventure. (*A.-N.*) *North*. Rider makes it synonymous with *hap* or chance. In the provincial glossaries, it is sometimes explained, "needless scruple, mischance, misadventure." See *Attele*.

(2) To adventure; to venture. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 382, 435, 471; Gesta Romanorum, p. 35.

*I wol arise and *auntre* it, by my fay.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 4207.

(3) An altar.

Be-forn his *aunter* he knolyd adoun.
Songs and Carols, st. xl.

AUNTEROUS. Adventurous; bold; daring. "A castell *aunterous*," in Lybeaus Disconus, 279, glossed *formidable*. The Prompt. Parv. p. 19, makes it synonymous with *doubtful*, but the other meaning is found at p. 279.

Thay that were *aunterous* by-syde,
In a cuntré fulle wyde,
Thay come thoȝir that tyde.
Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

AUNTERS. Peradventure; in case that; lest; probably. *North*.

AUNTERSOME. Daring; courageous. *North*. This is of course from *aunter*, q. v.

AUNTRE. On the contrary; on the other hand.

Auntre, they swore hym hool oth
To be hys men that wer there.
Richard Coer de Lion, 3878.

AUNTREOUSLICHE. Boldly; daringly. (*A.-N.*)

Al *auntreousliche* ther he comen wes.
Gy of Warwike, p. 83.

AUNTROSE. Doubtful; dangerous. (*A.-N.*)

Thanne seide Alisandrine, *auntrose* is thin evel,
Ful wonderliche it the weves, wel I wot the sothe.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 34.

AUNTY. Aunt. *Var. dial.*

AU-OUT. Entirely. *Craven*.

AUP. (1) A wayward child. *North*. It is pronounced *Aups* in Craven, but the word is not in general use in Yorkshire.

(2) Up. *West*.

AURE. Over. [Avre?]

His gloves and his gamesuns gloet as the gledes,
A-rayet *aure* with rebans, rychist of raye.
Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15.

AUREAT. Golden; gilt. Hence, good, excellent. See Skelton's Works, i. 11, 77; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 250; Percy's Reliques, p. 26.

Thys boke was written with letters *aureat*,
Perpetually to be put in memory.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 287.

AURE-HIET. Overtook.

He prekut oute prestely,
And *aure-hiet* him radly,
And on the knyȝte conne cry,
And pertely him reproves.
Robson's Met. Rom. p. 88

AURIFIED. Made pure as gold.

Fined also and made full pure,
And *aurified* be at the last.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 389.

AURRUST. Harvest. *Worc.*

AURSELS. Ourselves. *North.*

AURUM-MULICUM. A composition occasionally mentioned in early documents relating to the arts, and fully described in the following passage:

Here may thou lere to make *aurum mulicum*. Take a viole of glas, and cute it wele, or a longe erthen pot; and take j. pounde of salt armonyac, and j. *li* of sulfure, and j. *li* of mercurie cru, and j. *li* of tyn; melte thi tyn, and caste thi mercurie therin, and then alle that other, and grynde alle these thinges togidere upon a ston, and then put alle in a fiole, or in an erthen pot, and stoppe al the mothe save also mochel als a paper lefe, or a spoute of parchemyn may stonde in; and then set it on the fyre in a fornele, and make furste esy flore, and afturwarde goode fire, the mountance of ij. oures, til that thou se no brith come oute of the glas; and then take it of the fire, and breke the glas.
MS. Sloane 2584, f. 5.

AURUM-POTABILE.

And then the golden oyle called *aurum-potabile*,
A medicine most mervelous to preserve mans health. *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 422.

AUSCULTE. To raise up; to exalt. The MS. Bodl. 175, reads "exhalt" in the following passage:

Ausculte you not to excolente,
Into highe exsaltacion. *Chester Plays*, i. 10.

AUSE. (1) To try; to essay; to promise favourably. c. g., "He *auses* well saying's as how he's a young un." *Salop.* See *Aust.*

(2) Also. Gil gives this as a Lincolnshire word in his Logonomia, 1619.

And some beyonde us twentie or thirtie lange miles, that make pure shift in the citie, and in the countrie *ause*. *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1578, p. 4.

AUSIER. An osier. *Suffolk.*

AUSNEY. To anticipate bad news. *Somerset.*

AUSPICATE. Auspicious.

Enter and prosper, whilé our éyes doé waité
For an ascendent throughly *auspicate*.
Herrick's Works, ii. 146.

AUSPICIOUS. Joyful. So Shakespeare seems to use the word in Hamlet, i. 2:

With one *auspicious*, and one dropping eye.

AUST. To attempt. *Warw.* It is also used as a substantive.

AUSTERNE. Stern; severe. In the Testament of Creseide, 154, we have the form *austrine* in the same sense.

But who is yond, thou ladye faire,
That looketh with sle an *austerne* face?
Percy's Reliques, p. 75.

Thanne the barolyche beryne of Bretayne the lyttylle
Counsayles Syr Arthure, and of hyme beseckys
To ansuere the alyenes wyth *austerene* wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

AUSTRIDGE. An ostrich. Cotgrave has, "*Austruche*: an *austridge*, or ostridge." We have had *Astridge*, q. v.

AUT. (1) Ought. See Rob. Glouc. p. 452.

Well *aut* I sinne lete,
An aeb wit teres weto. *Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet.* i. 24.

(2) All the; out. *North.*

AUTECER. Parent; ancestor. See the Coventry Mysteries, p. 88. Should we read *anceter?*

AUTEM. A church, in the canting language. There are several compounds of this word, as *autem-mort*, a married woman. See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 372.

AUTENTICKE. Authentic. Chaucer has it as a substantive. See Thynne's Animadversions, p. 48.

AUTENTIQUALL. Authentic.

Now for the third parte touchyng recordes and registres, wee have them so formall, so *autentiquall*, so seriously handeled. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 253.

AUTEOSE.

The flowre is of a gode lose,
That men calleth *auteose*. *Relig. Antiq.* i. 195.

AUTER. An altar. *North.*

Thanne he havede his bede seyd,
His offrende on the *auter* leyd. *Havelok*, 1386.

AUTERS. Explained, "strange work, or strange things," in the Clavis at the end of the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 89. It is probably an error for *anters*, the genuine early form of the word.

AUTHENTIC. Regularly bred; fashionable. Nares says it "seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed." See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

AUTHER. Either.

Bot harder the devel bites tham
That gud dedes has wroȝt,
If thai over afterward fal in,
Auther in dede or thoȝt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

AUTOMEDON. The charioteer of Achilles, and hence some of our early dramatists have applied the name generally to coachmen. See Beaumont and Fletcher, *ed.* Weber, xiv. 53.

AUT-OPON. Out upon! An exclamation expressive of disapprobation. *North.*

AUTORITY. Authority. A provincialism, as well as the old form of the word. See the Craven Dialogues, p. 330.

AUTORS. Ancestors. (*Lat.*)

Y geve yow, Mede, withoute assoyne,
Theo tour, and the cites of Babyloyne:
Tyre, Numen, and Pamphile,
And into Ynde xx. score myle;
My richés, and my tressours,
And alle hath do myn *autors*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4619.

AUTOUR. An author. *Chaucer.*

AUTRAGE. To outrage.

Let us se how well we can *autrage*.
Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 302.

AUTREMITE. Another attire. So explained by Skinner. Tyrwhitt reads *vitremite*.

And sho that helmid was in starke stouris,
And wan by force tounis strong and touris,
Shall on her heide now werin *autremite*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 164.

AUVE. The helve of an axe. *Salop.*

AUVERDRO. To overthrow. *West.*

AUVERGIT. To overtake. *West.* See Jennings's Observations, p. 184.

AUVERLOOK. To overlook; to bewitch; to look upon with the evil eye. *West.*

AUVER-RIGHT. Right over; across. *West.*

AUVISARD. On the visor?

Atte last he held him *auvisard*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 190.

AUVISE. Counsel; advice.

And seyde, Joseph, leve thy fantesye
And thyn errours, for it is folye
Withouten *auvise* to deme sodeynelye.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

AUWAWNTAGE. Advantage.

The heghest worlde, that passes alle thyng,
Was made for mans endeles wonnyng;
Fot ylk mane salle hafe thare a place,
To wonne ay in joy that here has grace;
That worlde was made moste for owre *auwawntage*,
For thaire sawles to be owre ryght erytage.

Hampole, North C. MS.

AUWARDS. Awkward; athwart. *North.* See *Ackwards*. A beast is said to be *auwards*, when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise; a circumstance often happening with sheep that are heavy in the wool.

AUȝT. (1) Ought.

Floure of hevene, Ladi and Quene,
As sche *auȝt* wel to bene. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 62.

(2) Owed. The version printed in Collier's Shakespeare's Library, p. 273, reads "owhte."

The worschipe therof whiche I *auȝte*,
Unto the god I there betauȝte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 234.

(3) Possessions; property.

Bitwene his childre he delt his *auȝt*,
His londe to Isaac he bitauȝt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 22.

(4) High. *Rob. Glouc.*

AVA'. At all. *North.*

AVAGE. A rent or duty which every tenant of the manor of Writtel, in Essex, pays to the lord on St. Leonard's day, for the liberty of feeding his hogs in the woods. *Phillips.*

AVAILE. Value; profit: advantage. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2; Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 123; Towneley Mysteries, p. 150.

AVAITE. To await?

The which ordeynede for a law, that what tyme there was any fyre in that cité, there shulde be a bidelle y-ordeined for to *avaite* hit, and to make an highe proclamacione in the cité.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 52.

AVALE. (1) To descend; to fall down. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Maundevile's Travels, p. 266; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 91; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 627; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 394; Debate between Pride and Lowliness, p. 9; Skelton's Works, i. 85.

Then the seneschall smot his hors with his spurris, and come to theym, for the see was *availed* and withdrawn. *MS. Digby*, 185.

(2) To lower; to let down. (*A.-N.*) This term is often applied to the letting down the front of the helmet, or the visor only without the ventaile, as in Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15; Morte d'Arthur, i. 152. Hence the phrase "to *vale* the bonnet," to lower the bonnet, or take off the hat; and, figuratively, to acknowledge inferiority. See Peter Langtoft, p. 97.

And myȝty tyrauntes, from here ryalle see
He hath *avalid* and y-put adoun.

Lydgate MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

He nold *avalen* neither hood ne hat,
Ne abiden no man for his curtesie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3124.

(3) To loosen; to shake. Lord Surrey has the expression "with raynes *avayled*," explained *loosened* in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 31, but our second meaning is perhaps the best.

(4) To assault. *Skinner.*

AVALYD. Diminished.

Grete feet and rounde, and grete clees, and the foot a lytel *avalyd*, smale by the flankes, and longe sydes, a lytel pyntel and litel hangyng smale hallokes.

MS. Bodl. 546.

AVAN. Filthy; squalid. A Northamptonshire word, according to the Addenda to Junii Etym. Anglic. in v.

AVANCE. (1) To advance; to profit. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 246; Troilus and Creseide, v. 1434; MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

Sir Philip the Valayse
May him noght *avance*,
The flowres that faire war
Er fallen in Fraunce. *Minot's Poems*, p. 39.

(2) Advancement.

He ordaineth by his ordinaunce
To parishe priestis a powere,
To anothir a gretir *avaunce*,
A gretir point to his mistere.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 180.

(3) The herb harefoot. It was used in cookery, as in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 13, which the original, MS. Addit. 5016, seems to read *avante*. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 17, 266; Tusser, p. 118; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5. Markham, in his Countrie Farme, ed. 1616, p. 182, says "costmarie and avens are verie pleasant hearbes to give a savour like spice in pottage and salads." See also Topsell on Serpents, p. 62; Cooper, in v. *Cariophillata;* MS. Sloane 5, f. 11.

AVANCEMÉNT. Advancement.

Thorgh conselle of som of hise, refused he that present; Thei said, on other wise he salle haf *avancement*.

Peter Langtoft, p. 103.

AVANITTE. Thought; will; pleasure.

God and grace es with thaim wroghte,
That with swylke pride dyse gyse ther clothe;
Never the lese ylk man may
Eftyr hys *avanittè* make hym gay.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 24.

AVANSE. To escape from.

For any cas that may be-tyde,
Schall non therof *avanse*.

The Cokwold's Daunce, 165.

AVANTAGE. Advantage. (*A.-N.*)

As sooth is sayd, elde hath gret *avantage*
In elde is bothe wisdom and usage.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2449.

AVANT-CURRIERS. Florio has "*Etesii*, windes blowing very stiffely for fortie daies together from the east, just about the dog-daies, called of mariners the *Avant-curriers*."

AVANTERS. Portions of the numbles of a deer, which lay near the neck. See Syr Gawayne, p. 50; Book of St. Alban's, sig. D. iv.

AVANTMURE. The fore-wall of a town. This term is given as English in Palsgrave and Cotgrave. (*Fr.*)

AVANT-PEACH. An early kind of peach. *Skinner.*

AVANTTWARDE. The vanward of an army.

I salle have the *avanttwarde* wytterly myselvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AVARDE. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

AVAROUSER. More avaricious. (*A.-N.*)

Are no men *avarouser* than hii
Whan thei ben avaunced.
Piers Ploughman, p. 26.

AVARYSY. Avarice; covetousness. May we read *an arysy?*

Oure Lord sey to the edder tho,
Fend, why dyde thou hym that wo?
The fend ansuerd with *avarysy*,
Fore I had to hym envye. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 85.

AVAST. A sea term, meaning stop, hold, enough. It always precedes some orders or conversation. See Tooke's Diversions of Purley, p. 573; Skinner, in v. Tooke says that Dr. Johnson's interpretations, which I have here adopted, are erroneous, but such are its ordinary uses by sailors. Johnson's etymology from Ital. and Span. *Basta* is sufficiently plausible.

AVAUNCY. To advance; to raise.

For I thenke to *avauney* myne,
And wel the more schal be here pyne.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 49.

AVAUNT. (1) Before.

The morow came, and forth rid this marchaunt
To Flaunders ward, his prentis him *avaunt*,
Till he to Bruges came full merily.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 140.

(2) Forward. (*A.-N.*) This was an ancient hunting cry. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45.

And with that worde came Dredc *avaunt*,
Whiche was abashed and in grête fere.
Rom. of the Rose, 3958.

Sir Degrevant was thane sa nere,
That he those wordis myght here;
He said, *Avant*, banere!
And trompis on hight.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(3) A boast. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer Cant. T. 227; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 21.

Than said Sir Degrevaunt,
Thou salle noght mak thine *avaunt*,
That I salle be recreaunt,
For frend ne for fan.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(4) To boast.

This proverbe lerne of me,
Avaunt nevyr of thy degree. *Antiq. Rep.* iv. 401.

(5) Dismissal. "To give her the *avaunt*," Henry VIII. ii. 3. In the following passage it apparently means leave, departure, or perhaps praise, boast.

Alle thay mad thair *avaunt*
Of the lord Sir Degrevaunt.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

AVAUNTANCE. Boasting.

The vice clepid *avauntance*,
With pride hath take his aqueintance.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

AVAUNTARYE. Boasting.

And thus the worschipe of his name,
Thorow pride of his *avauntarye*,
He turneth into vilenye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

Rebuke him for that ilk of that *avauntrie*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 194.

AVAUNTLAY. Under the old system of hunting it was customary to send one or two couples of hounds, with a man, to several points where it was expected the game would pass. When the deer or other animal came up these hounds were uncoupled. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 44. *Relay* properly means any of these sets of hounds; but *avauntrelay*, or, more commonly, *avauntlay*, those which, when a hart was unharboured, were a-head of him. See further observations on this subject in a curious work, entitled the Booke of Hunting, 4to. Lond. 1586.

AVE. (1) Have.

Therfore we must fight agayné hym, and we shhall *ave* victorye, for he is but feble agayne them that wyl withstonde hym. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 97.

(2) Evening.

The king ther stode with his meiné
On a palmesonnes *ave*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 200.

AVEARD. Afraid. *West.*

But an he have his legs at liberty,
Cham *aveard* he will never live with you.
London Prodigal, p. 107.

AVEAUNT. Graceful; becoming. So also the original MS. of Le Bone Florence of Rome, 128, reads; which Ritson alters to *avenaunt*.

Agoyne hym came syr Otes the graunt,
A doghty knyght and an *aveaunt*.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 665.

Thys swyrde ys gode and *aveaunt*,
But I faght wyth a gyaunt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 244.

AVE-BLOT. A reckoning; a payment. *Minshew.*

AVE-BOORDS. Cotgrave has, "*Aubes*, the short boords which are set into th'outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles, or *ave-boords*."

AVEDEN. Had.

Quanne he weren alle set,
And the king *aveden* i-gret,
He greten, and gouleden, and goven hem ille,
And he bad hem alle ben stille. *Havelok*, 163.

AVEER. Property. (*A.-N.*)

Ne thei don to no man otherwise than thei wolde that other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei fulle-fillen the ten commandementes of God: and thei ȝive no charge of *aveer* ne of richesse.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 292.

AVEL. (1) The awn or beard of barley. *East.* (2) To tear away. *Browne.*

AVELACE. Explained by Skinner, "the rings or gymews of a bag;" but conjectured by him to be a mistake for *anelace*, q. v.

AVELONG. Elliptical; oval. It is translated by *oblongus*, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Carr, in his Craven Glossary, conjectures it to be a corruption of *oblong*, and a correspondent suggests to me *half-long*; but the form *avelonge*, in the Middlehill MS. of the Promptorium, seems to warrant Mr. Way's derivation from A.-S. *Awoh*. Major Moor says, "Workmen —reapers or mowers—approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to their line of work, will have an unequal portion to

do—the excess or deficiency is called *avellong work.*"

AVELY. In the Eastern counties corn is said to be *avely, if,* when dressed for market, a portion of the awns adhere to the grains.

AVEN. Promise; appearance. *Salop.* Perhaps connected with the old word *avenant,* q. v.

AVENANT. (1) Agreement; condition. (*A.-N.*)

Luf hir efter thine *avenant,*
And sho sal be to the tenant.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3765.

They may make to here *avenaunt,*
But over mesure ys nat cumnaunt.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(2) Becoming; graceful; agreeable. See Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 229; Ywaine and Gawin, 3885; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 12.

And I were to the *avenant,*
I wald be thi servaunt.
Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

When she was fiften winter old,
In al that lond nas ther non y-hold
So semly on to se,
For sche was gentil and *avenaunt,*
Hir name was cleped Belisaunt,
As ye may lithe at me.
Amis and Amiloun, 427.

(3) Accomplished; able; valiant.

The sowdan, that left yn Tervagaunt,
With hym he broght a fowll geaunt
Of Egypte; he hette Guymorraunt,
Greet as an ok:
No dosyper nas so *avenaunt*
To stonde hys strok. *Octovian,* 923.

AVENANTLI. Suitably; well; becomingly.

Ther were in echo bataile of burnes two thousand,
Armed at alle pointes and *avenantli* horsed.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 136.

AVENAUNTLICHE. Beautifully.

To secche thoru that cité ther nas non sich,
Of erbes, and of erberi, so *avenauntliche* i-diht.
Pistill of Susan, st. 1.

AVENCE. The feast of Advent. (*A.-N.*) See MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215, where a wrong reading has apparently crept into the text, and I am not sure whether it should not be *anence* in the same sense as *anent,* q. v.

AVENE. An ear of corn. This is the form of the word *awn* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 18. "Avenes eyles" is translated by the French *arestez,* in Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. *Eiles* we have already had an example of in v. *Ails,* and it is translated by *arista* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(2) Evening.

Hi sul him and elde folow,
Both *avene* and eke a-morw.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 194.

AVENG. Took; received. (*A.-S.*)

Vor the folc so thycke com, the wule he her loverd slou,
Aboute him in ech alf, that among so mony fon
He *aveng* dothes woundo, and wonder nas yt none.
Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

A-VENIMED. Envenomed.

His armes alle *a-venimed* beth;
That venim is strong so the deth.
Gy of Warwike, p. 98.

AVENOR. The person who formerly, in the household establishment of the king, and in that also of great barons, had the care of the provender for the horses. The following account of his duties is given in the Book of Curtasye, p. 25, and it has been also quoted from the original manuscript by Mr. Stevenson.

The *aveyner* schalle ordeyn provande good won,
For the lordys horsis everychon;
Thay schyn have two cast of hay,
A pek of provande on a day;
Every horse schalle so muche have
At racke and manger that standes with stave;
A maystur of horsys a squyer thor is,
Aveyner and ferour undur hym i-wys.
Those 3omen that olde sadels schyn have,
That schyn be last for knyst and knave,
For yche a hors that ferroure schalle scho,
An halpeny on day he takes hym to:
Undur ben gromes and pages mony one,
That ben at wage everychone;
Som at two pons on a day,
And som at iij. ob. I 3ou say;
Mony of hem fotemen ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene.

AVENSONG. Evening.

Fram afternone to *avensong,*
So to knightes he was strong.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 178.

AVENT. Avaunt!

Avent, avent, my popagay,
What, will ye do nothyng but play?
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101.

AVENTAILE. The moveable front to a helmet, which covered the face, and through which the wearer respired the air, "qua ventus hauritur." The term is sometimes used for the whole front of the helmet.

His helm he setteth on is heved,
And fastneđe the *aventaille.*
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

For, as he drough a king by *thaventaile,*
Unware of this, Achilles through the maile
And through the bodie gan him for to rive.
Troilus and Creseide, v. 1557.

AVENTE. To open the aventaile for the purpose of breathing. See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1941; Torrent of Port. p. 66. (*A.-N.*)

Thai foughten soo longe, that by assente
Thai drewe them a litil bysyde,
A litil while thaym to *avente,*
And refreshed them at that tyde.
MS. Douce 175, p. 30.

AVENTERS. Chance. (*A.-N.*)

The bowmen, and eke the arblasters,
Armed them all at *aventers.*
Richard Coer de Lion, 2188.

AVENTOUR. (1) To venture.

Nil ich me nothing *aventour,*
To purchas a fole gret honour.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 9.

(2) An adventurer. *Bokenham.*

AVENTRE. To throw a spear. (*Ital.*) Spenser uses the word, and Nares thought it was peculiar to that writer.

Thenne this one knyght *aventryd* a grete spere, and one of the x. knyghtes encountred with hym, but this woful knyght smote hym so hard that he felle over his hors tayll. *Morte d'Arthur,* i. 117.

AVENTROUS. Adventurers. (*A.-N.*)

As dooth an heraud of armes
Whan *aventrous* cometh to justes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 370.

AVENTURE. (1) Adventure; chance; fortune; See Morte d'Arthur, i. 289; Maundevile's Travels, pp. 185, 282.

Aventure so hath turned his pas
Ageynes the kyng his mas.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7837.

(2) Perchance.

Ac *aventure*, for the fyght,
This victorie is the y-dyght.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3922.

AVENTURLY. Boldly.

This squier that hath brought this hede,
The kyng had wond he had the dede,
And *aventurly* gan he gone.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 52.

AVER. (1) A work-horse. *North.* "A false *aver*," a sluggish horse, a lazy beast. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 21.

Alsua the sothe for to schewe,
He lent thame *averes* to drawe.
Sir Degrevante, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 130.

(2) Peevish. *Northumb.*

AVERAGE. A course of ploughing in rotation. *North.* Carr explains it "winter eatage," and others the *stubble*, in which senses it seems to be the same with *averish*, q. v.

AVER-CAKE. An oat-cake.

A fewe cruddes and crem,
And an *aver-cake*.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25.

AVER-CORN. A reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers. *Kennett.* According to Skinner, it means corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or avers, of the tenants.

AVERE. Riches; property. (*A.-N.*)

The maistir of ther pedalle, that kirkes brak and brent,
And abbeis gan assalle, monkes slouh and schent,
Was born in Pikardie, and his name Reynere,
In suilk felonie gadred grete *avere*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 124.

AVERIL. April. *North.*

When the nyhtegale singes, the wodes waxen grene,
Lef ant gras ant blosme springes in *Averyl*, y wene.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92.

AVERING. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "When a begging boy strips himself and goes naked into a town with a fals story of being cold, and stript, to move compassion and get better cloaths, this is call'd *avering*, and to goe a *avering*."

AVERISH. The stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest. *North.*

In these monthes after the cornne bee innede, it is meete to putt draughte horsses and oxen into the *averish*, and so lonnge to continue there as the meate sufficeth, which will ease the other pastures they went in before. *Archæologia*, xiii. 379.

AVERLAND. Land ploughed by the tenants with their avers, for the use of a monastery, or for the lord of the soil.

Quod autem nunc vocatur *averland*, fuit terra rusticorum ejus. *Chron. J. de Brakelonda*, p. 75.

AVEROUS. Avaricious.

And also this tyme es ogayns *averous* men, that sehynes and gifes na fruyte bot when it es roten.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 3.

AVEROYNE. The herb southernwood, mentioned several times under this name in the Liber Medicinæ in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, ff. 280, 287, 307, e.g. "Take *averoyne*, and braye it with hony and vyneacre, and drynke it." See also Archæologia, xxx. 350; Pistill of Susan, st. ix.

AVERPENNY. Money contributed towards the king's averages. See Nicolson and Burn's West and Cumb. ii. 609; Chron. J. de Brakelonda, p. 75; Skinner, in v.

AVERRAY. To aver; to instruct.

Thou schalt write that y say,
Mani man for to *averray*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 45.

AVERRUNCATE. To avert; to prevent. (*Lat.*)

I wish myself a pseudo-prophet,
But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras*, I. i. 758.

AVERSATION. Aversion; great dislike to. See Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 61, quoted by Boucher, in v.

AVER-SILVER. A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants of the soil.

AVERST. At the first.

Averst byeth the hestes ten,
Thet loki ssolle alle men.
MS. Arundel 57, f. 13.

AVERTY. Mad; fiery. (*A.-N.*)

The respons were redy that Philip did tham bere.
A knyght fulle *averty* gaf tham this ansuere.
Peter Langtoft, p. 260.

AVERY. (1) The place where the provender for the king's horses is kept. *Skinner.* Boucher, in v. *Aver*, considers it to be the stable. It seems certainly to be derived from *aver*, and not from *haver*, oats, as Minsheu supposes.

(2) Every.

The iij.de tokene ys that *avery* moke man or womman ys not cuhaunsydd, neyther have ony lykynge in preysynge. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 8.

AVE-SCOT. A reckoning; an account. *Minsheu.*

AVESYLY. Advisedly.

Now and thow wolde wele and *avesyly* beholde thi Lorde Jhesu, thow may fynde that fro the crowne of the hevede to the sole of his fete, thare was no hole spotte lefte one hyme.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.

AVET. Weight.

And ya *avet* more bi six and thritti leed punde, that beoth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.
Relig. Antiq. i. 70.

AVETROL. A bastard. (*A.-N.*)

He asked what was his medicine;
Beff and broth gode afine.
What than, was he an *avetrol*?
Thou seist soht, sire, be mi pol.
Seyn Sagas, 1107.

AVEXED. Troubled; vexed. See Book of St. Alban's, sig. B. iv.; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 177. The curious coincidence between part of the following passage, and the well known lines in Macbeth, ii. 2, has not yet found a notice in the editions of Shakespeare.

As thus I lay *avexed* full sore
In suche thynges, as of right bythe agayne nature,
I herde a voyce seyyng, sclepe thow no more!
Todd's Illustrations, p. 297

AVEYSÉ. Careful; wary. (*A.-N.*)
Also the kyng and his meigné,
Gladdest weren and *aveysé*. *Kyng Alisaunde*, 5261.

AVIEU. To view. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave has, "I *avewe*, I take syght of a thing."
Thenglysshmen sawe them well, and knewe well howe they were come thyder to *avien* them.
Notes to Minot's Poems, p. 117.

AVIIS. Opinion. (*A.-N.*)
And seththen seyd hir *aviis*
Of God, that Loverd was and ever isse.
Seynt Katerine, p. 179.

AVILE. To despise. The Heralds' College MS. reads, "*aviled* holy chirche, that by-righte was free."
And the Sonneday of the Passion amansede all the,
That *avilede* to holi chirche, that mid-rizte was so fre.
Rob. Glouc. p. 495.

AVINTAINE. Speedily. (*A.-N.*)
Have ich eni so hardi on,
That dorre to Hamtoun gon,
To themperur of Almaine,
And sai her cometh, *avintaine*,
Al prest an hondred knighte,
That fore his love wilen fighte
Bothe with spere and with launce.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107.

AVIROUN. Around. (*A.-N.*)
Alse a wente him to plaie
Aboute her in this contrai,
In this conrté *aviroun*,
A motte with a vile dragoun.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 98.

AVIS. Advice. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1870; Maundevile's Travels, p. 180; Langtoft, p. 32.
The kyng at his *avys* sent messengers thre.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 285.

AVISAND. Observing. (*A.-N.*)
The herbe she toke, well *aviseand*,
The lefe, the sede, the stalke, the floure,
And said it had a gode savour,
And was no common herb to find,
And well approved of uncouth kind.
Chaucer's Dreame, 1882.

AVISE. (1) To observe; to look at. (*A.-N.*)
Heo heom *avysed* among theo play,
For he was nought of that contray.
Kyng Alisaunder, 221.

(2) To consider; to advise with one's self; to inform; to teach. "*Avise* you well," i.e. consider well what you are about, is a frequent phrase in the old romances. In the sense of "to inform," it is used by Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4, where Mistress Quickly says to Simple, "Are you *avis'd o'* that?" a provincial mode of confirming any observation. See also the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 61, 170. "Aviseth you," Chaucer, Cant. T. 3185, look to yourselves, take care of yourselves. Cf. Const. of Mason. p. 38.
He *avysed* hym full wele.
Fro the hedd downewarde every dele.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 196.

AVISÉ. Circumspect. (*A.-N.*)
Of werre and of batnile he was fulle *avisé*,
Ther wisdom suld availe was non so trewe als he.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 188.

AVISEE. To look upon. *Skinner.*

AVISELY. Advisedly.
Avisely, who so takyth hede therto.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 22.

AVISEMENT. Counsel; Advice. (*A.-N.*)
Ten schippes wer dryven, thorgh ille *avisement*
Thorgh a tempest ryven, the schipmen held tham schent.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 140.

AVISINESSE. Deliberation. (*A.-N.*)
And Mary fulle mekely listeneth alle,
And gan mervayle with gret *avisinesse*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28.

AVISION. A vision. (*A.-N.*)
A litel or he were mordred on a day,
His mordre in his *avision* he say. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 15120.

AVIST. A fishing. *West.*

AVIVES. A disease in horses; thus described by Markham:
The horse having drunke much, or watered verie quickly after his heat and travaile, and upon it growing cold, and not being walked, doth beget the *avives*, which doe but little differ from the disease called the king's-evill, because as well in beasts as in man, the king's-evill commeth of too much cooling of water, the throat having beene heated, whereupon the horse looseth his appetite to eat, and his rest likewise, and his eares become cold.
The Countrie Farme, ed. 1616, p. 139.

AVIZE. To see; to survey; to observe.
Then th'one herselfe low ducked in the flood,
Abash't that her a straunger did *avize*.
The Faerie Queene, II. xii. 66

AVOCATE. To call from. (*Lat.*)
The time of Sir Walter Raleigh's execution was contrived to be on my Lord Mayor's day, that the pageants and fine shows might *avocate* and draw away the people from beholding the tragedie of the gallantest worthie that England ever bred.
Aubrey, MS. Ashmole.

AVOERY. The right which the founder of a house of religion had of the advowson or patronage thereof, similar to the right of presentation belonging to those who built, or endowed, parish churches. In some instances these patrons had the sole nomination of the abbot or prior, either by direct investiture, or delivery of a pastoral staff; or by immediate presentation to the diocesan; or if a free election were left to the religious foundation, a licence for election was first to be obtained from the patron, and the election was to be confirmed by him. *Kennett, quoted in Boucher.*

AVOID. To leave; to quit; to expel. Avoid! i. e. get out of the way, a word used at the passing of any great personage through a crowd. See Cov. Myst. p. 131. In the following passages it means the withdrawal of dishes from the table. See also Harrison's Description of England, p. 161.
Avoydes the borde into the flore,
Tase away the trestes that ben so store.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 33.
All the servyse of brede, messes of kytchyn, wyne, ale, wax, wood, that is dispended bothe for the kings bourde, and for the hole messe, and other of the chaumbre, and as well the servyse for the king for all night, as the grete *avoydes* at feastes, and the dayly drinkinges betwixt meles in the kings chaumbre for straungers, and thereof to make trew recorde, and to bring it dayly to the countyng-bourde before noone. *Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.* p. 37.

AVOIDANCE. Expulsion; avoidance. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 19, 111; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 101.

From spyttynge and snyftynge kepe the also,
By prevy *avoydans* let hyt go.
Constitutions of Masonry, p. 36.

AVOIDONS. In a general sense means, the vacancy of a benefice by death or removal of the incumbent; but in Monast. Anglic. ii. 198, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, it signifies the profits during such a vacancy.

AVOIR. Property. (*A.-N.*)

A burgeis was in Rome toun,
A riche man of gret renoun;
Marchaunt he was of gret *avoir*,
And had a wif was queint and fair.
Seven Sages, 2205.

AVOIR-DE-PEISE. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (*A.-N.*) Cowell says "it signifieth such merchandise as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy weight."

Hail be ze, marchans, with zur gret packes
Of draperie, *avoir-de-peise*, and zur wol-sackes.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 175.

AVOKE. To revoke; to call away to some other. See Rider, Richardson, and Boucher, in v.

AVOKET. An advocate. (*Lat.*) *Wickliffe.*

AVONGE. To take. See *Afonge.*

So that atte laste, wat halt yt to telle longe?
The kyng bygan and ys folc Cristendom *avonge*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 231.

AVOORDIN. Affording. *Somerset.*

AVORD. To afford. *West.*

Beeaze the bishop zent mun word,
A could not meat and drink *avord*.
Peter Pindar, ed. 1794, i. 206.

AVORE. Before. *West.*

My ancestor To-Pan beat the first kettle-drum,
Avore hun, here vrom Dover on the march.
Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

AVOREWARD. At first.

And hii, wan hii were i-suore, other sixe toke.
Godo fourme among hom, of the land to loke,
And of the desorites, so that *avorewarde*
The bissop hii chose of Bathe, Water Giffard,
And maister Nicole of Ely, bissop of Warcetre.
Rob. Glouc. p. 567.

AVOREYE. Before.

Ich bidde the hit by my sseld,
Avoreye the wycked vend. *MS. Arundel* 57, f. 2.

AVORN. Before him. *West.*

AVOTE. On foot.

Myd syx hondred kyngtes, and thre thousend men *avote*,
Cadour, orl of Cornwayle, ayen hym he sende.
Rob. Glouc. p. 168.

AVOUCH. Proof; testimony. Shakespeare has this and also *avouchment* in the same sense.

AVOURE. Confession; acknowledgment.

He bad him stand t'abide the bitter stoure
Of his sore vengeaunce, or to make *avoure*
Of the lewd words and deedes which he had done.
The Faerie Queene, VI. iii. 46.

AVOURY. An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. *Nares.*

Therfore away with these *avouries*: let God alone be our *avowrye*: what have we do to runne hether or thether, but onely to the Father of heaven?
Latimer's Sermons, ed. 1571, f. 84.

AVOUTRER. An adulterer. (*A.-N.*) Also an adultress, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 19.

For in this world nis dogge for the bowe,
That can an hurt deze from an hole y-knowe,
Bet than this sompnour knew a sly lechour,
Or an *avoutrer*, or a paramour. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6954.

AVOUTRYE. Adultery. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6888, 9309; Relig. Antiq. i. 29; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 170; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78. (*A.-N.*)

And he begotyn in *avoutrye*,
Othir ellys barayn bastard born.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 118.

AVOW. (1) A vow; an oath. (*A.-N.*)

He sayd, sirs, in zour company
Myne *avow* make I. *Robson's Romances*, p. 61.
And to-mende my misse I make myn *avowe*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 20.

(2) To allow; to pardon.

Wold thou speke for me to the kyng,
He wolde *avow* me my slyngyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(3) The term *avowed* seems to be used in the sense of *covered*, in Orpheo, ed. Laing, 325. See the quotation under *Bonsour*. The MS. Ashmole 61 reads *amelyd* in the same passage.

AVOWE. (1) The patron to a benefice. Cowell says the Avowé is "he to whom the right of advowson of any church appertaineth, so that he may present thereunto in his own name." See Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 42.

(2) An advocate.

And heudely thoy byseehith the
That thou beo heore *avowé*;
Forgeve heom, sire, thy maltalent;
They wol do thy comaundement.
King Alisaunder, 3160.

(3) Patronage. The Heralds' College MS. reads *avowery*, q. v.

Vor thoru *avowe* of him, the sone bigan that strif.
Rob. Glouc. p. 477.

AVOWERY. Patronage; protection. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 180, 260. It also means cognizance, badge, distinction, as in the Archæologia, xvii. 296.

Y telle ou for sothe, for al huere bobaunce
Ne for the *avowerie* of the kyng of Fraunce,
Fuenti score aut fyve haden ther meschaunce.
Wright's Pol. Songs. p. 189.

AVOWT. A countenance. (*A.-N.*) Perhaps *a* is here the article, but the compound is again found in the same form.

He weres his vesere with *avowt* noble.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

AVOWTER. Adultery. [Avowteré?]

Than the secound schal be his wif bi resoun of *avowter*, and he schalbe cursid but if he tak to her as to his wif. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 78.

AVOY. (1) A cry used to call hounds out of cover. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45.

(2) Avoid; leave; quit.

And in the dark forth she gooth
Till she him toucheth, and he wrothe,
And after her with his hand
He smote: and thus when she him found
Diseased, courteously she said,—
Avoy, my lord, I am a maid;
And if ye wist what I am,
And out of what lineage I came,
Ye would not be so salvage.
Gower, ap. Knight's Shak. xi. 370.

AVRIL. April. *North.*

AVRORE. Frozen. *West.*

AVURN. Slovenly in dress. *Beds.*

AVY. (1) Vow; oath.

Thou hase mad thy *avy* wyth xij. men for to fyȝte,
Of al oure ȝonder company the alre-beste knyȝte.
MS. Ashmole 33.

(2) A navy. [A neavy?]

Ane *avy* of shippes tha spyed thame before,
Which when thay mett, tha myght well ken
Howe thay were Troyanes and banished men;
Antyoner was lodesman, none wordier his place,
And Corenius graunde captayne of thole race;
There was great joye when eche other dyd boorde,
Sone was accordement, and Brute chosen lorde.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 8.

AVYEDE. Showed the way. (*A.-N.*)

Sir Arthure and Gawayne *avyede* theme bothene.
To sexty thosandez of mene that in theire syghte hovede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

AVYNET. In the middle ages a collection of fables from Avienus was called an *Avynet*, from Æsop, an *Esopet*, &c.

By the po feet is understande,
As I have lerned in *Avynet*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 243.

AVYOWRE. See an instance of this form of the word in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 192.

A-VYSSETH. A-fishing.

A-day as he wery was, and a swoddrynge hym nome,
And ys men were y-wend *avysseth*, seyn Cutbert to hym com.
Rob. Glouc. p. 264.

AW. (1) I. *Northumb.* So we have *awm*, I am; *awst*, I shall; *awve*, I have; *aw' thar say*, I dare say.

(2) Yes. *Warw.*

(3) Totally. *Craven.*

(4) All. *North.*

Listeneth now to Merlins saw,
And I woll tell to *aw*,
What he wrat for men to come,
Nother by grefle ne by plume.
Warton, iii. 135.

(5) To owe. See the quotations given in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, and below in v. *Awe*.

AWAHTE. Awoke. (*A.-S.*) See a quotation from an early MS. in the Cottonian Library, in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

AWAIT. (1) Watch; ambush. (*A.-N.*)

The leon sit in his *awaite* alway
To sle the innocent, if that he may.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7239.

(2) To attend upon; to watch. (*A.-N.*)

And this sire Urre wold never goo from sire Launcelot, but he and sir Lavayn *awayted* evermore upon hym, and they were in all the courte accounted for good knyghtes. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 387.

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere
Awaiting on a lord, and he not wher.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 7634.

But keepith wel your tourn, how so befall,
On Thorsday next, on which we *awayte* all.
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 70.

And so delyvered me the said book tlienne, my lord therle of Oxenford *awayting* on his said grace.
Caxton's Vegecius, sig. S. v.

AWAITER. An attendant. In the ordinances for the household of George Duke of Clarence, 1493, in "the estate, rule, and governaunce of the seid prince in his ridinge, beinge departed from his standing housholde," mention is made of "xij. esquiers *awaiters*, and every of them j. persone." See the Ordinances and Regulations, 1790, p. 98.

AWAKID. Awake. *Somerset.*

AWALE. To descend. (*A.-N.*)

The post ben grete and nouȝt smal,
How myȝte the rofe *awale*?
MS. Cantab. Dd. i. 17.

AWANTING. Deficient to; wanting to.

Nothing was *awanting* her that might conferre the least light or lustre to so faire and well-composed a temper. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 2.

AWAPE. To confound; to stupefy; to astound. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 899, 3673; Troilus and Creseide, i. 316.

From this contek that were escaped,
Sore adrad and *awaped*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 120.

And he allone *awapid* and amate,
Comfortles of eny creature. *MS. Digby*, 230.

AWARANTYSE. Assuredly. It is so explained in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AWARD. To ward off; to bear off. Rider has, "To *award* a blow, *ictum inhibere*."

AWARE. (1) To be aware of the approach of any one.

And riding towards Nottingham,
Some pastime for to spy;
There was he *aware* of a jolly beggar,
As ere he beheld with his eye.
Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 123.

(2) An exclamation for making attendants in large establishments prepared for the approach of some one.

Come, saies hee, thou shalt see Harry, oneklo, the onely Harry in England: so he led him to the chamber of presence, and ever and anon cryes out, *Aware*, roome for me and my uncle!
Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AWARIE. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne spac that holde wif,
Crist *awarie* hire lif! *MS. Digby* 86, f. 167.

Theves, ye be ded, withouten lesinge,
Awarid worth ye ichon. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 166.

AWARN. To warn; to forewarn.

That all our friends that yet remaine alive,
Maie be *awarn'd* and save themselves by flight.
The True Tragedie, 1595

AWARP. To bend; to cast down. (*A.-S.*)

Eld me *awarpeth*,
That mi schuldren scharpith,
And ȝouthe me hath let. *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 210.

AWARRANT. To warrant; to confirm.

Yf the Scriptures *awarrant* not of the mydwyfes reporte,
The authour telleth his authour, then take it in sporte. *Chester Playe*, i. 4.

AWART. Thrown on the back and unable to rise, spoken of cattle. *North.*

A-WASSCHEN. Washed.

Seththe [thei] *a-wasschen*, I wene,
And wente to the sete.
Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 10.

A-WATER. On the water. See Piers Ploughman,

pp. 342, 388. Here it seems to be a phrase implying disorder.

But if he had broke his arme as wel as his legge, when he fell out of heaven into Lemnos, either Apollo must have plaied the bone-setter, or every occupation beene layde *a-water*.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

AWAY. (1) A way. Coverdale translates Jeremiah, xliii. 12, "And shall departe his *awaye* from thence in peace."—(f. 43.)

(2) Past. "This week *away*." *Beds.*

AWAY-GOING. Departure. See Baillie's Letters, i. 68, quoted in the new edition of Boucher. If I recollect rightly, the word occurs in a prose tract in the Thornton MS.

AWAY-THE-MARE. A kind of proverbial expression, apparently meaning, farewell to care. It occurs twice in Skelton, and other references are given in the notes, p. 162. The following example occurs in a poem attributed to Skelton.

Away the mare, quod Walls,
I set not a whitinge
By all their writing. *Doctour Doubble Ale.*

AWAYWARD. Going away; away.

A-nijt as he *awayward* was,
An angel to him cam. *Joachim and Anne*, p. 164.

Faste *awaywarde* wold thou ryde,
He is so fowle a wyghte.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 103.

His chere *aweywarde* fro me caste,
And forth he passid at laste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

AWAY-WITH. To endure. See Isaiah, i. 13; Greene's Works, i. 135; Webster's Works, ii. 112.

He was verie wise, modest, and warie, being nothing delicat in his fare, nor curious of his apparell. He could *awaie with* all wethers, both hot and cold, and indure anie paines.

Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 38.

AWBEL. "*Awbel* or ebelle tre," is translated in the Prompt. Parv. by *ebonus, viburnus*. Although scarcely agreeing with the Latin terms, it probably means the *abele*, or white poplar, which is called *ebbel* in the eastern counties.

AWBLAST. An arbalest. This form of the word occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 57.

AWCTE. Possessed.

Quanne that was sworn on his wite,
The king dede the mayden arise,
And the erl hire bitaucte,
And al the lond he evere *awcte*. *Havelok*, 207.

AWD. Old. *North.*

My Maugh did say this hay'l be nought, you'l see;
I find an *awd* ape now, hes an *awd* ee!

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 55.

AWDRYES-DAY. St. Etheldrytha's day. See Paston Letters, ii. 248, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 26.

AWE. (1) Ought. See Towneley Mysteries, pp. 24, 55; Robson's Met. Romances, p. 26.

I *awe* thurghe ryghte the to lufe ay,
And to love the bathe nyghte and daye.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 189.

Sen we are comen to Calvarie,
Lat ilke man helpe now as hym *awe*.

Early Mysteries, Walpole MS.

(2) To own; to possess; to owe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 720; Robson's Met. Romances, p. 27, for instances of this last meaning.

Als I sat upon that lowe,
I bigan Denemark for to *awe*. *Havelok*, 1292.

(3) An ewe.

Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve cu;
Bullue sterteth, bucke verteth,
Murie sing cuccu. *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, i. 11.

(4) "For love ne for *awe*," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 195, a proverbial expression not uncommon in the old English metrical romances. See an instance in R. de Brunne, MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

AWEARIED. Wearied; tired.

Heere the nobles were of sundrie opinions: for some *awearied* with the note of bondage, would gladlie have had warres: other, having regard to their sons lieng in hostage with the enimies, would in no wise consent thereto.

Holinshed, Hist. of Scotland, p. 90.

AWE-BAND. A check upon. The word occurs with this explanation in the Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v. but it seems to be properly a Scotch word. See Jamieson, in v.

AWECCHE. To awaken.

O frere ther wes among,
Of here slep hem shulde *awecche*,
Won hoe shulden thidere recche.

Relig. Antiq. ii. 278

AWEDE. To become mad; to lose the senses. (*A.-S.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 395, 618, 957; Sir Tristrem, p. 297; Rob. Glouc. p. 162.

And wept overe as it wolde *awede* for fere.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 3.

And told bothe squier and knight,
That her quen *awede* wold.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 49.

AWEIGHTTE. Awoke. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng swoghened for that wounde,
And hastilich hymself *aweightte*,
And the launce out pleightte,
And lepe on fote with swerd of steel,
And gan hym were swithe wel.

Kyng Alisaundar, 5858.

AWELD. To govern; to rule. (*A.-S.*)

Eld nul meld no murthes of mai;
When eld mo-wol *aweld*, mi wele is a-wai.

Relig. Antiq. ii. 210.

AWEN. Own. *North.*

Our Henry, thy *awen* chose knight,
Borne to enherite the region of Fraunce
By trewe discent and be title of right.

Relig. Antiq. i. 228.

Bot to the kynge I rede thou fare
To wete his *awenne* wille *Sir Perceval*, 320.

AWENDEN. Thought.

The Jewes out of Jurselem *awendén* he were wode.

Relig. Antiq. i. 144.

AWENSWERABLE. Answerable.

To use all pleasures in suche mediocrytie, as should be accordinge to reason, and *awenswerable* to honestie, *Archæologia*, xxviii. 150.

AWER. An hour. *Lane.*

Wake on *awyr* for the love of me,
And that to me ys more plesaunce
Than yff thu sent xlj. kyngs free
To my sépulkyr with grett puyschaunce,
For my delhe to take vengeaunce.

Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 19.

AWET. Know.

Be moy horne we schall *awet*
Yeff Roben Hode be nerhande. *Robin Hood*, i. 93.

AWEYNYD. Weaned.

Manhode is y-com now, myne own dere sone,
It is tyme thow be *aweynyd* of thyn old wone.
History of Beryn, 512.

AWF. (1) An elf. *North.*

Some silly doting brainelesse calfe,
That understands things by the halfe,
Say that the fayrie left this *auffe*,
And tooke away the other.
Drayton's Poems, p. 171.

(2) An idiot; a noodle. *North.*

AWFRYKE. Africa.

Lystenyth now, y schall yow telle,
As y fynde in parchement spelle,
Of syr Harrowee, the gode baron,
That lyeth in *Awfryke* in pryson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 217.

AWFUL. (1) Obedient; under due awe of authority.

We come within our *awful* banks again,
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.
2 *Henry IV.* iv. 1.

(2) Fearful; fearing. *Rider.*

AWGHT. Ought.

The fyerthe es for he es uncertayne
Whethyr he salle wende to joy or payne:
Who so wyll of there fowre take hede,
Hym *aught* gretly the dede here to drede.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 61.

AWGHTEND. The eighth.

The *aughtend* has this curssyng laght,
Als thei that deles wyth wycheraft,
And namely with halowyd thynge,
Als with howselle or cremyng.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

AWGRYM. Arithmetic.

Than satte summe, as siphre doth in *awgrym*,
That noteth a place, and no thing availith.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 29.

A-WHARF. Whirled round.

And wyth quettyng *a-wharf*, or he wolde lyst.
Syr Gawayne, p. 92.

A-WHEELS. On wheels. *Var. dial.* The term is used by Ben Jonson.

AWHERE. Anywhere. See Skinner's observations on this word in the fourth part of his Etymologicum, who says it means *desiderium*, and hence Coles explains it *desire*.

3yf thou madest *awhere* any vowe
To wurschyp God for thy prowe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

For yf my foot wolde *awher* goo,
Or that myn hod wolde ellis do,
Whan that myn herte is theragen,
The remennunt is alle in vayne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168.

I knowe ynough of this matter, Pamphagus, not thither *awhere* but riche. *Acolastus*, 1540.

AWHEYNTE. To acquaint.

Awheynte the noght withe ilke man that thou metest in the stretc.
Howe the goode Wif thaught hir Daughter, p. 9.

AWHILE. Awhilst. It is used as a verb in some counties in the expression, "I can't *awhile*," i. e. I can't wait, I have no time. As a preposition it means, until, whilst.

A-WHOLE. Whole; entire. *Somerset.*

A-WILLED. Willed.

That had *a-willed* his wyll as wisdom him taughte.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AWING. Owing.

And, madam, there is one duty *awing* unto me part whereof was taken of my master deceased, whose soul God have mercy, and most part taken to yourselfe since he died. *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 41.

AWINNE. To win; to accomplish a purpose. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 243; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 87; Sir Tristrem, p. 238.

For al hire wrenche, and alhere giane,
The more love sche ne might *awinne*.
Seyn Sages, 1022.

AWIRGUD. (1) Accursed. *Verstegan.*

(2) Strangled; throttled.

A-WITE. To accuse. (*A.-S.*)

Be not to hasty on brede for-to-bite,
Of gredynes lost men the wolde *a-wite*.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 157.

AWITH. (1) Ought.

And if the prest sacre Crist wan he blessith the sacrament of God in the auter, *awith* he not to blessith the peple that dredith not to sacre Crist?
Apology for the Lollards, p. 30.

(2) Away. This is Hearne's conjecture in a passage in Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

AWKERT. Perverse; stubborn; obstinate; unaccountable. *North.* The adverb *awkertly* is also used. *Awkward* occurs in a similar sense in Shakespeare:

Was I, for this, nigh wrackt upon the sea,
And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime?
2 *Henry VI.* iii. 2.

And undertook to travaile dangerous waies,
Driven by *awkward* winds and boisterous seas.
Drayton's Poems.

AWKWARDE. Backward. Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Drayton, have *awkward* for *adverse* winds. See Palsgrave, f. 83.

The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykes,
Awkwarde on the umbrere, and egerly hym hittes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

AWLATED. Disgusted. (*A.-S.*)

Vor the king was somdel *awlated*, and to-gret despit it nom,
That fram so uneiene thinges eni mete him com,
And liet it do out of is court, and the wreeches ssame do. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 485.

AWLDE. Old. *Somerset.*

For he that knawes wele and kane se
What hymself was, and es, and salle be,
A wyser man he may he taulde,
Whethyr he be 3owng man or *awlde*,
Than he that kan alle othyr thyng,
And of hymself has no knawyng.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 17.

AWLE. All. In Songs of the London Prentices, p. 62, we read, "I'll pack up my *awls* and begone," apparently meaning all his property. Bishop Kennett gives the following as an "old Northern song over a dead corps." See also the Antiq. Repert. iv. 453.

This can night, this can night,
Every night and *awle*,
Fire and fleet, and candle light,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
MS. Lansd. 1033, in v. *Fleet.*

AWLUNG. All along; entirely owing to; all along of. *North.*

AWLUS. Always. *Lanc.*

AWM. A measure of Rhenish wine, containing fourty gallons, mentioned in the statute 12 Car. II. c. 4.

AW-MACKS., All sorts; all kinds. *North.* A Yorkshire anecdote is told of a well-known piscatory judge from the south, who, taking an evening's walk on the banks of the Ouse, fell in with a boy who was angling, and asking him what kind of fish he was angling for, the lad replied, "Aw-macks." The word was a poser to his lordship, who afterwards mentioning the circumstance to some of his acquaintance, said he fancied before then that he knew the names of every kind of fresh-water fish in the country, but that he had tried in vain to find any notice of *awmacks.*

AWMBELYNGE. Ambling.

Now Gye came faste rydynge
On a mewle wele *awmbelynge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

AWMBRERE. An almoner. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWMBYR. A liquid measure; a kind of wine vessel. See Prompt. Parv. p. 19; Ducange, in v. *Ambra;* Qu. Rev. lv. 377.

AWME. (1) A suspicion.

Thys tale was tolde on the Thursday,
That they wolde redly come on the Fryday;
And also in that ecté was cayde the same,
And theroff had owre kynge an *awme.*
Archæologia, xxi. 62.

(2) To guess. Palsgrave, in his Table of Verbes, f. 156, has, "*I awme,* I gesse by juste measure to hytte or touche a thyng, *je esme, prime conjuga,* and *je prens mon esme, j'ay prins mon esme, prendre mon esme,* conjugate in *je prens,* I take. I wyll *awme* to hytte yonder bucke in the paunche, *Je esmeray,* or *je prendray mon esme de frapper ce dayn la, a la pance.*" See further observations on this word in v. *Ame.*

And whenne he is entred his covert, thei oughte to tarye til thei *awme* that he be entred two skylful bowshotes. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AWMNERE. An almoner. See *Amner.*

The *awmnere* by this hathe sayde grace,
And the almes-dysshe hase sett in place;
Ther in the kervor alofte schalle sette:
To serve God fyrst, withouton lette,
These other lofes he parys abouto,
Lays hit myd dysshe, withouten doute.
The smalle lofe he cuttes even in twynne,
Tho over dole in two lays to hym.
The *aumenere* a rod schalle have in honde,
As office for almes, y undurstonde;
Alle the broken-mot he kepys, y wate,
To dele to pore men at the 3ate,
And drynke that loves served in halle,
Of ryche and pore, bothe grete and smalle;
He is sworne to overse the servis wele,
And dele it to the pore every dele;
Selver he deles rydand by way,
And his almys-dysshe, as I 3ou say,
To the porest man that he can fynde,
Other allys, I wot, he is unkynde.
Boke of Curtasye, ap. Stevenson, in v.

AWN. (1) To own; to acknowledge. *North.*

(2) To own; to possess. *North.*

(3) To visit. "He never *awns* us," i. e. he never visits or calls upon us. *Yorksh.*

(4) Own. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 118; Hall, Henry IV. f. 14.

Kyng Arthour than verament
Ordeynd, throw hys *awne* assent,
The tabull dormounte, withouten lette.
The Cokwolds Daunce, 50.

AWN'D. Ordained. *Yorksh.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "I am *awn'd* to ill luck, i. e. it is my peculiar destiny or fortune."

AWNDERNE. An andiron. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWNE. (1) The beard of corn; the *arista* of Linnæus. *North.* Ray has, "an *awn* or beard, *arista.*"—Dict. Tril. p. 7.

(2) Own.

3onder, thai said, commes his *awne* sonne,
That his aire sall be.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

AWNER. A possessor; an owner. *North.* Britton gives this as an early form of *altar.* See his Arch. Dict. in v.

AWNSCHENYD. Ancient. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWN-SELL. Own-self. *North.* So also *awn-sells,* own-selves.

AWNTROUSESTE. Boldest; most venturesome.

The *awntrousesté* mene that to his oste lengede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

AWNTURS. Adventurous.

He hath slayn an *awenturs* knyghte,
And flemyd my quene withowten ryghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

AWONDER. To surprise; to astonish. See Gy of Warwike, p. 197; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 12. Also, to marvel.

On his shulder a crois he bare,
Of him alle *awondride* ware.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 112.
Of my tale ne beoth noght *awondred,*
The Frenshe say he slogh a hundred.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 267.

AWORK. On work; into work.

Will your grace set him *awork?*
Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

These seditions thus renewing, emboldened the commonaltie (of London especially) to uprore, who, set *awarke* by meane of an affray, ranne upon merchauntes straungers chiefly, as they are commonly woont to doo, and both wounded and spoyled a great number of them before they could be by the magistrates restrained.
Polydore Vergil, ed. 1844, p. 98.

AWORTHE. Worthily. See Poems of Scottish Kings, p. 25. The following example is taken from an early copy of Sir T. More's Elegy on Elizabeth of York.

Comfort youre son and be you of god chere,
Take alle *aworthe,* for it wol be none other.
MS. Sloane 1825, f. 89.

AWOUNDED. Wounded.

I was *awounded* ther ful sore
That I was nere ded therfore.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 37.

AWR. Our. *North.*

AWRAKE. Avenged. (*A.-S.*)

Thus the yong knight,
For sothe y-slawe was thare;
Tristrem that trewe hight,
Awrake him al with care *Sir Tristrem,* p. 304.

AWREKE. To avenge. (*A.-S.*) It is used for the past participle in Rob. Glouc. p. 388, as Mr. Stevenson has observed. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 36, 136; Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 31. See *Awroken*.

Quod King Richard: Sith it is so,
I wote well what I have to do:
I shull me of them so *awreke*,
That all the world therof shall speke.
Richard Coer de Lion, 1771.

And "mercy" thai criden him so swiche,
That he 3ave hem respite of her live,
Til he had after his baronage sent,
To *awreken* him thourg3 jugement.
Flor. and Blanch. 654.

AWRENCHE. To seize.

He ne myȝt no ferther blenche,
The dragon cowde so many *awrenche*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

AWRETE. To avenge. This form of the word occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 361, where Mr. Stevenson considers it is a mistake for *awrece*, to avenge. (*A.-S.*)

AWRITTEN. Written. *Verstegan.*

AWRO. Any.

Is ther fallen any affray
In land *awro* where?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 273.

AWROKEN. Avenged. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 13. (*A.-S.*)

That y am *awroken* now
Of hym that my fadur slowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 119.

AWRUDDY. Already. *North.*

AWS-BONES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "ox-bones, or bones of the legs of cows or oxen, with which boys play at *aws* or yawse." *Yorksh.*

AWSOME. Appalling; awful. *North.*

AWT. (1) All the. *North.*

(2) Out. *North.*

AWTALENT. Evil will. (*A.-S.*)

In sacrylege he syned sore,
When he wroȝht after the fendes lore,
And fulfylled hys *awtalent*,
And dyde the fendes commaundment.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.

AWTER. (1) To alter. *North.*

(2) An altar.

Als I fynde in my sawe,
Seynt Thomas was i-slawe,
At Cantyrbury at the *awter* ston,
Wher many myraclys are i-don.
Richard Coer de Lion, 41.

Als so a preeste, al yf he be
Synfulle and owte of charyté,
He es Godes mynyster and holy kyrkes,
That the sacrament of the *awter* wyrckes,
The whylk es never the lesse of myght,
Alle yf the preeste here lyffe noght ryght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 113.

AWTERATION. Alteration. *North.*

AWTERT. Altered. *Tim Bobbin.*

AWTH. (1) All the. *North.*

(2) Ought; anything.

Whan mey father geffe me *awth*,
Be God that me dere bowth,
Sche stares yn mey face.
Frere and the Boy, st. xix.

AWTHE. Sad?

Pilgremes, in speche ye ar fulle *awthe*,
That shalle I welle declare you why,
Ye have it hart, and that is rawthe,
Ye can no better stand therby,
Thyng that ye here.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 274.

AWTHYR. Either.

Alle thase, he sayes, that com of Eve,
That es alle mone that here behofes leve,
Whane thai are borne, what so thai be,
Thai saye *awthyr* a-a or o-o.
Hampole, North C. MS.

AWTS. Oats. *Lanc.*

AWVER. Over. *Somerset.*

AWVISH. (1) Queer; neither sick nor well. *North.* Qu. *elfish.*

(2) Elfish. *Lanc.* It is often applied to a waggish fellow; but it is sometimes explained, "silly, clownish." The adjective *awvishly*, horribly, supernaturally, is also used.

AWWHERE. Everywhere; all over.

Now thynk me what payneis bodies suffir here,
Thorow maladies that groveth hem *awwhere*.
Hampole, MS. f. 6.

AWYDE. Owed.

The Archebysschoppe of Cawnterbury, the Erle of Essex, the Lorde Barnesse, and suche other as *awyde* Kynge Edwarde good wylle, as welle in Londone as in othere places, made as many monne as thei myghte in strengthynge the soide Kynge Edwarde. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 15.

AWYN. Own. *North.*

Last of all thodyr gan aproche
A worthy man, hyr *awyn* ny cosyn.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 118.

AWYRIEN. To curse; to execrate. (*A.-S.*)

They wolden *awyrien* that wight
For his wel dedes,
And so they chewen charité,
As chewen shaf houndes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

AWYS. Awes; makes afraid.

By thys ensample that us *awys*,
Y rode that we leve alle oure foule sawys.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

AWȝTE. Ought.

And namely sythen hym owith to mynystre to alle the puple the precious body of Crist, *awȝte* to abstene hym fro al ydil pleying bothe of myraclys and ellis. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 49.

AX. (1) To ask. A common archaism and provincialism. This word, though pure Saxon, is now generally considered a vulgarism. The form *axse* occurs in the Howard Household Books, p. 361. To *ax*, in the North, is to ask or publish banns in a church, and when they have been read three times, the couple are said to be *ax'd out*.

(2) Mr. Stapleton conjectures *ax* in the following passage to mean a mill-dam. See Blount's Law Dictionary, in v. *Hatches*.

Also ther is a *ax* that my master clameth the keeping of; I pray you let them have and occupie the same unto the same tyme, and then we shall take a direccion in every thing.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 71.

(3) "To hang up one's ax," an early proverbial expression, to desist from fruitless labour, to abandon an useless project. See Rob. Glouc.

p. 561, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

(4) An axletree. *Kent.*

AXEN. Ashes. *West.* (*A.-S.*)

Y not wharof beth men so prute;
Of ortho and axen, fetle and bone?
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

AXEN-CAT. A cat that tumbles in the ashes. *Devon.* See the Exmoor Glossary, in v. *Axwaddle.*

AXES. The ague. *North.* Generally, in old writers, it is applied to fits or paroxysms. In a fever drink, described in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 305, the herb horseshoe is to be taken, and a *pater noster* said "byfore the *axes.*" See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 23; Prompt. Parv. p. 218; Skelton's Works, ii. 101; Quair of James I. p. 54; Troilus and Creseide, i. 627, ii. 1315.

AXEWADDLE. To wallow on the ground. *Devon.* An axewaddler, a term of reproach in a similar sense, and also, a dealer in ashes.

AXFETCH. A kind of pulse. Sometimes spelt *axvetch* and *axwort.* It is the same as horse-shoe. See Gerard, p. 1057.

AXIL-NALIS. Nails or bolts to attach the axle-tree to the body of the cart. See an inventory dated 1465 in the Finchale Charters, p. 299. Palsgrave has, "*axilnayle*, cheville d'aixeul."

AXING. Request. (*A.-S.*)

And they him swore his *axing* fayr and wel.
Chaucer, Cant. T. 1828.

AXIOMANCY. Divination by hatchets. *Cockeram.*

AXLE-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

AX-PEDLAR. A dealer in ashes; a person who hawks about woodashes. *West.*

AXSEED. Axfetch. *Minsheu.*

AXSY. To ask. (*A.-S.*)

Ho that wyll thore *axsy* justus,
To kepe hys armes fro the rustus,
In turnement other fyght;
Dar he never forther gon,
Ther he may fynde justes anoon,
Wyth syr Launfal the knyght.
Launfal, 1027.

AXTREE. The axle-tree. See the Nomenclator, p. 267; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78, 83.

And of the *axtre* betwene the polis tweyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks
Tumbling down from their scyts, like mighty blocks
Rowl'd from huge mountains, such a noise they make,
As though in sunder heav'ns huge *axtree* brake.
Drayton's Poems, p. 219.

AXUNGER. Soft fat; grease. (*Lat.*)

The powder of earth-wormes, and *axunger*, addeth further, grounswell, and the tender toppes of the boxe-tree, with olibanum; all these, being made up and tempered together to make an emplaster, he counselleth to bee applyed to sinnewes that are layed open. *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 311.

AXWEDNESDAI. Ashwednesday.

So that an *Axwednesdai*, al bi the Weste ende,
To Gloucestre he wende, mid gret poer i-nou.
Rob. Glouc. p. 542.

AXWORT. Axfetch. *Minsheu.*

AY. (1) An egg.

The *ay* is round, and signefieth
He schal have the sourmouncie,
This is round the myddell erd,
Bothe of lewed and of lerid. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 594

(2) Ah!

Ay! be-sherewe yow be my fay,
This wanton clarkes be nyse all way.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101.

(3) Always; ever. In the North of England, it is sometimes employed as an expression of surprise or wonder.

(4) Yes. Pronounced *i*, as, indeed, it is spelt in most old books.

AYANCE. Against.

At pointe terrible *ayance* the miscreants on nyght,
An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old bookys reherse. *Percy's Reliques*, p. 73.

AYAYNE. Again.

Att Cressé he foughte *ayayne*,
The kynge of Beme there was slayne.
Rob. Glouc. p. 592.

AYDER. Either.

Whan *ayder* ost gan other assayle,
Ther began a strong batayle. *Octovian*, 1507.

Sche thowth lost, be the rode,
That dydde the boye ency gode,
Ayder met or dreynke. *Frere and the Boy*, st. iii.

AYE. (1) Against. See the Heralds' College MS. of Rob. Glouc. quoted in Hearne's ed. p. 407; and Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v.

(2) Fear; trouble. (*A.-S.*)

Thi men er biseged hard in Dunbar with grete *aye*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 275.

AYED. Aid.

The murren rot is on their lot,
Theyr helth is sore decayed;
No remedie, thy must needs die,
Onles God be theyr *ayed*,
Lambeth Early Books, p. 270.

AYEL. A forefather. (*A.-N.*)

And whan the renoune of his excellence,
By long processe, and of his great encrease,
Came by the report unto the audience
Of his *ayel*, the great Astinges. *Bochas*, b. ii. c. 22.

AYENBIER. Redeemer.

Knelyng and prienge after thy Lorde thy maker, thyn *ayenbier*, thy love and thy lovyer.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.

AYENBYTE. Remorse.

This boc is Dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an Englis of his ozene hand, thet hatte *Ayenbyte of* inwyt, and is of the bochouse of Saynt Austines of Canterberi. *MS. Arundel* 57, f. 2

AYENE. Again.

He camme *ayene* yet the next wek,
And toke awey both henne and chek.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 5

AYE-NOWE. Enough.

The emperoure gafe Clement welthis fole,
To lyfe in reches and in wele,
Aye-nowe for ever-more. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 106

AYENSAY. Denial.

Ther is none *ayensay* nor excusscioun,
Tyll the trouthe be rypped into the roote.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 45.

AYENST. Against.

Yes, for God, then sayd Robyn,
Or elles I were a fole;
Another day ye wyll me clothe,
I trowe, *ayenst* the yole. *Robin Hood*, i. 74.

AYENSTONDE. To withstand. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 53.

And whan ony such token was sey by day or be nyght, than anone alle manet men of the contrey made hem redy to *ayenstonde*, yf ony enemyes had come. *MS. Harl.* 1704.

AYENST-STONDYNGE. Withstanding.

He made a lawe that every ded knyȝt shulde be buried in his armour and armys, and iffe ony mane weere so hardy *for* to spoyle him of his armys after that he were y-buriede, he shulde lese his life, withoute ony *ayenst-stondynge*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 10.

AYENWARDE. Back. (*A.-S.*)

And as he came *ayenwarde* privily,
His neece awoke, and askith who goeth there?
Troilus and Creseide, iii. 751.

AYERE. (1) An heir.

And schо wille pray hir sone so fayre,
That we may samene gete an *ayere*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(2) Breed.

Many fawcouns and faire,
Hawkis of nobille *ayere*
On his perke gunne repayre.
Syr Degrevante, *Lincoln MS.*

(3) Air; breath; atmosphere.

Sothely wicked men corrumpith here neighboros, for here throte is liche to a beriel opynyng, that sleeth men thorogh evyl *ayere*, and swelwith hem inne. *MS. Tanner* 16, f. 29.

The tother world that es lawer,
Whare the sternes and the planetes ere,
Godd ordaynd anely for owre behofe,
Be this skylle, als I kane profe,
The *ayere* fro thethone, and the heete of sone,
Sostaynes the erthe heere thare we wone.
Hampole, *MS. Bowes*, p. 42.

(4) To go out on an expedition, or any business. (*A.-N.*)

There awes none alyenes to *ayere* appone nyghttys
With ayche a rebawdous rowtte, to ryot thy-selvene.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 58.

The fader seid to his sone dere,
To lawe thu shalt go *ayere*,
And coste me xx. marke.
MS. Harl. 2382, f. 119.

AYEWARD. Backward.

And lad me agen into the place of Paradice, fro the whiche he ravished me, and eft *ayeward* he led me to the lake ther he ravesshed me.
MS. Rawl. 1704.

AYFET. Covet. *Rob. Glouc.*

AYFULL. High; proud; awful. See the Heralds' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 377, where the text reads *heyvol*, q. v.

AYGHE. Awe; terror.

Sum for gret *ayghe* and dout,
To other kinges flowen about.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

AYGHT. Height. *Ritson.*

AYGRE. Sour. This is merely the old orthography of *eager*, but is still in use in Yorkshire. See *Aigre*.

And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *aygre* droppings into milke,
The thin and wholsome blood.
Hamlet, ed. 1623, p. 258.

AYGREEN. The houseleek. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 28; Prompt. Parv. p. 251.

AYGULET. An aglet.

Which all above besprinckled was throughout,
With golden *ayguiets* that glistred bright.
The Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26.

AYILD. To yield. In many cases, the *a* may probably be the exclamation A! See also Beves of Hamtoun, p. 10, where it is somewhat difficult to decide, the editor having throughout that work confused the pronoun *a* with the prefix to the verb.

Let now ben al your fight,
And *ayild* the to this knight. *Rembrun*, p. 476.

AYIR. Air. *Somerset.*

AYL. Always. *Skinner.*

AYLASTANDE. Everlasting.

That woman kynde schuld sustene the reprove of *aylastande* coupabilité amonge men, sche that made man fall into synne. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 203.

AYLASTANDLY. Everlastingly.

ȝe served never ioye *aylastandly*,
For ȝe fulfilled noȝt the warkes of mercy.
MS. Egerton 927.

AYLEDE. Possessed.

Hir *ayledc* no pryde. *Sir Perceval*, 160.

AYLIS. Sparks from hot iron. It is translated by *firrine*, in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

AYMANT. A diamond. (*A.-N.*)

To here husbande a precyouse thyng,
A bracelett and an *aymant* rynge. *MS. Rawl.* 258.

AY-MEE. A lamentation. See Florio, in v. *Ah*; Cotgrave, in v. *Aachée*.

Nor delude the object he affected, and to whose sole choice he stood affyed with feined *ay-mees*.
Two Lancashire Lovers, p. 116.

AYMERS. Embers. (*A.-S.*) See Forme of Cury, p. 40; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

Tak the croppe of the rede dok, and fald it in a lefe of the selvene, and roulle it in the *aymers*.
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 291.

Tak havremeale, and sawge, and laye hem in hote *aymerȝ*, and orly at morowe sethe hem in a potte with watur and wyne, and do therto oyniones and ȝolkes of eyrene, and thanne serve hit forthe.
MS. Culin. Middlehill, f. 13.

AYN. Eyes.

When theri seye it was sir Gil,
He fel doun on knes him bi,
And wepe with both his *ayn*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 336.

AYOH. Awry; aslant; on one side. *Salop.*

AYONT. Beyond. *North.*

A-YOU-A-HINNY. A Northern nurse's lullaby. See Bell's Northern Rhymes, p. 296; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

AY-QUERE. Everywhere.

Ay-quere naylet ful nwe for that note ryched.
Syr Gawayne, p. 24.

AYRE. (1) An heir. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 114; Audelay's Poems, pp. 4, 12; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 233; Ywaine and Gawin, 3093; MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.

Myn honoure sal noght passe fra this generacioun in alle other that er at come withouten *ayres*.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 16.

(2) Ready; yare.

Anone the squyer made him *ayre*,
And by hym-selfe forth can he fare.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 801.

(3) Ere; before.

Ilde he ne wylde he with welle and wo,
Scho hade hym upe with hyre to go;
Thus tellys he sythen with mekylle drede,
How agayne hys wylle with hyre he yede.
Scho lede hym to makelle felde,
So grette ane *ayre* he never beheldc.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 22.

(4) Air.

For the corrupcyowne of hys body,
Yf it solde lange abowne erthe ly,
Yt moght the *ayre* so corrumpped make,
That men tharof the dede solde take.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 37.

AYREABLE. Arable.

Theire haye, theire corne to repe, bynde, or mowe,
Sette oute theire falowes, pastures, and lande *ayreable*.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 19.

AYRELY. Early.

Of this the prophet wytnes beres
In a salme of the sawter thorgh this vers;
The prophet says thus als wrytene es,
Ayrely a man passes als the gres,
Ayrely are the begynnyng of the day
He florysches and passes away.
Hampole, North C. MS.

AYREN. Eggs. In the Forme of Cury, p. 77, the following receipt is given to make an *erbolate*, a kind of confection composed of herbs, "Take persel, myntes, saverey, and sauge, tansey, vervayn, clarry, rewe, ditayn, fenel, southrenwode; hewe hem and grinde hem smale; medle hem up with *ayrene;* do butter in a trap, and do the fars therto, and bake it and messe it forth."

Men to heom threowe drit and dongo,
With foule *ayren*, with rotheres lungo.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4719.

AYRY. (1) To make an aerie.

Expressing the loftinesse of the mountaines in that shoore, on which many hawkes were wont to *ayry*.
Drayton's Poems, p. 21.

(2) Joyful; in good spirits. *Skinner.*

AY-SCHELLE. An egg-shell.

The dragon lay in the strete,
Myghte he nought dure for hete;
He fondith to creope, as y ow telle,
Ageyn into the *ay-schelle*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 577.

AYSCHETTE. Asked.

Mercy mekelyche of hym he *ayschette*.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

AYSCHIS. Ashes. We have already had other forms of this word, and more may probably be met with. See the Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 85. The following is a curious early receipt for making white soap.

Tak twey bushelle of wood *ayschis*, and a buschel of lyme, and thre buschells of comun *ayschis*, so that ther be no *ayschis* of ook therynne, and brenne thi comun *aysches* twyes, and make a lye in the same wyse as y reherside bifore, and put it in a vessel with a flat botme; and in ij. galones of that lye, put iiij. li of talowh, what talowh evere it be, and evere as it sethith, put therto more of lye into the tyme that o galone be put yn bi tymes, and loke it be wel y-sterid among, and tak up therof alwey to it be swich as thou wilt have, and contynue the fire wel, and thou schalt not faile. *MS. Sloane* 73, f. 214.

AYSE. (1) Ease. (*A.-N.*)

So that sche was the worse at *ayse*,
For sche hath thanne no servise.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

Thus may a traytour baret rayse,
And make manye men ful evele at *ayse*.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91.

Thanne was Engelond ath *ayse*;
Michel was suich a king to preyse,
That held so Englond in grith! *Havelok*, 59.

(2) To make at ease. (*A.-N.*)

I made it not for to be prayssed,
Bot at the lewed mene were *aysed*.
Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 68

AYSELLE. Vinegar. "*Aysell*, other alegar," is mentioned in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 56. See Prompt. Parv. p. 143; MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 294; Towneley Mysteries, p. 260.

A fulle bittire drynke that was wroghte,
Of *ayselle* and galle that the lykede noghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Aysel and galle raysed on a rede,
Within a spounge that gun hyde.
MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

AYSHWEED. A kind of herb mentioned by Minsheu, who appears to say it is the same as the gout-wort.

AYTHIR. Either.

Als clere golde hir brydille it schone,
One *aythir* syde hange bellys three.
True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 149.

Withowttyne gyftes yede thay noghte,
Aythire hadde townnes three.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

Ther mouthe men se to knithes bete,
Aythor on other dintes grete. *Havelok*, 2665.

AYTTENE. Eighteen.

The golden nombre of the same yere,
Ayttene accounted in oure kalendere.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 50.

AY-WHERE. Everywhere. See Sir Tristrem, pp. 236, 248, 284: Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 159; Peter Langtoft, p. 78. *Aywhore* is glossed by *evermore* in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43, which seems to be its meaning in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 115, and in our second example. In the following passage, the Cambridge MS. Ff. ii. 38, reads "every whare."

He sent abowte every *ay-where*,
That alle his mene solde make thame yare
Agaynes the erle to fyghte.
Erle of Tolous, MS. Lincoln, f. 115

And gadred pens unto store,
As okerers done *aywhore*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

A-ZET. Set; planted. *Dorset.*

AZOCK. The mercury of metal, an alchemical term. It is used by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. It may not be out of place to mention that Ben may have taken this and other technical words from MS. Sloane 313, an alchemical MS. which formerly belonged to him, and has his name on the first page. Ashmole spells the word *azot*, in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 77, 89, 375.

AZOON. Anon; presently. *Exmoor.*

AZOR. An alchemical preparation, a recipe for which occurs in MS. Sloane 1698, f. 7. In the same manuscript is given a curious list of similar terms, but most of them are too technical

to require a place in this work. Thus we have *azogribali* for vitriol, *azimac* for ink, &c.

AZURE-BYSE. Among some curious receipts in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 3, we are told that "ȝif thou wilt prove *azure-byse*, whether it be good or bade, take a pensel or a penne, and drawe smalle rewles upon blewe lettres with that ceruse, and ȝif thi ceruse be noȝt clere white bote dede fade, then is the blewe noȝt fyne."

AZZARD. A sneaking person; an insignificant fellow. *North.* We have also the adjective *azzardly*, poor, ill-thriven.

AZZLE-TOOTH. A grinder. *Craven.*

AZZY. A wayward child. *Yorkshire.*

AȝA. Against.

Aȝa the day of rykenyng. *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 226.

AȝE. (1) Against.

For he thoȝte al that tresour hāve,
Thei it were *aȝé* lawe.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(2) Again.

And that hy ne come nevere *aȝé*,
Bote by him brōȝte. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.
By Mahoun, saide the kyng *aȝee*,
Y nolde the lete lyves bee.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 48.

AȝEFULLEST. The most fearful.

Of ane emperour the *aȝefullest* that ever armys hauntid.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 1.

AȝEIN. Against.

Aȝein him alle, *aȝein*'alle hie,
A wondir wiȝte mon shal he bé.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17.

AȝENBOUȝTIST. Hast redeemed.

Thou heldist forth thin hond, and the eerthe devouride hem. Thou were leder in thi merci to thi puple, the whiche thou *aȝenbouȝtist*.
Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

AȝENCHARE.

But many one wyl never beware,
Tyl suin myschaunce make hem *aȝenchare*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

AȝENNIS. Against.

Mikil more if he pronounce without autorité or lif contrariously *aȝennis* the Lordis wille.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 8.

AȝEN-RISYNG. Resurrection.

For the sevende day, withoute lesyng,
Is tokne of *aȝenrisyng*.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, art. 2.

AȝENSEIDE. Denied.

Thou suffridest hem to deporte fro me, that is, fro my wille and myn entent; and thei hadde me as wlatyng, for I *aȝenéside* hem in her workis and her wordis. *MS. Tanner* 1, f. 347.

AȝENSSEYTH. Denieth.

He *aȝensseyth* alle that tresun,
And setteth thus hys resun.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43.

AȝENSTOD. Withstood.

Werfor Poule *aȝenstod* him in the face, and redarguid him, for he was reprovable.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 6.

AȝENSTONDYN. To withstand. It is translated by *sisto* and *obsto* in Prompt. Parv. p. 70

AȝENWORD. On the other hand.

He biddith not here to curse him that synnith not, nor to asoyle him that bidith in synne; but *aȝenword* to asoile him that levith his synne, and put him out of cumpany that lastith in his synne.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 70.

AȝER. (1) Yearly.

Heo wol rather bi-love here truage, that ȝe hem bereth *aȝer*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 100.

(2) Over.

Yif he of Goddes wordes aght here,
Therof thym thynk a hundreth ȝere;
Bot yf it be at any playng,
At the hale-hows or othir janglyng,
For to rache with ilk a fyle,
Ther hym thynk noȝth bot a qwylle;
In Gode serves swylk men or irke,
That qwen thai com unto the kyrk,
To mattyns or mese songyn,
Thai thynk it lastes *aȝer* langyn;
Than sal he jangyl or telle sum tale,
Or wyt qware thai sal haf best ale.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 63.

AȝEYENST. Against.

The volk of Gywes wyth bowes comen *aȝeyenst* the.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 225.

AȝEYN-SAYING. Denial.

Caym say his synne was knowed,
And that the erthe had hit showed;
He wist *aȝeyn-saying* was noon.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

AȝEYNUS. Against.

Errour he schal maynteine none
Aȝeynus the craft, but let hyt gone.
Constitutions of Masonry, p. 23.

AȝLEZ. Fearless.

How that doȝty dredles dornely ther stondez,
Armed ful *aȝles*; in hert hit hym lykez.
Syr Gawayne, p. 86.

AȝT. (1) Ought.

Thes sevene thinges at the lest
Felle on that like daye;
For that *aȝe* alle holy kirke
To honour hit for ay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 83.

(2) Eight.

For if thou be in deidly synne,
And therof schal be schrifene;
Aȝt thynges tho bus haf therto,
Or it be clene forgifene. *S. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48. f. 86.

AȝTE. (1) Possessed.

I dar notte telle ȝo, lord, for schame,
The godus now that he *aȝte*.
Robson's Met. Rom. p. 32.

(2) Noble; honourable. *Rob. Glouc.*

B. "To know a B from a battledoor," an old phrase, generally implying, according to Nares, a very slight degree of learning, or the being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. It is sometimes found in early printed works, as if it should be thus written, "to know A. B. from a battledoor," an instance of which occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 59.

You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to distinguish *a B. from a battle-doore*; onely looke that your eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, and you are made for ever. *Guls Horne-booke*, 1609, p. 3.

For in this age of crittickes are such store,
That of a B. will make a battledore.
Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. A. iii.

BA. (1) To kiss. See Chaucer, Cant. T., 6015. Also a substantive, as in Skelton, i. 22.

(2) Both. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A ball. *Percy.*

BAAD. (1) Continued. *Yorksh.*

(2) To bathe. *Craven.*

(3) A woman of bad character. *Cumb.*

BAAKE. To bake. *Palsgrave.*

BAAL. A ball.

> To this house I have devised how you maie so secretly conveigh me, that you maie there keepe me at your pleasure to your owne use, and to my greate contentation, where I maie at pleasure enjoye hym, more dearely beloved unto me then the *baales* of myne owne eyes. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

BAA-LAMB. A lambkin; a pet term for a lamb. *Var. dial.*

BAAL-HILLS. Hillocks on the moors, where fires are fancied to have once been in honour of Baal. *Craven.*

BAAN-CART. The body. *Craven.* The form *baan*, bone, occurs in several compounds in the Northern dialect.

BAANT. Am not; are not. *Var. dial.*

BAAR. To bear. *Maundevile.*

BAARD. A sort of sea-vessel, or transport ship. *Phillips.*

BA-ARGE. Generally used in Devonshire to signify a fat heavy person. See the Exmoor Scolding, p. 9.

BAAS. Base. In the Papers of the Shak. Soc. i. 50, "*baas* daunces" are mentioned. These were dances very slow in their movements. See also Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 2.

BAASTE. (1) To sew. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Bastardy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAATH. Both. *North.*

BAB. (1) To bob down. *North.*

(2) A baby; a child. *Var. dial.*

(3) To fish in a simple and inartificial manner, by throwing into the water a bait on a line, with a small piece of lead to sink it. Eels and crabs are sometimes caught in this way. We have all read of the giant who "sat upon a rock, and *bobbed* for whale." This is merely another form of the word.

BABBART. The "evele i-met, the *babbart*," are among the very curious names of the hare in the Reliq. Antiq., i. 133.

BABBLE. (1) Hounds are said to *babble*, "if too busie after they have found good scent." Gent. Rec. p. 78.

(2) To talk noisily. *Var. dial.*

(3) An idle tale. *Rowley.*

BABBLEMENT. Silly discourse. *North.*

BABBLING. A noisy discourse. "Babbling or much speaking." Becon's Early Works, p. 169.

BABBY. (1) A baby. *Var. dial.*

(2) A sheet or small book of prints for children. *North.*

BABBY-BOODIES. Same as *boodies*, q. v.

BABE. A child's maumet. *Gouldman.* See *Baby.* This may also be the meaning of the word in a difficult passage in Cymbeline, iii. 3, where Hanmer and the chief modern editors read *bribe.* Palsgrave has, "*Babe* that chyldren play with, *pouppee.*"

BABELARY. A foolish tale. *More.*

BABELAVANTE. A babbler.

> Sir Cayphas, hercken nowe to me;
> This *babelavante* or kinge wouide be.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 34.

BABELYN. To totter; to waver. *Prompt. Parv.*

BABERLUPPED. Thick-lipped. *Piers Ploughm.*

BABERY. Childish finery. *Webster.* Stowe has *babblerie* in the same sense. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 201.

BABEURY. An architectural ornament. Chaucer mentions a castle being ornamented with

> ——many subtill compassings;
> As *babeuries* and pinnacles,
> Imageries and tabernacles.
> *House of Fame*, iii. 99.

Urry reads *barbicans*, but see Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. The latter writer wishes to connect this word with *babewyns*, an ancient term for grotesque figures executed in silver work.

BABEWYNE. A baboon. *Maundevile.*

BABIES-HEADS. A kind of toy for children. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24.

BABIES-IN-THE-EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye on looking closely into it, was sportively called a little baby, and our old poets make it an employment of lovers to look for themrim each others eyes. See Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 49; Brand's Pop. Antiq., iii. 25; Nares, in v.

> When I look *babies in thine eyes*,
> Here Venus, there Adonis lies.
> *Randolph's Poems*, p. 124.
>
> She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
> Toyld with his locks, look'd *babies in his eyes.*
> *Heywood's Love's Mistress*, p 8.

BABION. A baboon. See Ben Jonson, ii. 240; Skelton's Works, i. 124; Drayton's Poems, p. 247.

BABLACK. A name given to two free-schools at Coventry and Warwick. See Cooke's Guide to Warwick Castle, 1841, p. 93. The term is derived from a piece of land at Coventry formerly so called, and on which the bablack school there is now situated. The boys are clothed in yellow and blue, and perhaps the bablack school at Warwick is so called because a similar uniform has been adopted. It also appears from Sharp's Cov. Myst., pp. 146, 179, 187, that there was formerly a monastic institution at Coventry of the same name, and most likely on the same spot.

BABLATIVE. Talkative.

> In communitie of life he was voryo jocund; neither to *bablative* withe flattery, nor to whust with morositie. *Philotimus*, 1583.

BABLATRICE. A basilisk?

> O you cockatrices, and you *bablatrices*,
> That in the woods dwell. *Locrine*, p. 26.

BABLE. A bauble. The glass or metal ornaments of dress are sometimes called *bables.* See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 153; Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 19; Florio, in v.

Búbole, Cóccole. Miege explains it, "to talk confusedly," but that would more properly be spelt *babel.* In Skelton we have *babyls,* baubles.

BABS. Children's pictures. *North.*

BABULLE. A bauble. An old proverb in MS. Douce 52, says, "A fole scholde never have a *babulle* in hande."

Lyke a fole and a fole to bee,
Thy *babulle* schalle be thy dygnyté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

BABY. According to Minsheu, a "puppet for children." The word constantly occurs as a child's plaything, a toy, and is still in use in the North for a picture, especially such as would amuse children. So in the French Schoole-Maister, 1631, f. 98, "Shall we buy a *babie* or two for our children for pastime?" See also the Book of Rates, p. 24; Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 108; Cleaveland's Poems, p. 64; Brit. Bibl., ii. 399; Du Bartas, p. 3; Florio, in v. *Bámbola, Bámbá, Cucca, Díndola, Pipála;* Cotgrave, in v. *Poupelte;* Baret's Alvearie, B. 7, 8. A Bartlemy Fair doll is often mentioned as a Bartholomew *baby.* Compare the Captain, i. 3,—

——"and now you cry for't,
As children do for *babies,* back again."
Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iii. 235.

Where the editor asks whether the author did not write *bables,* another word altogether,—

What gares these *bables* and *babies* all?
King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

For bells and *babyes,* such as children small
Are ever us'd to solace them withall.
Drayton's Poems, p. 243.

BABY-CLOUTS. A puppet made of rags. Cotgrave translates *muguet,* "a curiously dressed babie of clowts."

And drawing neare the bed to put her daughters armes, and higher part of her body too, within sheets, perceiving it not to be her daughter, but a *baby-clouts* only to delude her.
Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 113.

BABYSHED. Deceived with foolish and childish tales. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 78.

BACCARE. An exclamation signifying "go back," and supposed to be a corruption of *back there.* It occurs in Shakespeare, Lilly, Heywood, and other contemporary writers. From a passage in the Golden Aphroditis, 1577, "both trumpe and drumme sounded nothing for their larum but *Baccare, Baccare,*" it would seem to have been taken from some old tune.

BACCHAR. The herb ladies' glove. A full description of it is given in Holmes's Academy of Armory, p. 88.

BACCHES. Bitches.

The *bacches* that hym scholde knowe,
For sone mosten heó blowe pris.
App. to Walter Mapes, p. 345.

BACCHUS-FEAST. A rural festival; an ale. See Stub's Anatomie of Abuses, ed. 1595, p. 110; Dee's Diary, p. 34.

BACE. (1) The game of prisoners' base, more generally written *base,* q. v. Cotgrave has, "*Barres,* the martiall sport called Barriers also the play at *bace,* or prison-bars."

(2) A kind of fish, mentioned in Prompt. Parv., p. 20, supposed by Mr. Way to be the basse, or sea-perch. Cf. Baret's Alvearie, B. 198; Florio, in v. *Baicolo;* Palsgrave, Subst. f. 18.

(3) To beat. *Devon.*

(4) The pedestal of an image. An old architectural term. See Willis, p. 76.

BACE-CHAMBYR. A room on the lower floor. *Prompt. Parv.*

BACHELER. A knight. *Chaucer.*

BACHELERIE. Knighthood. Also explained by Tyrwhitt, the knights. It sometimes means a company of young bachelors, and occasionally, bachelorship. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T., 8146, 17074; Rob. Glouc. pp. 76, 183.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS. The campion flower. According to Grey, Notes on Shakespeare, i. 107, there was an ancient custom amongst country fellows of carrying the flowers of this plant in their pockets, to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts, and they judged of their good or bad success by their growing or not growing there. "To wear bachelor's buttons" seems to have been a phrase for being unmarried. In some parts of the country, the flower-heads of the common burdock, as well as the wild scabious, are also called by this name.

BACINE. A bason.

That on was rede so the fer,
The eighen so a *bacine* cler.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 57.

BACK. (1) A rere-mouse; a bat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 152; Tundale, p. 41; Prompt. Parv., p. 21.

(2) Kennett says, "along the Severn they think it a sure prognostick of fair weather, if the wind *back* to the sun, i. e. opposes the sun's course." MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) In some counties, when a person is angry they say his *back's up.* Kennett has, "*baxup,* angry, provoked. *Oxfordsh.*"

(4) In mining, the *back* of a lode is the part of it nearest the surface; and the *back* of a level is that part of the lode extending above it to within a short distance of the level above. *Watson.*

BACK-ALONG. Backward. *Somerset.*

BACK-AND-EDGE. Completely; entirely. See a play, quoted by Nares, in v. In Yorkshire obtains the opposite phrase, "I can make *back ner edge* of him;" I can make nothing of him.

BACKARDS-WAY. Backwards. *Yorksh.*

BACKAS. The back-house, or wash-house, or more generally bakehouse. *Var. dial.* Spelt *backhowse* in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 4, where it is probably used in the first sense.

BACKBAND. An iron chain passing in a groove of the cart-saddle to support the shafts. *North.*

BACKBAR. The bar in a chimney by which any vessel is suspended over the fire. *Var. dial.*

BACKBERAND. The bearing of any stolen goods, especially deer, on the back, or open indisputable theft. An old law term.

BACK-BOARD. A large board on which the dough is rolled out previously to making it into loaves. *North.*

BACK-BREAK. To break the back. *Florio.*

BACKBRON. A large log of wood put on at the back of a fire. *Dorset.*

BACKBY. Behind; a little way off. *North.*

BACK-CAST. The failure in an effort; a relapse into trouble. *North.*

BACK-CAUTER. Cotgrave has, "*Cautere dorsal*, the *backe-cauter*, somewhat like a knife, or having a back like a knife, and searing onely on the other side."

BACKEN. To retard. *Var. dial.*

BACK-END. Autumn. *Yorksh.* It is applied as well to the latter end of the month, week, &c.

BACKENING. Relapse; hindrance. *Yorksh.*

BACKER. Further back. *West.* We have also *backerly*, late, applied to crops; *backerts*, backwards; *backerter*, more backwards. Chaucer has *backirmore*, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 85.

BACK-FRIEND. (1) A secret enemy. See Comedy of Errors, iv. 2; Hall, Henry VII., f. 1; Florio, in v. *Inimico*, *Nemico*.

(2) A hangnail. *North.*

BACKING. Nailing the back on a chair suitable to the seat. *Holme.*

BACK-O'-BEYOND. Of an unknown distance. *North.*

BACK-OUT. A back-yard. *Kent.*

BACK-PIECE. This term explains itself. It is the piece of armour that covers the back. See Hall, Hen. IV., f. 12.

BACKRAG. A kind of wine, made at Bacharach in Germany, occasionally mentioned by our old dramatists. *Nares.* See also Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

BACKS. The principal rafters of a roof. A term in carpentry.

BACKSET. To make a *backset*, to make a stand to receive a chased deer, and to cast fresh hounds upon him at the latter end of the course. *Holme.*

BACKSEVORE. The hind part before. *Devon.*

BACKSIDE. The barton, or any premises at the back of a house. *Var. dial.*

> No innkeeper, alehouse keeper, victualler, or tippler, shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or *backside* to eat, drink, or play at cards.
> *Grindal's Remains*, p. 138.

BACKSTAFF. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; being so called because the back of the observer is turned towards the sun when he makes the observation. It was said to have been invented by captain John Davis about the year 1590, and it is described by him in his "Seaman's Secrets."

BACKSTAND. Resistance.

> Lytle avayleth outward warre, except there be a sure staye and a stedfast *backstande* at home, as wel for the savegarde and securité, as for the good governaunce of such as be left behinde.
> *Hall, Henry* VII. f. 3.

BACKSTER. A baker. *North.*

BACKSTERS. Wide flat pieces of board, which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over loose beach on the sea coast. *South.*

BACK-STOCK. A log of wood. *Hollyband.*

BACKSTONE. A peculiar kind of stone to bake bread, but more particularly oat-cakes upon. The larger, or *double* ones, as they are usually called, are about 28 to 30 inches by 16 to 20, and the smaller ones vary in size, 16 or 18 inches square. Meriton gives the Yorkshire proverb, "As nimble as a cat on a haite backstane."—Yorkshire Ale, ed. 1697, p. 84.

BACKSTRIKING. A mode of ploughing, in which the earth having been previously turned, is turned back again. *Suffolk.*

BACKSUNDED. Shady. *Dorset.*

BACK-SWANKED. Lean in the flank, a term applied to a horse. *Miege.*

BACKSWORD. The game of single-stick. *Wilts.* A backsword, properly speaking, is a sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARD. (1) The state of things past. *Shak.*

(2) A jakes. *Var. dial.*

BACKWATER. Water not wanted for turning the wheel of a water corn-mill, what is superabundant, and generally flows down a channel cut for the purpose. Also, a current of water from the inland, which clears off the deposit of sand and silt left by the action of the sea.

BACKWORD. An answer to put off an engagement. *North.*

BACK-WORM. A disease in hawks, the worm itself generally being in the thin skin about the reins. It is the same as the filander. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 51.

BACKWORT. A herb mentioned by Florio, in v. *Consólida maggiore.* It appears from Gerard to be the same as the *comfrey*.

BACON. A clown. *Shak.*

BACTILE. A candlestick. (*Lat.*)

BACUN. Baked.

BACYN. A light kind of helmet, mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 2557; *basyn*, Kyng Alisaunder, 2333. This is another form of the word *bassinet*, q. v.

BAD. (1) Sick; ill. *Var. dial.* Sometimes we hear *right bad*, or *right on bad*.

(2) A rural game, played with a *bad-stick*, formerly common in Yorkshire. It probably resembled the game of cat. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) Poor. *Var. dial.*

(4) Entreated; asked; prayed.

> To Jhesu Crist he *bad* a boone,
> Fayre knelyng on hys knee.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46

(5) Offered; invited. See Sir Eglamour, 929, 1080, Thornton Romances, pp. 159, 166.

(6) To take the husks off walnuts. *West.*

(7) Bold. *Cov. Myst.*

(8) A bad person or thing. See *badds* in Warner's Albions England, ed. 1592, p. 58.

BADAYLE. Battle.

> Of swerde of plate and eek of mayle,
> As thouze he schulde to *badayle*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 146.

BADDE. Ellis suggests either the usual meaning, or the perfect tense of the verb *abide*. In Reliq. Antiq., ii. 101, it means *delay*.

A staf in his hond he hadde,
And schon on his fet *badde*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 73.

BADDELICHE. Badly. *Rob. Glouc.*

BADDER. Comp. of bad. *North.* See Chaucer, Cant. T., 10538, and Nares, in v.

BADDING. Shelling walnuts. *West.*

BADE. (1) Delay. Cf. Sir Perceval, 41, 111, 484, 666, 1533, 1760, 2128, 2129; and the example under *Alsuithe*.

(2) Abode; remained. See Minot's Poems, p. 20; Sir Tristrem, p. 148; Perceval, 569, 612, 892.

(3) Prayed. *Rob. Glouc.* Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom., iii. 72; Chaucer, Cant. T., 7449.

(4) Commanded. *Chaucer.*

(5) A pledge; a surety. (*A.-S.*) This at least seems to be the meaning of the word in Perceval, 1029, 1305.

(6) To bathe. *Warw.*

(7) In Mr. Robson's Romances, p. 58, the word occurs in a peculiar sense; "alle of fellus that he *bade*," skins of animals that he *caused to remain*, i. e., killed.

BADELYNGE. Paddling, as of ducks. Skinner gives this word on the authority of Juliana Barnes. It means a flock or company of ducks.

BADGER. (1) A pedlar; a corn-factor. Sometimes, a person who purchases eggs, butter, &c. at the farm-houses, to sell again at market.

(2) To beat down in a bargain. *Var. dial.*

BADGER-THE-BEAR. A rough game, sometimes seen in the country. The boy who personates the bear performs his part upon his hands and knees, and is prevented from getting away by a string. It is the part of another boy, his keeper, to defend him from the attacks of the others.

BADGET. A badger. *East.* Badget is also a common name for a cart-horse.

BADLING. A worthless person. *North.*

BADLY. Sick; ill. *North.*

BADS. The husks of walnuts. *West.*

BAEL. Bale; sorrow.

BAELYS. Rods.

With bronnyng *baelys* thei hem dong,
And with hem droffe to peynis strong.
Tundale, p. 16.

BAESSYS. See *Base*.

BAFFERS. Barkers; yellers.

Houndes for the hauk beth fi3ters and grete *baffers*. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BAFFLE. (1) To treat with indignity; to use contemptuously. Properly speaking, to *baffle* or *baffle* a person was to reverse a picture of him in an ignominious manner; but the term is used more generally. See Middleton's Works, ii. 449; Ben Jonson, v. 127; Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 18. In the Muse's Looking-glass, i. 4, it signifies *to beat*, in which sense it also occurs in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 13.

(2) To cheat, or make a fool of; to manage capriciously or wantonly; to twist irregularly together. *East.* Corn, knocked about by the wind, is said in Suffolk to be *baffled*.

BAFFLING. Affront; insult. See Middleton's Works, iv. 44; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 142; Malone's Shakespeare, xvi. 16.

BAFFYN. To bark. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAFT. Abaft. *Chaucer.*

BAFTYS. Afterwards? *Cov. Myst.*

BAG. (1) The udder of a cow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut peas with an instrument resembling the common reaping-hook, but with a handle sufficiently long to admit both hands. *West.* In Oxfordshire the term is applied to cutting wheat stubble, which is generally done with an old scythe.

They cannot mowe it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe *bagge* pease with. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.*, p. 123.

(3) When a servant is dismissed, he is said to have *got the bag*. In some parts, to give a person the bag is to deceive him. A person's *bag and baggage* is everything he has got.

(4) The stomach. Hence eating is *bagging*, or filling the stomach, to put into a bag. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Emplir;* Harrison's Description of England, p. 233. An animal with young is said to be *bagged*. See Perceval, 717; Nares, in v. *Bag;* Florio, in v. *Impregnéuole;* Tusser's Husbandry, p. 104. Nares explains it, to breed, to become pregnant.

(5) To move; to shake; to jog. See the Rara Mathematica, p. 64.

BAGAMENT. Worthless stuff; nonsense. *Linc.*

BAGATINE. An Italian coin, worth about the third part of a farthing, alluded to in Ben Jonson, iii. 219.

BAGAVEL. A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy a duty upon all wares brought to that city for the purpose of sale, the produce of which was to be employed in paving the streets, repairing the walls, and the general maintenance of the town. *Jacobs.*

BAGE. A badge. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAGEARD. A badger. *More.*

BAGELLE. Rings; jewels. So explained in Hearne's Glossary to Peter Langtoft, p. 282.

BAG-FOX. A fox that has been unearthed, and kept a time for sport. *Blome.*

BAGGABONE. A vagabond. *Beds.*

BAGGAGED. Mad; bewitched. *Exmoor.*

BAGGAGELY. Worthless. *Tusser.*

BAGGE. (1) A badge. *Prompt. Parv.*

He beris of golde a semely sighte,
His *bagges* are sabylle ylkane.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 141.

(2) To swell with arrogance. *Chaucer.* Tyrwhitt says "rather, perhaps, to squint."

BAGGERMENT. Rubbish. *Linc.*

BAGGIE. The belly. *Northumb.*

BAGGIN. Food. *Cumb.*

BAGGING. The act of cutting up wheat stubble for the purpose of thatching or burning. *Oxon.* Also, becoming pregnant. See Florio, in v. *Impregnággine;* and *Bag.*

BAGGING-BILL. A curved iron instrument used for various agricultural purposes. It is also called a *bagging-hook*.

BAGGINGLY. Squintingly. This word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 292, explained by some *arrogantly*. Tyrwhitt's explanation, here adopted, best suits the context, and the corresponding passage in the original.

BAGGING-TIME. Baiting time. *North.* At Bury, co. Lanc., about the year 1780, a refreshment between dinner and supper was called *bagging*, while at Chorley, distant only about twenty miles, the term was not in use.

BAGHEL. Same as *bagelle*, q. v.

In toun herd I telle,
The *baghel* and the belle
Ben filched and fled.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

BAGINET. A bayonette. *Var. dial.*

BAGLE. An impudent woman; an opprobrious term for a woman of bad character. *Salop.* Perhaps this is merely a variation of *baggage*, though Mr. Hartshorne derives it from the French *béguede*.

BAG-OF-NAILS. The name of a sign, said to be corrupted from the *Bacchanals*. He squints like a bag of nails, i. e., his eyes are directed as many ways as the points of a bag of nails.

BAG-PUDDING. A rustic dish, said, in an old nursery rhyme, to have formed the repast of King Arthur; but mentioned, I believe, in no modern dictionary. It appears, from Taylor's Workes, i. 146, that Gloucestershire was formerly famous for them; but Welsh bag-puddings are mentioned in Hawkins' Eng. Dram. iii. 170. Howell, English Proverbs, p. 6, gives this, "Sweetheart and bagg-pudding." See also Heywood's Edward IV., p. 47; Florio, in v. *Offa, Polliglia*.

BAGWALETOUR. A carrier of baggage.

Howe shall the cuntrey thenne susteyne two soo greate traynes, as the kinges majestie and they must have; specially considering the nombre of *bagwaletours* that shall com with them out of Fraunce. *State Papers*, i. 536.

BAGY. A badge. *Berners.*

BAHN. Going. *Yorksh.*

BAHT. Both.

Than sent he many ay messenger
After Sarzyns *baht* far and ner.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

BAICH. A languet of land. *Ray.*

BAICS. Chidings; reproofs. *Tusser.* This word and the previous one are from Hunter's additions to Boucher.

BAIDE. Endured. *Northumb.*

BAIGNE. To drench; to soak.

BAIL. (1) A beacon; a signal; a bonfire. *North.* Also *bailes*, flames, blazes. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

(2) The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle; the bow of a scythe. *East.*

BAILE. (1) Battle. See Rob. Glouc. p. 37, where the Arundel MS. reads *bataille*.

(2) A wooden canopy, formed of bows. See the Rutland Papers, p. 6; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.

BAILEY. A name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

Four toures ay hit has and kernels fair,
Thre *baillies* al aboute, that may noȝt apair.
MS. Egerton 927.

BAILIWICK. Stewardship. *Dent.* Florio spells it *baily-weeke*, in v. *Castaldia.*

BAILLIE. Custody; government. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 4302; Kyng Alisaunder, 7532; Langtoft, pp. 61, 127, 280.

BAILS. Hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat. *Bourne.*

BAILY. A bailiff; a steward; also, a sheriff's officer.

As *baiye*, sergeaunt, or reve,
That failit hys lordys goodes to reseyve.
MS. Hatton 18.

And for to somoun alle them to this fest,
The *baily* of Roston thereto is the best.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

BAIN. Near; ready; easy. *North.* Ray explains it, "willing, forward," and Wilbraham "near, convenient." In the east of England it means, pliant, limber. "To be very *bain* about one," officious, ready to help. As an archaism, it signifies, obedient, ready, willing. See Chester Plays, i. 69; Robson's Romances, p. 46; Towneley Mysteries, pp. 28, 39.

A monthe day of trewse moste ye take,
And than to batayle be ye *bayne*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BAINE. (1) A bath. See Patterne of Painfull Adventures, pp. 188, 195; Rutland Papers, p. 8, bayn.

(2) To bathe.

No more I do my mirthis fayne,
But in gladnesse I swym and *baine*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

BAINER. Nearer. *North.*

BAINLY. Readily.

BAIRE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*

BAIRMAN. A poor insolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in court that he was not worth above five shillings and five pence. *Phillips.*

BAIRN. A child. *North.* The several compounds of this word are too obvious to require insertion.

BAIRNWORTS. The daisy. *Yorksh.*

BAISE. A bastard. In Sir C. Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9, is the entry, "Isabel, daughter to Philippe Wilkinson, bur. 30 May, 1633, *baise* with another man's wife," from the register of Hart.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments; salutations. *Spenser.*

BAISKE. Sour. (*Su. Goth.*)

BAIST. To beat. *North.*

He paid good Robin back and side,
And *baist* him up and down;
And with his pyke-staff laid on loud,
Till he fell in a swoon. *Robin Hood*, i. 102.

BAISTE. Abashed.

Bees noghte *baiste* of ȝone boyes, ne of thaire bryghte wedis;
We salle blenke theire boste for alle theire boldc profire. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

BAIT. (1) A luncheon; a meal taken by a labourer in the morning. *Var. dial.* In Torrent of Portugal, p. 66, it apparently means to refresh; to stop to feed.
(2) To lower a bargain. *Var. dial.*
(3) To flutter. A hawking term.
(4) Food; pasture. *North.*

BAITAND. Explained by Hearne, in great haste. See Peter Langtoft, p. 307.

BAITEL. To thrash. *North.*

BAITH. Both. *North.*

BAIT-POKE. A bag to carry provisions in. *North.*

BAJARDOUR. A carter; the bearer of any weight or burden. *Kersey.*

BAK. A bat. "The blode of a *bak*" is an ingredient in a medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282.

> Thane come thare flyande amangez thame *bakkes*, grettere thane wilde dowfes, and thaire tethe ware lyke mene tethe, and thay didd mene mekille diseo and hurte. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 29.*

BAKED. Incrusted. *Var. dial.*

BAKED-MEAT. Means generally, meat prepared by baking; but, in the common usage of our ancestors, it signified more usually a meat-pie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. *Nares.*

BAKEN. Baked.

BAKERLEGGED. A person whose legs bend outwards is said to be *bakerlegged*. Grose has *baker-knee'd*, "one whose knees knock together in walking, as if kneading dough." See Cotgrave, in v. *Billart*.

BAKER'S-DOZEN. Thirteen. Sometimes, fourteen. Florio has, "*Serqua*, a dozen, namely of egges, or, as we say, a *baker's dozen*, that is, thirteene to the dozen." See also the same dictionary, in v. *Aggiunta*.

BAKESTER. A female baker. *Derbysh.* In Pier's Ploughman, pp. 14, 47, we have *bakstere* in the same sense.

BAKHALFE. Hinder part. See Restoration of Edward IV., p. 14.

> There biganne many vanitees growe upon hym, as hit were upon his *bakhalfe*. *Caxton's Dicers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

BAKHOUSE. A bakehouse. *North.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKIN. The quantity of bread baked at one time. *Yorkshire.* This term also occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKING-DRAUGHT. Part of the hinder quarter of an ox. See Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 87.

BAKK. A check. *Stevenson.*

BAKKER. More backwards.

> With that anone I went me *bakker* more,
> Myselfe and I methought we were i-now.
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 99.*

BAKPANER. A kind of basket; probably a pannier carried on the back. *Caxton.*

BAKSTALE. Backwards. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAL. (1) A flame. See Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. This may be the meaning of the word in Wright's Political Songs, p. 318.
(2) A mine. *West.*

BALADE-ROYAL. A balade anciently meant any short composition in verse, or even in measured lines. A poem written in stanzas of eight lines was formerly said to be composed in *balade-royal*. A poem by Lydgate, in MS. Ashmole 59, f. 22, is called a *balade-royal*, and several other pieces in the same MS. are said to be written "*balade-wyse*." Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 40, mentions one Dormer who wrote in ballad-royal.

BALANCE. (1) Balances. *Shak.*
(2) Doubt; uncertainty. "To lay in balance," to wager. *Chaucer.*

BALANCERS. Makers of balances. See the curious enumeration of the different trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

BALASE. To balance. *Baret.* Cf. Harrison's Description of England, p. 235.

BALASTRE. A cross-bow. *Caxton.*

BALATE. To bleat; to bellow. *Salop.*

BALAYS. A kind of ruby. See Palsgrave, subst. f. 19. *Balayn*, in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982, is perhaps the plural of this word. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 347; Court of Love, 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Balay*; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120.

BALCHE. To belch. *Huloet.*

BALCHING. An unfledged bird. *West.*

BALCOON. A balcony. *Howell.*

BALD. Swift; sudden. *Verstegan.*

BALDACHIN. A canopy, usually supported by columns, and raised over altars, tombs, &c.; but more particularly used where the altars were insulated, as was customary in early churches. *Britton.*

BALDAR-HERBE. The amaranthus. *Huloet.*

BALDCOOT. The water-hen. *Drayton.* Spelt *balled-cote* in Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301.

BALDE. (1) Bold. *Minot.*
(2) To encourage. (*A.-S.*)

BALDELICHE. Boldly.

> This woman wente forth *baldeliche*,
> Hardy hy was y-nouz.
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.*

BALDELY. Boldly. *Minot.*

BALDEMOYNE. Gentian. See MS. Sloane 5, f. 5; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

> Loke how a seke man, for his hele,
> Taketh *baldemoyne* with canelle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.*

BALDER. (1) To use coarse language. *East.*
(2) Bolder. Relig. Antiq. ii. 20.

BALDERDASH. Explained "hodge-podge" in the glossary to Tim Bobbin. Any mixture of rubbish is called *balderdash*. See D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature, i. 234. In some districts the term is more restricted to absolute filth, whether applied to language or in its literal sense. Ben Jonson calls bad liquor by this name, and it is occasionally found as a verb, to mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDFACED. White-faced. *Yorksh.*

BALD-KITE. A buzzard. In Cotgrave it is the translation of *buzard* and *buze*.

BALDLY. Boldly. *Minot.*

BALDOCK. Some kind of tool, mentioned in the 51st section appended to Howell's Lexicon.

BALDORE. Bolder. Rob. Glouc. p. 509.

BALDRIB. Not the same as the spare-rib, as generally stated, which has fat and lean, and is cut off the neck. The baldrib is cut lower down, and is devoid of fat; hence the name, according to Minsheu.

BALDRICK. A belt, girdle, or sash, of various kinds; sometimes a sword-belt. There are several instances where it would seem to have been merely a collar or strap round the neck, though it was more generally passed round one side of the neck, and under the opposite arm. See Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz. p. 30; Fabian, p. 540; Prompt. Parv. p. 27; Hall, Henry VIII., ff. 3, 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii. 21; MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi. f. 68; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 126; Strutt, ii. 50; Patterne of Painfull Adventures, p. 206; Todd's Illustrations, p. 320. A kind of cake, made probably in the shape of a belt, was called a *baudrick*. See some old printed receipts in 4to. C. 39, Art. Seld. in Bibl. Bodl. and Wyl Bucke's Testament, p. 34.

BALDUCTUM. A term applied by Nash to some of the affected expressions of Gabriel Harvey. It seems to have been nearly synonymous with *balderdash*, and is found in a similar sense in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 29.

BALDWEIN. Gentian. *Gerard.*

BALE. (1) Sorrow; evil; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

Ryght thus I mene, I mak no lengere tale,
But so do thus, grettere growyth oure *bale*.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 118.

Therwhile, sire, that I tolde this tale,
Thi sone mighte tholie dethes *bale*.
Seyyn Sages, 702.

(2) Basil wood. *Skinner.*

(3) The scrotum? *Stevenson.*

(4) Ten reams of paper. *Kennett.*

(5) A pair of dice is frequently called a *bale*. This term is found in Skelton, Ben Jonson, and later writers.

(6) The belly. *Madden.*

(7) Destruction. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALEFUL. Evil; baneful. This word occurs in 2 Henry VI., iii. 2, and earlier in Syr Gawayne, p. 105.

BALEIS. A large rod. (*A.-N.*) Also the verb *baleisen*, to beat with a rod, which is still in use in some parts of Shropshire. *Piers Ploughman.*

BALENA. A whale. (*Lat.*)

The huge leviathan is but a shrimpe
Compar'd with our *balena* on the land.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

BALEW. Evil. (*A.-S.*)

BALEYNE. Whalebone? *Skinner.* It is possible this may be the same with *balayn* in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982.

BALEZ. Bowels. *Gaw.*

BALHEW. Plain; smooth. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALIAGE. The office of a bailiff. See Florio, in v. *Bagliuo, Baile.*

BALIST. An ancient engine, or kind of ordnance, for projecting stones.

BALISTAR. A man using a cross-bow.

BALK. (1) A ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field. The term is translated by *terræ porca* in an old vocabulary in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 39; but by *grumus*, a heap, in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 89. See also Reliq. Antiq. ii. 81; Cotgrave, in v. *Assillonnement, Cheintre;* Townley Myst. p. 99; Cov. Myst. p. 343; Piers Ploughman, p. 123; Nomenclator, p. 385; Florio, in v. *Delirâre;* Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 174. From this last example it appears that the explanation given by Withals is correct, and Baret has, "a *balke* or banke of earth raysed or standing up betweene twoo furrowes." To draw a balk is to draw a straight furrow across a field.

(2) A particular beam used in the construction of a cottage, especially a thatched one. The sidewalls and gables being erected, a pair of couples or strong supports is placed between each pair of gables, and the *balk* is the strong beam, running horizontally, that unites these below. This balk is often used in the poorer cottages to hang various articles on, a custom alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T., 3626; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 171. A similar beam in a stable or outhouse is also called a balk, as in Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 395; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and the term is occasionally applied generally to any beam or rafter. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 30, 196; Tusser, p. 204; Skelton, i. 114; Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24. Huloet has, "balke ende whych appeareth under the eaues of a house, *procer.*"

Bynde hit furste with *balke* and bonde,
And wynde hit siththen with good wonde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 11.

(3) To heap up in a ridge or hillock, in 1 Henry IV., i. 1. It seems to have the usual meaning of *omit* in Tam. Shrew, i. 1; Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 39. "*Balk* the way," get out of the way. Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80.

(4) A simple piece of machinery used in the dairy districts of the county of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put while she is milked.

(5) Straight young trees after they are felled are in Norfolk called *balks*.

(6) "To be thrown ourt' *balk*," is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "To hing ourt' *balk*," is marriage deferred after publication.

BALKE. (1) To leave a balk in ploughing.

But so wel halte no man the plogh,
That he no *balkath* otherwile.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 97.

(2) To belch. (*A.-S.*)

Perceavyng by the grefe of their communications the dukes pryde nowe and then to *balke* oute a lytle brayde of envye towarde the glorye of the kynge.

Hardyng, Supp. f. 84.

(3) To be angry. *Reynard the Foxe.*

BALKER. A great beam. *East.*

BALKERS. Persons who stand on high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishermen which way the shoals pass. *Blount.*

BALKING. A ridge of earth. *Latimer.*

BALK-PLOUGHING. A particular mode of ploughing, in which ridges are left at intervals. *East.*

BALKS. The hay-loft. *Chesh.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says the hen-roost was so called.

BALK-STAFF. A quarter-staff. *North.*

Balk-staves and cudgels, pikes and truncheons,
Brown bread and cheese, that swam by luncheons.

Cotton's Poetical Works, 1734, p. 12.

BALL. (1) Bald. *Somerset.*

(2) The pupil of the eye. "*Ball*, or apple of the eye." Huloet, 1552.

Son after, wen he was halle,
Then began to slak hyr *balle.*

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

(3) The palm of the hand. *Yorksh.* Also the round part at the bottom of a horse's foot. See Florio, in v. *Câllo.*

(4) A name given to various animals. It is mentioned as the name of a horse in Chaucer and Tusser, of a sheep in the Promptorium, and of a dog in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII., p. 43. It is the common name of a field in Devonshire.

(5) The body of a tree. *Lanc.*

BALLACE. To stuff; to fill. *Ballast*, filled, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2. Cf. Hall's Satires, iv. 5; Ford's Tracts, p. 9. Huloet has *balassen*, translated by *saburro.*

BALLAD. To sing ballads. *Shak.*

BALLADIN. A kind of dance, mentioned by Minsheu and Skinner.

BALLANDES. Ballances? Ballandes are mentioned in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, quoted in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BALLANS. Ballances.

BALLANT. A ballad. *North.*

BALLARD. A castrated ram. *Devon.* The word occurs in an obscure sense in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56.

BALLART. One of the names of the hare in the curious poem printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BALLAST. A ruby. See *Balays.*

BALLASTER. A small pillar usually made circular, and swelling towards the bottom, commonly used in a balustrade. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BALLATRON. A rascal; a thief. *Minsheu.*

BALLE. (1) The "balle in the hode," a curious phrase for the head, occurring in Urry's Chaucer, p. 625; Kyng Alisaunder, 6481; Towneley Myst. p. 17; Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.

(2) Palsgrave has, "I balle as a curre dogge dothe, *je hurle.*"

BALLED. (1) Bald. "Balled reson," a bald reson, a bare argument. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 436; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T., 198, 2520; Depos. Rich. II. p. 29; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 179.

(2) Whitefaced. *North.*

BALLEDNESSE. Baldness. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56; Rob. Glouc. p. 482.

BALLERAG. To banter; to rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse; to scold. *Var. dial.*

BALLESSE. Ballast. *Huloet.*

BALLIARDS. The game of billiards. Spenser has it, and it is also found in Florio, in v. *Cúgole.*

BALLINGER. A small sailing vessel. The word occurs with various orthographies in Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 79; Hall, Henry V. f. 26; Egerton Papers, p. 12; State Papers, ii. 76; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 111; Manners and Household Expences, pp. 222, 470. Among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House is one, I. 187, containing an account of the charges for repairing and rigging of the "*ballyngar* named the Sunday," A. D. 1532. See also Ducange, in v. *Balingaria.*

And toke londe nygh to a gret tourment that was called Coulelgne, and went to londe in a *balangere*, he and xxl. men with hym. *MS. Digby* 185.

BALL-MONEY. Money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball. *Brockett.* The custom is mentioned by Coles and Miege.

BALLOCK-GRASS. The herb dogs'-stones. *Gerarde.*

BALLOCKS. Testiculi. (*A.-S.*) There is a receipt "for swellinge of *ballokis*" in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 A. iii. f. 149. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Receipts for a mess called *balok brothe* are given in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 68, Forme of Cury, p. 53. It appears from Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540, that *ballocke-stones* was once a term of endearment. Sometimes spelt *balloxs*, as in an early receipt in Bright MS. f. 14.

BALLOK-KNYF. A knife hung from the girdle. *Piers Ploughman.*

BALLOON. A large inflated ball of strong leather, formerly used in a game called *balloon*, the ball being struck by the arm, which was defended by a bracer of wood. The antiquity of aerostation has been absurdly deduced from the mention of this game in Du Bartas. It is spelt *balloo* in Ben Jonson, iii. 216. Cf. Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 105; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. xvii.; Middleton's Works, iv. 342; Strutt's Sports, p. 96; Florio, in v. *Bal-*

toniére, Cálcio, Giocáre, Gonfiatóio; Cotgrave, in v. *Balon, Brassal;* Ordinances and Regulations, p. 328.

BALLOW. (1) Bony; thin. *Drayton.*

(2) To select or bespeak. It is used by boys at play, when they select a goal or a companion of their game. *North.*

(3) A pole; a stick; a cudgel. *North.* It is found in King Lear, iv. 6, ed. 1623, p. 304.

BALL'S-BULL. A person who has no ear for music is sometimes compared to Ball's bull, who had so little that he kicked the fiddler over the bridge. *East.*

BALL-STELL. A geometrical quadrant. See the Nomenclator, p. 303. In MS. Addit. 5008, a story is told of a boy who had been for some time very attentively watching his father take the altitude of a star with his *balla-stella*, when suddenly he observed the star shoot, and testified his delight by exclaiming, "Ye have hyt hir, father; she is fawln, she is fawln!"

BALL-STONE. A measure of iron-stone which lies near the surface; a kind of limestone found near Wenlock. *Salop.*

BALL-THISTLE. A species of thistle, mentioned by Gerard, p. 990.

BALLU. Mischief; sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

BALLUP. The front or flap of smallclothes. *Northumb.* The term is found in Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 154, left unexplained by the editor.

BALLY. (1) A litter of pigs. *North.*

(2) To grow distended. *Salop.*

(3) Comfortable. *West.*

BALLYS. Bellows. *Salop.* The form *balywe* occurs in Tundale, p. 34.

BALLYVE. A bailiff.

BALMER. Apparently some kind of coloured cloth. "Barrones in *balmer* and byse." Chester Plays, i. 172. The Bodl. MS. reads *bannier.*

BALNEAL. Refreshing. *Howell.*

BALNY. A bath. This seems to be the meaning of the word in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 143.

BALO. A beam in buildings; any piece of squared timber. *East.*

BALON. In justs of peace, the swords were pointless and rendered blunt, being often of *balon*, as it was termed, which seems to have been of whalebone, covered with leather, and silvered over. *Meyrick.*

BALOTADE. An attempt made by a horse to kick. *Dict. Husb.*

BALOURGLY. A kind of broth. The method of making it is described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 49.

BALOU3T. About. (*A.-S.*)

BALOW. (1) A nursery term, forming part of the burthen of a lullaby. *North.*

(2) A spirit; properly, an evil spirit. (*A.-S.*)

> With many aungels and arkaungels,
> And other *balowe*, als the buke telles.
> *MS. Bibl. Coll. Sion.* xviii. 6.

BALOW-BROTH. An ancient dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 45. It may be the same as ballock-broth previously mentioned, in v. *Ballocks.*

BALOYNGE.

> Eyther arm an cine long,
> *Baloynge* mengeth al by-mong,
> Asc baum ys hire bleo.
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 35.

BALSAM-APPLE. A herb mentioned by Florio in v. *Cardnza.*

BALSAMUM. Balsam. *Shak.* Florio has *balsamint*, in v. *Eupatória.*

BALSOMATE. Embalmed.

> He made his ymage of laton full clene,
> In whiche he put his body *balsomate.*
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 93.

BALSTAFF. Same as *balk-staff*, q. v. Chaucer has this form of the word, which is also given by Ray. It means a large pole or staff.

BALTER. To cohere together. *Warw.* See *Blood-boltered.* The word occurs in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 61, in the sense of to caper, to dance about.

BALTHAZAR. One of the kings of Coleyn, the three magi who came from the East to worship the new-born Saviour. Mr. Wright has printed the early English legend of these kings in his edition of the Chester Plays. Howell, p. 5, has the proverb, "Brave man at arms, but weak to Balthasar."

BALUSTER. A bannister.

BALWE. (1) Mischief; sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Plain; smooth. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALY. (1) Evil; sorrow.

> Bot thei schryve them of ther glotony,
> In hell schall be ther *baly*. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 86.

(2) A belly. *Baly*d, bellied, occurs in the Huntyng of the Hare, 187.

(3) A bailiff. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 174; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

(4) Dominion; government. (*A.-N.*)

> If thou be pareld most of price,
> And ridis here in thi *balye*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

BALYSCHEPE. The office of a bailiff. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALZAN. A horse with white feet. *Howell.*

BALȝE. Ample; swelling. *Gaw.*

BAM. A false tale, or jeer. *Yorksh.* Also a verb, to make fun of a person.

BAMBLE. To walk unsteadily. *East.*

BAMBOOZLE. To threaten; to deceive; to make fun of a person. A very piquant use is made of this word in Cibber's comedy of "She Would and She Would Not."

BAMBY. By and by. *Devon.*

BAMCHICHES. A kind of chiches, mentioned by Florio, in v. *Arietini.*

BAME. To anoint with balm.

> And bade me *bame* me welle aboute,
> Whenne hit wolde other water or wese.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

BAMMEL. To beat; to pommel. *Salop.*

BAN. (1) A curse. *Shak.*

(2) To curse.

> And summe *banne* the, and some blesse.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

(3) A kind of dumpling. *Lanc.*

(4) To shut out; to stop. *Somerset.*

(5) Command, precept, summons, edict, proclamation, ordinance. So explained by Hearne. See an instance of it in Rob. Glouc. p. 188.

BANBURY. Howell gives two proverbs concerning this town—1. Like Banbury tinkers, who in stopping one hole make two; 2. As wise as the mayor of Banbury, who would prove that Henry III. was before Henry II. According to Grose, a nonsensical tale is called a "Banbury story of a cock and bull;" so from these evidences it would not appear that the Banburians were remarkable for sagacity. Banbury, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, was celebrated for its number of puritans, and Ben Jonson calls a puritan a *Banbury man.* It is now principally known for its *cakes.* Bardolf, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, compares Slender to Banbury cheese, which seems to have been remarkably thin, for the older Tom Heywood observes that he "never saw Banbury cheese thick enough." There is a receipt for making this cheese in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 3.

BANCKEROWTE. Bankrupt. *Huloet.*

BANCO. A bank of money. An Italian word introduced in Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

BAND. (1) A bond; a covenant; an engagement. See Percy's Reliques, p. 13; State Papers, i. 11.

> Here i-gyf I ȝow be *band*
> An c. pownd worth of land. *Sir Degrevant*, 869.

(2) A hyphen. The word is used in this sense in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 68.

(3) A string of any kind. *North.*

> Have thys rope yn thyn hande,
> And holde the faste by the *bande.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 130.

(4) Imprisonment.

> His moder dame Alienore, and the barons of this land,
> For him travailed sore, and brouht him out of *band.*
> *Langtoft's Chronicle*, p. 201.

(5) A space of ground, containing twenty yards square. *North.*

(6) As an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. See the description of a gentleman in Thynne's Debate, p. 19; Nares and Minsheu, in v.

(7) The neck feathers of a cock. *Holme.*

BANDE. Bound. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 15; Ywaine and Gawin, 1776.

> A mawnger ther he fande,
> Corue therin lyggande,
> Therto his mere he *bande*
> With the withy. *Sir Perceval*, 443.

BANDED-MAIL. A kind of armour, which consisted of alternate rows of leather or cotton, and single chain-mail.

BANDEL. Florio translates *bandelle*, "side corners in a house; also any *bandels.*" See also the same lexicographer, in v. *Bendelliire, Falda.*

BANDELET. Florio has "*Ciárpa*, any kind of scarfe or *bandelet.*" See also Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 124.

BANDERS. Associators; conspirators; men bound to each other by the mutual ties of a party. *Boucher.*

BANDISH. A bandage. *North.*

BAND-KIT. A kind of great can with a cover. *North.*

BANDO. A proclamation. *Shirley.*

BANDOG. According to Nares, a dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. Bewick describes it as a species of mastiff, produced by a mixture with the bull-dog. See Withals' Dictionarie, p. 77; Ford's Works, ii. 526; Robin Hood, ii. 64.

BANDOLEERS. Little wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing the charge of powder for a musket, and fastened to a broad band of leather, which the person who was to use them put round his neck. The band itself is also frequently termed a bandoleer. See Middleton's Works, v. 517; Unton Inventories, p. 3; Songs of the London Prentices, p. 68.

BANDON. Dominion; subjection; disposal. (*A.-N.*) See Gij of Warwike, p. 136; Robson's Met. Rom., p. 11; Ritson's Songs, i. 56; Langtoft, p. 141; Rom. of the Rose, 1163; Kyng Alisaunder, 3180, 5505, 7720; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 695.

> Merci, queth, ich me yelde
> Recreaunt to the in this felde,
> So harde the smitest upon me krown,
> Ich do me alle in the *bandoun.*
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 42.
>
> As thou art knyght of renowne,
> I do me *all* yn thy *bandowne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.
>
> But he me put out of his *bandome*,
> And yef to me no maner audience.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashm.* 39, f. 20.

BANDORE. A musical instrument, somewhat similar to a guitar. According to Boucher, bass-viols are often called bandores in Gloucestershire; and Grose applies the term to "a widow's mourning peak," where I suspect an error for Fr. *bandeau.* The bandore is said to have been invented by one John Rose, in the reign of Elizabeth; but it is more probable that he merely introduced a variation of the Italian *pandura*, an instrument very similar both in form and name.

BANDORF. A penon banner. *Holme.*

BANDROLL. A little streamer, banner, or pennon, usually fixed near the point of a lance. (*Fr.*) See Drayton's Poems, p. 11; Percy's Reliques, p. 271; Florio, in v. *Banderella.*

BANDS. The hinges of a door. *North.*

BANDSTERS. Those who, in reaping, during harvest, bind the sheaves. *North.*

BANDSTRINGS. Translated by Miege, *glands de rabat.* Cf. Strutt, ii. 99, 222. They were prohibited to be imported by 14 Car. II. See Book of Rates, p. 179. According to Jamieson, they were strings going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

BANDSTROT. A charm.

BANDY. (1) A game played with sticks called *bandies*, bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball, which each party endeavours to drive to opposite fixed points. Northbrooke, in 1577, mentions it as a favourite game in Devonshire. It is sometimes called bandyball, and an early drawing of the game is copied in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 102.

(2) A hare. *East.*

(3) To toss a ball, a term at tennis. See Drayton's Poems, p. 10; Malone's Shakespeare, x. 52; Hawkins' Eng. Dram. iii. 171.

(4) To join in a faction. *Minsheu.*

(5) Flexible; without substance. A term applied to bad cloth in the Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 10. *Skinner.*

BANDY-HEWIT. A little bandy-legged dog; a turnspit. Otherwise explained, "a name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master." *Lanc.*

BANDY-HOSHOE. A game at ball, common in Norfolk, and played in a similar manner to *bandy*, q. v.

BANDYLAN. A bad woman. *North.*

BANDYN. Bound. (*A.-S.*)

BANDY-WICKET. The game of cricket, played with a bandy instead of a bat. *East.*

BANE. (1) A bone. *North.*

> Agayne he wode that water onane,
> Norehand for-nomene on ilke a *bane*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

(2) To afflict with a bad disease. *West.* This term is not applied exclusively to animals.

(3) A murderer. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Kind; courteous; friendly. *North.* This is Kennett's explanation of the word in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(5) Destruction. *Chaucer.*

(6) Near; convenient. *North.*

BANEBERRY. The herb Christopher. *Skinner.*

BANED. Age-stricken. *Park.*

BANEHOUND. To make believe; to intend; to purpose; to suspect. *Somerset.*

BANERER. The bearer of a banner. *Clifton.*

BANES. The banns of matrimony. *Somerset.* See Webster's Works, i. 47, and the authorities there quoted. The proclamations of the old mysteries were called banes, as in the Chester Plays, i. 1. *Ban* is a French word, and signifies a proclamation by sound of trumpet.

BANEWORT. The nightshade. *Skinner.*

BANG. (1) To go with rapidity. *Cumb.*

(2) To strike; to shut with violence. *Var. dial.* Hence, to surpass, to beat.

(3) A blow. *Var. dial.*

(4) A stick; a club. *North.*

(5) A hard cheese made of milk several times skimmed. *Suffolk.*

(6) "In a bang," in a hurry. *North.*

BANG-A-BONK. To lie lazily on a bank. *Staffordsh.*

BANG-BEGGAR. A beadle. *Derbysh.* Also a term of reproach, a vagabond.

BANGE. Light fine rain. *Essex.*

BANGER. (1) A large person. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hard blow. *Salop.*

(3) A great falsehood. *Warw.*

BANGING. Great; large. *Var. dial.*

BANGLE. (1) To spend one's money foolishly. *Lanc.*

(2) A large rough stick. *Ash.*

BANGLED. Corn or young shoots are said to be bangled when beaten about by the rain or wind. A *bangled* hat means one bent down or slouched. *East.*

BANGLE-EARED. Having loose and hanging ears, *aures flaccidæ et pendulæ*, as Upton defines it in his MS. additions to Junius in the Bodleian Library. Miege translates it, "qui a les orcilles pendantes."

BANGSTRAW. A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer. *Grose.*

BANG-UP. A substitute for yeast. *Staffordsh.*

BANIS. Destruction. *Ritson.*

BANJY. Dull; gloomy. *Essex.*

BANK. (1) To beat. *Exmoor.*

(2) A term at the game of bowls, mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. *Bricoler;* and also at truck, as in Holme's Academy, iii. 263.

(3) To coast along a bank. This seems to be the sense of the word in King John, v. 2. See also Florio, in v. *Corriuáre.*

(4) A piece of unslit fir-wood, from four to ten inches square, and of any length. *Bailey.*

BANKAFALET. An old game at cards mentioned in a little work called "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. 1701. The whole pack is parcelled out into as many parts as there are players.

BANKAGE. Is mentioned by Harrison among the *prædia* of Otto, in his Description of England, p. 158.

BANKER. (1) A cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form, bench, or seat. In an inventory "off clothys" in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58, mention is made of "iij. bankkers." Any kind of small coverlet was afterwards called a banker, as in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398; Book of Rates, p. 25.

(2) An excavator, employed *inter alia* in making embankments. *Linc.*

BANKETT. A banquet. See Halle's Expostulation, p. 14; Arch. xxii. 232.

BANK-HOOK. A large fish-hook, which derives its name from being laid baited in brooks or running water, and attached by a line to the bank. *Salop.*

BANKROUT. A bankrupt. Still in use in the North. Often spelt *bankerout*, as in Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 246, or *bankers-out*, Du Bartas, p. 365. It is also a verb, to become bankrupt; and Nares gives an example of it in the sense of *bankruptcy*. Sir James Harrington mentions a game at cards called *bankerout*. See Arch. viii. 149.

BANKS. The seats on which the rowers of a boat sit; also, the sides of a vessel. *Marston.*

BANKS'-HORSE. A learned horse, kept by a person named Banks in the time of Elizabeth, and constantly alluded to by writers of the time under his name of *Morocco*. One of his exploits is said to have been the ascent of St. Paul's steeple. The author of the Life and Death of Mrs. Mary Frith, 1662, p. 75, says, "I shall never forget my fellow humourist Banks the vintner in Cheapside, who taught his horse to dance and shooed him with silver." In MS. Ashm. 826, f. 179, is a curious satirical piece entitled, "A bill of fare sent to Bankes the vintner in Cheape-side, in May 1637;" and an unnoticed anecdote respecting his horse occurs in Jests to make you Merie, 1607, p. 12.

BANKSIDE. Part of the borough of Southwark, famous in Shakespeare's time for its theatres, and as the residence of a certain class of ladies. See further particulars in Nares, p. 26.

BANKSMAN. One who superintends the business of the coal pit. *Derbysh.*

BANK-UP. To heap up. "It is banking up," spoken of a cloud gathering before a shower. *Devon.*

BANKY. A *banky* piece, a field with banks in it. *Herefordsh.*

BANLES. Without bones.

BANNE. To ban; to curse; to banish. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 18, 143, 167, 310. *Bannee* occurs apparently in a similar sense in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 11.

BANNER. A body of armed men, varying from twenty to eighty. See the State Papers, ii. 46.

BANNERELL. A little streamer or flag. See Florio, in v. *Bandaruóla*; Arch. xii. 350.

BANNERERE. A standard-bearer. *Weber.*

BANNERET. A knight made in the field with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner.

> Thane the *banerettes* of Bretayne broghte thame to tentes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* A. 1. 17, f. 78.

BANNERING. An annual custom of perambulating the bounds of a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the local jurisdiction and privileges. *Salop.*

BANNET-HAY. A rick-yard. *Wilts.*

BANNEY. St. Barnabas. *I. Wight.*

BANNICK. To beat; to thrash. *Sussex.*

BANNIKIN. A small drinking cup.

> But since it is resolved otherwise, I pray you bid the butler bring up his *bannikins*, and I'll make you all lords like myself.
>
> *Account of Grocers' Company*, p. 25.

BANNIN. That which is used for shutting or stopping. *Somerset.*

BANNIS. A stickleback. *Wilts.*

BANNISTERS. A term which is supposed to mean travellers in distress. It occurs in the ancient accounts of the parish of Chudleigh, co. Devon. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 288.

BANNOCK. A thick round cake of bread, not a loaf. At Worsley, co. Lanc., it is thus made—oatmeal and water two parts, treacle one part, baked about one fourth of an inch thick in cakes of a few inches in diameter. Ray explains it, "an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers." A kind of hard ship biscuit sometimes goes under this name.

BANNUT. A walnut. *West.* The growing tree is called a bannut tree, but the converted timber *walnut*. The term occurs as early as 1697 in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2.

BANNYD. Banished. (*A.-N.*)

> Mede and Falsehed assocyed are,
> Trowthe *bannyd* ys, the blynde may not se;
> Manye a mon they make fulle bare,
> A strange compleynt ther ys of every degré.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

BANQUET. (1) Generally means a *dessert* in the works of our early writers. According to Gifford the banquet was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined. This was called the banquetting room. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 437; Ford's Works, i. 231; Middleton's Works, iii. 252; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 510.

(2) Part of the branch of a horse's bit. See the Dict. Rust. in v.

BANQUETER. A banker. *Huloet.*

BANRENT. A banneret; a noble. *Gaw.*

BANRET. Same as banneret, q. v. According to Stanihurst, Des. of Ireland, p. 39, "he is properlie called a *banret*, whose father was no carpet knight, but dubbed in the field under the banner or ensigne." Cf. Sir Degrevant, 458.

BANSCHYN. To banish. *Prompt. Parv.*

BANSEL. To beat; to punish. *Staffordsh.*

BANSTICKLE. The stickleback. *Huloet.* The term is still in use in Wiltshire, pronounced *banticle*.

BANT. A string. *Lanc.*

BANTAMWORK. A very showy kind of painted or carved work. *Ash.*

BANWORT. A violet. *Dunelm.* According to Cooper, *bellis* is "the whyte daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North *banwoort*." See Bibl. Eliotæ, ed. 1559, in v. Our first explanation is given on Kennett's authority, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*A.-S.* Banwyrt.)

BANY. Bony; having large bones. *North.*

BANYAN-DAY. A sea term for those days on which no meat is allowed to the sailors.

BANYER. A standard-bearer. (*A.-N.*)

BANYNGE. A kind of bird. "A sparlynge or a banynge" is mentioned in MS. Arund. 249, f. 90. See also the Archæologia, xiii. 341. The sparling is described by Randal Holme, p. 293; but it is also the name of the smelt, which may be here intended.

BANZELL. A long lazy fellow. *North.*

BAON. The enclosed space between the external walls and the body of a fortress. See the State Papers, ii. 441.

BAP. A piece of baker's bread, varying from one penny to twopence in value, generally in the shape of an elongated rhombus, but sometimes circular. *North.*

BAPTEME. Baptism.

BAPTISM. A ceremony performed in merchant vessels which pass the line for the first time, both upon the ships and men. The custom is fully described in Bailey's Dictionary, fol. ed. in v.

BAPTYSTE. Baptism. *Ritson.*

BAR. (1) A baron. *Rob. Glouc.*

(2) To shut; to close. *North.*

(3) A joke. *North.*

(4) A horseway up a hill. *Derbysh.*

(5) To lay claim or make choice of; a term used by boys at play when they select a particular situation or place.

(6) A feather in a hawk's wing. *Berners.*

(7) Bare; naked. *North.*

(8) A boar. (*A.-S.*)

(9) Bore. (*A.-S.*) Also, to bear, as in Percy's Reliques, p. 4.

(10.) Throwing or pitching the bar was a common amusement with our ancestors, and is said to have been a favourite pastime with Henry VIII.

> Scarse from these mad folke had he gone so farre
> As a strong man will eâsly pitch a *barre.*
>
> *Drayton's Poems*, p. 241.

(11.) To bar a die was a phrase used amongst gamblers. See Mr. Collier's notes to the Ghost of Richard III., p. 75.

BARA-PICKLET. Bread made of fine flour, leavened, and made into small round cakes. *Dict. Rust.* Cf. Holme's Academy, iii. 86.

BARATHRUM. An abyss. (*Lat.*) Our poets frequently apply the word to an insatiate eater. See Shirley's Works, i. 390; Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 183.

BARATOUR. A quarrelsome person. Cf. Prompt. Parv., p. 23; Florio, in v. *Imburiassóne;* Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 215.

> One was Ewayne fytz Asoure,
> Another was Gawayne with honour,
> And Kay the bolde *baratour.*
>
> *Sir Percevel*, 263.

BARATOWS. Contentious. *Skelton.*

BARAYNE. Barren, applied to hinds not gravid. *Baraynes* used substantively. *Gaw.* Cf. Morte D'Arthur, ii. 355.

BARAȝE. Bore away.

> The ryng and the gloven of the sextoyn he nom
> And *baraȝe*; and this lordynges al that suthe tolde.
>
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

BARB. (1) To shave. See Measure for Measure, iv. 2, ed. 1685. Hence, to mow a field, as in Webster's Works, iv. 78. Ben Jonson, iv. 19, has *barbing* money, for clipping it; and according to Bailey, to *barb* a lobster is to cut it up.

(2) Florio has "*Barboncelli*, the *barbes* or little teates in the mouth of some horses."

(3) A Barbary horse. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 1.

BARBALOT. A puffin. *Holme.* It is also the name of a fish, the barbel.

BARBARYN. The barberry. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARBASON The supposed name of a fiend, mentioned in Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2; Henry V., ii. 1.

BARBE. A hood, or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face. According to Strutt, it was a piece of white plaited linen and belonged properly to mourning, being generally worn under the chin. The feathers under the beak of a hawk were called the *barbe feders*, so that there may possibly be some connexion between the terms; and in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 223, mention is made of an animal with "a *barbydde chynne.*" In Syr Gawayne the word is applied to the edge of an axe, and the points of arrows are called *barbez.*

BARBED. An epithet formerly applied to war-horses, when caparisoned with military trappings and armour. Perhaps the more correct form is *barded*, q. v.

BARBED-CATTE. A warlike engine, described in the following passage:

> For to make a werrely holde, that men calle a *barbed catte*, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two fadome of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shal be ordeyned all squarre wode for the same aboute foure hondred fadom, a thousand of borde, xxiiij. rolles, and a grete quantyté of smalle wode.
>
> *Caxton's Vegecius*, Sig. l. 6.

BARBEL. A small piece of armour which protects part of the bassinet.

> His *barbel* first adoun he deth,
> Withouten colour his neb he seth.
>
> *Gij of Warwike*, p. 160.

BARBENY. Same as *Rilts*, q. v.

BARBER. To shave or trim the beard. *Shak.* The term barber-monger in King Lear, is apparently applied to a person dressed out by a barber, a finical fop. The phrase *barber's forfeits* does not seem to be satisfactorily explained by the commentators, nor can we supply more certain information. It is supposed to have some reference to their double trade of barber and physician. In MS. Sloane 776, is a medical treatise, "compylyd by me Charlys Whytte, cittezen and *barboure-cirurgyon* of London;" and it is commonly stated that the spiral lines still seen on the barber's pole represent the fillets bound round the arm when a person is bled.

BARBICAN. A kind of watch-tower. The term is also applied to an advanced work before the gate of a castle or fortified town, or any outwork at a short distance from the main works; and it occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 1591, explained by Weber "a parapet or strong high wall, with turrets to defend the gate and drawbridge."

BARBLE. The Bible. *North.*

BARBLES. Small vesicular tingling pimples, such as are caused by the stinging of nettles, or of some minute insects. *East.* The term is also applied to knots in the mouth of a horse. See Topsell's History of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 363.

BARBONES. A receipt to make "tarte *barbones*" is given in Wyl Bucke's Test. p. 33.

BARBORANNE. The barberry. *Gaw.*

BARBORERY. A barber's shop. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARBS. (1) Military trappings. *Spenser.*

(2) The barbles. "Barbs under calves tongues" are mentioned in Markham's Countrey Farme, p. 63.

BARCARY. A sheep-cote; a sheep-walk. *Bailey.*

BARCE. A stickleback. *Yorksh.*

BARCELETT. A species of bow. *Gaw.*

BARD. (1) A trapping for a horse, generally the breast-plate.

(2) Tough. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) Barred; fastened. *Towneley Myst.*

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. Florio has it as the translation of *caramita.*

BAR'D-CATER-TRA. The name for a kind of false dice, so constructed that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

> He hath a stocke whereon his living stayes,
> And they are fullams, and *bardquarter-trayes.*
> *Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.

BARDE. Barred. See Friar Bacon's Prophecie, p. 13; Brit. Bibl. ii. 621.

BARDED. Equipped with military trappings or ornaments, applied to horses. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 45. *Bard* is used as a substantive by the same writer, Henry IV. f. 12, and it often has reference to horses' armour.

BARDELLO. The quilted saddle wherewith colts are backed. *Howell.*

BARDOLF. An ancient dish in cookery. The manner of making it is described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 84.

BARDOUS. Simple; foolish. (*Lat.*)

BARDS. Strips of bacon used in larding. *Ash.*

BARE. (1) Mere. In this sense it occurs in Coriolanus. In Syr Gawayne, *mere, unconditional,* and is also applied to the blasts of a horn, apparently meaning *short,* or *without rechate.* It is also used adverbially.

(2) To shave. *Shak.*

(3) Bareheaded. *Jonson.*

(4) A mixture of molten iron and sand, which lies at the bottom of a furnace. *Salop.*

(5) A piece of wood which a labourer is sometimes allowed to carry home. *Suffolk.*

(6) A boar. (*A.-S.*) See Sir Degrevant, 43.

(7) A bier. It is the translation of *libitina* in a vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

(8) Apparently a piece of cloth. "Two *bares* of raynes," Ordinances and Regulations, p. 125.

(9) A place without grass, made smooth for bowling. *Kersey.*

BAREAHOND. To assist. *North.*

BARE-BARLEY. A Staffordshire term thus described in MS. Lansd. 1033, "naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk, which therefore some call wheat-barley, and others French-barley, because not much differing from that bought in the shops under such name."

BARE-BUBS. A term used by boys to denote the unfledged young of birds. *Line.*

BAREHEVEDYS. Boars' heads.

> There come in at the fyrste course, befor the kyng selvone,
> *Barcheuedys* that ware bryghte burnyste with sylver.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 55.

BAREHIDES. A kind of covering for carts. See Arch. xxvi. 401; Florio, in v. *Spazza-coverta;* Ordinances and Regulations, p. 394; Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York, pp. 15, 16, 37.

BARELLE. A bundle.

> Thentendours of suche a purpose would rather have had their harneies on their backes, then to have bound them up in *barelles,* yet muche part of the common people were therewith ryght wel satisfyed.
> *Hall, Edward V.* f. 7.

BARELY. Unconditionally; certainly.

BAREN. (1) They bore, pl. *Chaucer.*

(2) To bark. *Coles.*

BARENHOND. To intimate. *Somerset.*

BARE-PUMP. A little piece of hollow wood or metal to pump beer or water out of a cask. *Kersey.*

BARES. Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

BARET. (1) Strife; contest. Cf. Maundevile's Travels, p. 272; Cocaygne, 27; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91.

> That *baret* rede I not 3e breue,
> That 3e for ever-aftir rewe.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 26.

(2) Grief; sorrow. Cf. Gesta Romanorum, p. 183; Tundale's Visions, p. 55.

> Mykille *barette* and bale to Bretan schalle bring.
> *Robson's Romances,* p. 11.

BAREYNTE. Barrenness. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARF. A hill. *Yorksh.*

BARFHAME. A horse's neck-collar. *Durham.*

BARFRAY. A tower. *Gaw.*

BARFUL. Full of impediments. *Shak.*

BARGAIN. An indefinite number or quantity of anything, not necessarily conveying the idea of purchase or sale. A load of a waggon is so called. *East.* In Lincolnshire we have the phrase, "It's a bargains," it's no consequence.

BARGAINE. Contention; strife. *Chaucer.*

BARGANDER. A brant-goose. *Baret.*

BARGANY. A bargain. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARGARET. A kind of song or ballad, perhaps accompanied with a dance. *Chaucer.* The word *barginet* seems used in a similar sense in Brit. Bibl. iii. 29.

BARGE. A fat heavy person; a term of contempt. *Exmoor.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *barge,* "a highway up a steep hill." This may be another form of *barf,* q. v.

BARGE-BOARD. The front or facing of a barge-course, to conceal the barge couples, laths, tiles, &c.

BARGE-COUPLE. One beam framed into another to strengthen the building.

BARGE-COURSE. A part of the tiling or thatching of a roof, projecting over the gable.

BARGE-DAY. Ascension-day. *Newcastle.*

BARGET. A barge. This term is used several times by Malory, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 351-2.

BARGH. (1) A horseway up a hill. *North.*
(2) A barrow hog. *Orius.*
BARGOOD. Yeast. *Var. dial.*
BARGUEST. A frightful goblin, armed with teeth and claws, a suppositious object of terror in the North of England. According to Ritson, Fairy Tales, p. 58, the barguest, besides its many other pranks, would sometimes in the dead of night, in passing through the different streets, set up the most horrid and continuous shrieks, in order to scare the poor girls who might happen to be out of bed. It was generally believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another at the time of the ghost's appearance, by the mere action of touching.
BARIAN. A rampart. (*A.-N.*)
BARIDE. Made bare.

> Hys hauberk brak with dentes *baride*,
> That men moht se hys naked hide.
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

BAR-IRE. A crow-bar. *Devon.*
BARK. (1) The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle. *East.*
(2) A cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. *North.* At first it was only a piece of *bark* nailed up against the wall.
(3) "Between the bark and the wood," a well-adjusted bargain; where neither party has the advantage. *Suffolk.*
(4) A cough. *Var. dial.*
(5) To bark a person's shins, is to knock the skin off the legs by kicking or bruising them. *Salop.*
BARKARY. A tan-house. *Jacobs.*
BARKED. Encrusted with dirt. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *barkened.*
BARKEN. The yard of a house; a farm-yard. *South.*
BARKER. (1) A tanner. *Ritson.*
(2) A fault-finder. *Hollyband.*
(3) A whetstone; a rubber. *Devonsh.*
(4) Ray, in the preface to his Collection of English Words, mentions the *barker*, "a marsh bird with a long bill, to which there was no Latine name added."
(5) "Barkers of redd worsted" are mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.
BARKFAT. A tanner's vat. *Chaucer.*
BARK-GALLING is when trees are galled by being bound to stakes. *Bailey.*
BARKHAM. A horse's collar. *North.*
BARKLED. Baked or encrusted with dirt, more particularly applied to the human skin. *North.* Grose has *barkit*, dirt hardened on hair.
BARKMAN. A boatman. *Kersey.*
BARKSEI-E. Same as *barsale*, q. v.
BARKWATER. Foul water in which hides have been tanned. *Prompt. Parv.*
BARK-WAX. Bark occasionally found in the body of a tree, arising from some accident when young. *East.*
BARLAY. Apparently a corruption of the French *par loi.* See gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v.
BARLEEG. An ancient dish in cookery, composed of almonds and rice. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 83.
BARLEP. A basket for keeping barley in. *Prompt. Parv.*
BARLET. So the first folio reads in Macbeth, i. 6, where modern editors have substituted *martlet.* See the edit. 1623, p. 134.
BARLEY. To bespeak; to claim. It is an exclamation frequently used by children in their games when they wish to obtain a short exemption from the laws of the amusement in which they are occupied. *North.*
BARLEY-BIG. A particular kind of barley, mostly cultivated in the fenny districts of Norfolk and the Isle of Ely.

> I have never known any malt made of rye, perhaps because yielding very little bran, it is found more fitt for bread-corn, nor of that grain which we call *barley-big*, yet I hear that of late it is ofte malted in other places. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 304.

BARLEY-BIRD. The nightingale, which comes in the season of sowing barley. *East.* The green-finch is sometimes so called, and the name is still more frequently applied to the siskin.
BARLEY-BOTTLES. Little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm-horses. This wasteful method of giving feeds of corn was formerly in vogue in Norfolk, but is now disused.
BARLEY-BREAK. An ancient rural game, thus described by Gifford. It was played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell.* It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places; in this "catching," however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended. There is a description of the game in a little tract, called "Barley-breake, or a Warning for Wantons," 4to. Lond. 1607. Some extracts from it will be found in the Brit. Bibl. i. 66. See also Florio, in v. *Pómè;* Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 236.
BARLEY-BREE. Ale. *North.*
BARLEY-BUN. A "barley bunne gentleman" is, according to Minsheu, "a gent. (although rich) yet lives with barley bread, and otherwise barely and hardly."
BARLEY-CORN. Ale or beer. *Var. dial.*
BARLEY-HAILES. The spears of barley. *South.*
BARLEY-MUNG. Barley meal, mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs. *East.*
BARLEY-PLUM. A kind of dark purple plum. *West.*

BARLEY-SEED-BIRD. The yellow water-wagtail. *Yorksh.*

BARLEY-SELE. The season of sowing barley. *East.* The term is found in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARLICHE. Barley.

> They were constreyned to resceive *barliche* for here ȝeres rewarde. *MS. Douce* 291, f. 16.

BARLICHOOD. The state of being ill-tempered after the use of intoxicating liquors. *North.* Skelton has *barlyhood*, i. 107, though not, I think, in the same sense. See *barly-hate* in Nugæ Poet. p. 9.

BARLING. A lamprey. *North.*

BARLINGS. Firepoles. In Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 769, mention is made of "sixteen acres and a rood of heath, with the *barlings*, valued at 19*s.* 1*d.*" Boucher erroneously considers it to be a dialectical pronunciation of *bare* or *barren lands*. The term again occurs in the Book of Rates, p. 25.

BARM. (1) The lap or bosom. (*A.-S.*)

> To her he profreth his service,
> And layth his heed upon hir *barme*.
> *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 139.

(2) Yeast. *West.* The term is found in Shakespeare, Lilly, Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers.

BARMASTER. A chief officer among the miners, who measures the oar obtained, receives the lot and cope, lays out and measures meers of ground to the miners, and appoints barmote courts. *Derbysh.*

BARME-CLOTH. An apron. *Chaucer.* The term *barm-fellys* occurs in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240, meaning the leathern aprons worn by blacksmiths; and *barmhatres*, garments for the bosom, in the same work, ii. 176.

BARMOTE. A bergmote. *Derbysh.*

BARMSKIN. A leather apron, generally one made of the skin of sheep. *North.* In Lincolnshire holds the elegant simile, "as dirty and greasy as a barmskin." The word occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.

BARN. (1) A child. (*A.-S.*) The word is common both as an archaism and provincialism. Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 157, says "the common sort doo call their male children *barnes* here in England, especiallie in the North countrie, where that word is yet accustomablie in use; and it is also growne into a proverbe in the South, when anie man susteineth a great hinderance, to saie, I am beggered and all my *barnes*."

(2) A man.

(3) To lay up in a barn. *East.* Shakespeare uses the word in this sense in the Rape of Lucrece, xx. 155.

(4) A garner. *Wickliffe.*

(5) Going. *Yorksh.*

BARNABAS. A kind of thistle, mentioned by Florio, in v. *Calcatrippa.*

BARNABEE. The lady-bird. *Suffolk.*

BARNABY-BRIGHT. The provincial name for St. Barnabas' day, June 11th, which has been celebrated in proverbs and nursery-rhymes under this name.

BARNACLES. It was formerly thought that this species of shell-fish, which is found on timber exposed to the action of the sea, became, when broken off, a kind of geese. These geese are called barnacles by many of our old writers. The term is also often applied to spectacles.

BARNAGE. The baronage. (*Fr.*) See Chron. Vilodun. p. 31; Gij of Warwicke, p. 205; Ywaine and Gawin, 1258.

> The king com with his *barnage*,
> And tounes brent in grete rage.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 90.

BARNDE. Burnt. *Rob. Glouc.*

BARN-DOOR-SAVAGE. A clodhopper. *Salop.*

BARNE. (1) A kind of flower, mentioned in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) A baron. See Const. Freemas. p. 14; Rob. Glouc. p. 139; Sir Degrevant, 1844; Thornton Rom. p. 260.

BARNED. Closed; shut up. *Oxon.*

BARNEHED. Childhood.

> Also mene chaungez thurghe dyverse ages; for *barnehed* rejoyse it in symplinesse, ȝouthehede in presumptuosnes, and grete elde in stabilnes.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 36.
>
> Thar sal ȝe find sumkyn dedis,
> That Jhesus did in hys *barn-hedis*.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 3.

BARNEKIN. The outermost ward of a castle, within which the barns, stables, cow-houses, &c. were placed. Hall spells it *barnkyn*, Henry VIII. f. 101; and the unusual form *barnekynch* occurs in Sir Degrevant, 375.

BARNE-LAYKAYNES. Children's playthings.

> In that also that thou sent us a hande-balle and other *barne-laykaynes*, thou prophicyed ryȝte, and bitakend bifore thyngez that we trowe thurghe Goddez helpe salle falle untille us. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

BARNGUN. An eruption on the skin. *Devon.*

BARNISH. (1) Childish. *North.*

(2) To increase in strength or vigour; to fatten; look ruddy and sleek. The word is in constant use in the Southern and Western counties, and is also an archaism. "Barnish you," an imprecation found in the Devonshire dialect.

BARN-MOUSE. A bat. "Bit by a barn-mouse," a common phrase for being tipsy.

BARN-SCOOP. A wooden shovel used in barns. *Var. dial.*

BARN-TEME. (1) A brood of children. See Towneley Myst. pp. 46, 212; Chester Plays, ii. 53.

> He and his eldest brother Seem,
> Blessedest of that *barne-teem*.
> *Cursor Mundi*, *MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 13.
>
> The firste thor of this foule *barne-tyme* highte Envye, the tother highte Pride, the thirde highte Gruchynge. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 275.

(2) A child.

> His dame nowe maye dreame
> For her owne *barne-teame*. *Chester Plays*, ii. 55.

BARNWORT. See *Banwort.*

BARN-YARD. A straw-yard. *East.*

BARN-YOU. An imprecation. *Devon.*

BARNYSKYN. A leather apron. *Pr. Parv.*

BARON. (1) Sometimes used for *barn*, a child, as in Cov. Myst. p. 182; Chester Plays, i. 192.
(2) The back part of a cow. *Var. dial.*
BARONADY. The dignity of a baron.
BARONAGE. An assembly of barons. The same with *barnage*, q. v.
BARONER. A baron.
BAROWE. An ancient vehicle, whence perhaps the modern term *barrow* is derived. It is translated by *cenovectorium* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 25.
BARR. (1) To choose; to debar. *Salop.*
(2) Part of a stag's horn, mentioned in the appendix to Howell, sect. 3.
(3) The gate of a city.
BARRA. A gelt pig. *Exmoor.*
BARRACAN. A sort of stuff. *Miege.*
BARRA-HORSE. A Barbary horse. See the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 204.
BARRATING. Quarrelling. See the 2d Part of Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4.
BARRE. (1) The ornament of a girdle. See Prompt. Parv. p. 24; Notes to Chaucer, p. 150. Florio mentions the *barres* of a helmet, in v. *Forchétte.*
(2) To move violently.

In myddis the streme when that thay ware,
The wawes with wynde byzane to *barre*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

BARRED. Striped. Shirley, ii. 380, speaks of a "barr'd gown," and the term occurs also in Syr Gawayne. Drayton has *barred* for *barbed*, applied to horses.
BARREINE. Barren. *Chaucer.*
BARREL. A bucket. Elyot mentions "the *barrel* of a well," in v. *Sucula.* Florio, in v. *Dóga*, mentions *barrel-boards*, boards of which barrels are made.
BARREL-FEVER. A violent sickness occasioned by intemperance. *North.*
BARREN. (1) A hind not gravid. In Sussex, a barren cow or ewe is so called.
(2) A company of mules. *Berners.*
(3) The vagina of an animal. *Linc.*
(4) Stupid; ignorant. *Shak.*
BARRENER. A barren cow or ewe. *South.*
BARREN-IVY. Creeping ivy. *Bailey.*
BARREN-SPRINGS. Springs impregnated with mineral, and considered injurious to the land.
BARRESSE. A bar; a gate. Cf. Plumpton Correspondence, p. 142.

At the *barresse* he habade,
And bawndonly downe lyghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

BARRICOAT. A child's coat. *Northumb.*
BARRIE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*
BARRIER. The paling in a tournament.
BARRIERS. To fight at barriers, to fight within lists. This kind of contest is sometimes called simply *barriers*. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. x.; Florio, in v. *Bagordáre.*
BARRIHAM. A horse's collar. *North.*
BARRIKET. A small firkin. See Cotgrave, in v. *Barrot, Fillette.* The term *barrilet* seems used in the same sense. It occurs in Florio, in v. *Barilétto, Botállo;* Cotgrave, in v. *Hambour.*
BARRING. Except. *Var. dial.*
BARRING-OUT. An ancient custom at schools, said to be still prevalent in some parts of the North of England, when the boys, a few days before the holidays, barricade the school-room from the master, and stipulate for the discipline of the next half year. According to Dr. Johnson, Addison, in 1683, was the leader in an affair of this kind at Litchfield.
BARRO. A borough. "Bethlem that *barro*." See the Chester Plays, i. 179.
BARROW. (1) A hillock; an ancient tumulus. It would appear from Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, 1596, p. 435, that the term in his time was peculiar to the West of England. Cf. Elyot's Dictionarie, in v. *Grumus, Tumulus.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives it as a Durham word for a grove.
(2) A child's flannel clout. *Somerset.*
(3) A way up a hill. *North.*
(4) At Nantwich and Droitwich, the conical baskets wherein they put the salt to let the water drain from it are called barrows. A barrow contained about six pecks. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.
(5) A castrated boar.

With bretes of *barowes* that bryghte ware to schewe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 55.

BARRS. The upper parts of the gums of a horse. *Dict. Rust.*
BARRY. To thrash corn. *Northumb.*
BARRYD. Paled round, in preparation for a tournament.

And sythen to the felde they fardc,
The place was *barryd* and dyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

BARS. The game of prisoner's-base.

Went he on a day to plawe,
As children don atte *bars*.
Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 25.

BARSALE. The time of stripping bark. *East.*
BARSE. A perch. *Westmor.*
BARSH. Shelter. *Kennett.*
BARSLETYS. Hounds.

Ther come barownce to that bay with *barsleiys* bolde.
MS. Douce 302, f. 34.

BARSON. A horse's collar. *Yorksh.*
BARST. Burst; broke. *Lanc.* The word occurs in Robert of Gloucester, and other early writers.
BARTE. To beat with the fists. *Warw.*
BARTH. A shelter for cattle. *East.* Ray and Pegge explain it, "a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs," and add that it is used in the South in this sense. See also Tusser's Husbandry, p. 92. *Barthless*, houseless, occurs in the Devonshire dialect.
BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of Bartholomew Fair; they were sold piping hot, in booths and stalls, and ostentatiously displayed to excite the appetite of passengers. Hence a Bartholomew-pig became a common subject of allusion. *Naves.*

BARTHU-DAY. St. Bartholomew's day.

BARTIZAN. The small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BARTLE. (1) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at nine-pins or ten-banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the *bartle*, and to knock down the *bartle* gives for five in the game." *Westmor.*

(2) St. Bartholomew. *North.*

BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes, the out-houses and yards. Miege says "a coop for poultry," and Cooper translates *cohors*, "a *barton* or place inclosed wherin all kinde of pultrie was kept." In the Unton Inventories, p. 9, pigs are mentioned as being kept in a barton.

BARTRAM. The pellitory.

BARTYNIT. Struck; battered. *Gaw.* Sharp, in his MS. Warwickshire glossary, has *barte*, to beat with the fists, which may be connected with this term.

BARU. A gelt boar. In Rob. Glouc. p. 207, a giant is described as running a spit through a "vatte baru" for his meal.

BAR-UP. To shut up. *Kennett.*

BARVEL. A short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. *Kent.*

BARVOT. Bare-foot. *Rob. Glouc.*

BARW. Protected. (*A.-S.*)

BARWAY. The passage into a field composed of bars or rails made to take out of the posts.

BARYS. The beryl.

> Hir garthis of nobulle silke thei were,
> Hir boculs thei were of *barys* stone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

BAS. To kiss. *Skelton.*

BASAM. The red heath broom. *Devon.*

BASCHED. Abashed; put down.

> Sithe the bore was beten and *basched* no mor,
> But the hurt that he had hole shuld thoo.
> *Roland, MS. Lansd.* 388, *f.* 385.

BASCLES. A kind of robbers or highwaymen so called. See the Gloss. to Langtoft, and the Chronicle, p. 242.

BASCON. A kind of lace, consisting of five bows. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 98.

BASCONUS. A dish in ancient cookery. The manner of making it is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 68.

BASE. (1) To sing or play the *base* part in music. *Shak.*

(2) Baret has "a *base*, or prop, a shore or pyle to underset with."

(3) Low. Harrison speaks of the "*base* Wenceland," in his Description of Britaine," p. 74.

(4) The game of prisoner's-bars, a particular account of which is given by Strutt, p. 78. See also Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80; Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 261. To "bid a base," means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

> Doe but stand here, I'le run a little course
> At *base*, or barley-breake, or some such toye.
> *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

(5) Matting. *East.*

(6) A perch. *Cumb.*

(7) The drapery thrown over a horse, and sometimes drawn tight over the armour which he wore. *Meyrick.*

(8) A small piece of ordnance. *Baessys* are mentioned in the Arch. vi. 216. It occurs in Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570, and Arch. xiii. 177, "boats shall be so well appointed with *basses*, and other shot besides."

BASE-BALL. A country game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BASEBROOM. The herb woodwax. *Florio.*

BASE-COURT. The first or outer court of a castle or large mansion.

> My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend
> To speak with you; may't please you to come down?
> *Richard II.* iii. 3.

BASE-DANCE. A grave, sober, and solemn mode of dancing, something, it is probable, in the minuet style; and so called, perhaps, in contradistinction to the vaulting kind of dances, in which there was a greater display of agility. *Boucher.* An old dance, called *baselema*, is mentioned in MS. Sloane 3501, f. 2.

BASEL. A coin abolished by Henry II. in 1158. Blount's Glossographia, p. 78.

BASELARD. See *Baslard.*

BASELER. A person who takes care of neat cattle. *North.*

BASEN. Extended. *Spenser.*

BASE-RING. The ring of a cannon next behind the touch-hole.

BASES. Defined by Nares to be, "a kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees or lower, worn by knights on horseback." Writers of the seventeenth century seem occasionally to apply the term to any kind of skirts, and sometimes even to the hose. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 126; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 4; Dyce's Remarks, p. 263; Strutt, ii. 248.

BASE-SON. A bastard.

BASE-TABLE. A projecting moulding or band of mouldings near the bottom of a wall. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BASH. (1) The mass of the roots of a tree before they separate; the front of a bull's or pig's head, *Herefordsh.*

(2) To beat fruit down from the trees with a pole. *Beds.*

(3) To be bashful. See an instance of this verb in Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 82.

BASHMENT. Abashment.

> And as I stode in this *bashment*, I remembred your incomparable clemencie, the whiche, as I have myselfe sometyme tene, moste graciously accepteth the skiender giftes of small value which your highnes perceived were offred with great and lovinge affection.
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, ded.

BASHRONE. A kettle. *Taylor.*

BASHY. Fat; swollen. *North.*

BASIL. When the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away to an angle, it is called a basil. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BASILEZ. A low bow. *Decker.*

BASIL-HAMPERS. A person who, being short of stature, takes short steps, and does not proceed very quickly; a girl whose clothes fall awkwardly about her feet. *Linc.*

BASILIARD. A baslard, q. v. *Stowe.*

BASILICOK. A basilisk. *Chaucer.*

BASILINDA. The play called Questions and Commands; the choosing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth Night. *Phillips.*

BASILISCO. A braggadocia character in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda," so popular that his name became proverbial. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 401; King John, i. 1. Florio has *basiliseo*, for *basilisk*, a species of ordnance, in v. *Bavalisso.*

BASILISK. A kind of cannon, not necessarily "small," as stated in Middleton's Works, iii. 214, for Coryat mentions that he saw in the citadel of Milan "an exceeding-huge basiliske, which was so great, that it would easily contayne the body of a very corpulent man;" and Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 198, includes the basilisk in "the names of our greatest ordinance." A minute account of the shot required for it is contained in the same work, p. 199.

BASINET. The herb crowfoot.

BASING. The rind of cheese. *Staff.*

BASK. Sharp, hard, acid. *Westmor.*

BASKEFYSYKE. Fututio. See a curious passage in the Cokwolds Daunce, 116.

BASKET. An exclamation frequently made use of in cockpits, where persons, unable to pay their losings, are adjudged to be put into a basket suspended over the pit, there to remain till the sport is concluded. *Grose.*

BASKET-SWORD. A sword with a hilt formed to protect the hand from injury.

> Sword beare armes? Hees a base companion.
> Alas, I have knowne you beare a *basket-sword.*
> *Worke for Cutlers*, 1615.

BASKING. (1) A sound thrashing. *East.*

(2) A drenching in a shower. *East.*

BASLARD. A long dagger, generally worn suspended from the girdle. It was not considered proper for priests to wear this weapon, and a curious poem in MS. Greaves 57, cautions them against doing so; but still the practice was not uncommon, as appears from Audelay's Poems, p. 16. Hall, Henry VI. f. 101, mentions "a southerne byl to contervayle a northren *baslard*," so that perhaps in his time the weapon was more generally used in the North of England. In 1403 it was ordained that no person should use a baslard, decorated with silver, unless he be possessed of the yearly income of 20*l.* It is spelt *baselred* in some of the old dictionaries.

BASNET. (1) A cap. *Skelton.*

(2) Same as *bassenet*, q. v.

BASON. A badger. *Cotgrave.*

BASONING-FURNACE. A furnace used in the manufacture of hats. *Holme.*

BASS. (1) A kind of perch.

(2) To kiss. *More.*

(3) A church bassock. *North.* According to Kennett, the term is also applied to "a collar for cart-horses made of flags." In Cumberland the word is applied generally to dried rushes.

(4) The inner rind of a tree. *North.*

(5) A slaty piece of coal. *Salop.*

(6) A twopenny loaf. *North.*

(7) A thing to wind about grafted trees before they be clayed, and after. *Holme.*

BASSA. A bashaw. *Marlowe.* We have *bassado* in the Archæologia, xxviii. 104; and *bassate*, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 192.

BASSAM. Heath. *Devon.*

BASSCHE. To be ashamed. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 103; Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 75.

BASSE. (1) A kiss. Also a verb, as in Anc. Poet. Tracts, p. 26.

> Then of my mouth come take a *basse*,
> Fore oder goodes have I none.
> *MS. Rawl. C. 286.*

(2) A hollow place. *Hollyband.*

(3) Apparently a term for "the elder swine." See Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 661.

(4) To be ornamented with bases, q. v. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50, mentions "howe the Duke of Burbones bende was apparelled and *bassed* in tawny velvet."

BASSELL. "Bassell lether" is mentioned in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BASSENET. A light helmet worn sometimes with a moveable front. They were often very magnificently adorned. Cf. Strutt, ii. 60; Brit. Bibl. i. 146; Percy's Reliques, p. 3, Kyng Alisaunder, 2234; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 235.

> Hys ventayle and hys *basenett*,
> Hys helmé on hys hedd sett;
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.
> On his *basenett* thay bett,
> Thay brysied it in twa.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

BASSET. (1) An earth-dog. *Markham.*

(2) A mineral term where the strata rise upwards. *Derbysh.* The direction is termed *basset-end*, or *basseting*, as Kennett has it, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BASSETT. A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice. It was a fashionable game here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Bedford, Evil and Danger of Stage Plays, 1706, p. 127, mentions a drama on the subject.

BASSEYNYS. Basons. Tundale, p. 54.

BASSINATE. A kind of fish, "like unto men in shape," mentioned in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 139. See also Jamieson, supp. in v. *Bassinat.*

BASSING. Kissing. *Baret.*

BASSOCK. A bassock. *Bailey.*

BAST. (1) Matting; straw. *North.* "Baste or straw hattes" are mentioned in the Rates, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ii. 399. Cf. Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 3.

(2) Boast.

Sir Gil seyd, than thou it hast
Than make therof thi *bast*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 355.

(3) A bastard. See Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301; Rob. Glouc. p. 425; Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 67.

(4) Assured.

(5) To pack up. *North.*

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists. *Nares.*

BASTARD. (1) A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown: Ritson calls it a wine of Corsica. It approached the muscadel wine in flavour, and was perhaps made from a *bastard* species of muscadine grape; but the term, in more ancient times, seems to have been applied to all mixed and sweetened wines. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 427; Robin Goodfellow, p. 7; Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 222; Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 473.

(2) "Basterd wier" is mentioned in Cunningham's Revels' Account, p. 180. The term was applied to different kinds of several articles. Bastard cloths, Strutt, ii. 94; Bastard sword, Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 2.

(3) A gelding. *Peyye.*

(4) To render illegitimate. Hall has this verb, Richard III. f. 32. The term *bastard* is still a term of reproach for a worthless or mischievous boy.

BASTAT. A bat. *North.*

BASTE. (1) To mark sheep. *North.*

(2) To sew slightly.

(3) A blow. *North.* Also a verb, to beat. Strutt mentions a game called Baste the Bear, p. 387.

(4) Bastardy.

This man was sonne to Jhon of Gaunte, Duke of Lancaster, discended on an honorable lignage, but borne in *baste*, more noble of bloud then notable in learnyng.—*Hall, Henry* VI. f. 70.

(5) A rope. (*A. S.*)

Bot ȝe salle take a stalworthe *baste*,
And bynde my handes byhynd me faste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 127.

BASTELER. A person who bastes meat. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, is the following entry: "Item to the *basteler*, 4*d*."

BASTEL-ROVES. Turreted or castellated roofs. So explained in Glossary to Syr Gawayne, in v. See, however, Boucher, in v. *Bastelle*.

BASTER. A heavy blow. *North.*

BASTERLY-GULLION. A bastard's bastard. *Lanc.* [Fr. Couillon.]

BASTIAN. St. Sebastian.

BASTICK. A basket. *West.*

BASTILE. A temporary wooden tower, used formerly in military and naval warfare. Sometimes the term is applied to any tower or fortification.

They hadde also toures of tymber goyng on wheles, that we clepen *bastiles*, or somer castell.
Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 48.

He gerte make a grete *bastelle* of tree, and sett it apone schippes in the see, oveno forgaynes the cete, so that ther myghte no schippez come nere the havene. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 5.

And in thi *bastel* fulle of blisfulnesse,
In lusti ago than schalle the wel betide.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 294.

BASTING. Bourne, in his Inventions or Devises, 1578, speaking of "ordinance of leade," mentions "the *basting* thereof, that is to say, to put in the more substance of the mettall."

BASTON. (1) A cudgel. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A peculiar species of verse so called. A specimen of it is printed in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174. See also the same work, ii. 8; Langtoft, pref. p. 99.

(3) A servant of the Warden of the Fleet, whose duty it is to attend the king's courts, with a red staff, for the purpose of taking into custody such persons as were committed by the court.

(4) A kind of lace, the manufacture of which is detailed in MS. Harl. 2320, quoted by Stevenson. See *Bascon.*

BASTONE. A bastinado. *Marlowe.*

BAT. (1) A stick; a club; a cudgel. *North.* In Herefordshire a wooden tool used for breaking clods of earth is so called. See Malone's Shakespeare, x. 237; Utterson's Pop. Poet. i. 110; Kyng Alisaunder, 78, 5832; Percy's Reliques, p. 254; Thynne's Debate, p. 75.

He nometh is *bat* and forth a goth,
Swithe sori and wel wroth.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 17.

(2) A blow; a stroke. *North.* Sometimes a verb, to strike or beat; to beat cotton.

That xal be asayd be this *batte*!
What, thou Jhesus? ho ȝaff the that?
Coventry Mysteries, p. 296.

(3) Debate. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) To wink. *Derbysh.*

(5) The straw of two wheat sheaves tied together. *Yorksh.*

(6) State; condition. *North.*

(7) Speed. *Linc.*

(8) A leaping-post. *Somerset.*

(9) A low-laced boot. *Somerset.*

(10) The root end of a tree after it has been thrown. *Somerset.*

(11) A spade at cards. *Somerset.*

(12) At Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, the last parting that lies between the upper and the nether coal is called a bat. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BATABLE. (1) Fertile in nutrition, applied to land. Harrison frequently uses the word, Description of England, pp. 37, 40, 109, 223.

(2) Certain land between England and Scotland was formerly called the *batable ground*, "landes dependyng in variance betwene the realmes." See Hall, Edward IV. f. 56.

BATAILED. Embattled. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 4162.

I se castels, I se eke high towres,
Walles of stone crestyd and *batayllyd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

BATAILOUS. Ready for battle. *Chaucer.*

BATAILS. Provisions.

BATAIWYNG. Embattling. This form occurs in the Forme of Cury, p. 85.

BATALE. To join in battle.

BATALLE. An army.

Than thir twa *batalles* mott samene, and faughte togedir, and thare was Sampsone slaene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.

BATAND. Going hastily. *Langtoft.*

BATANT. The piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of a lockside of a door, gate, or window. *Cotgrave.*

BATARDIER. A nursery for trees. (*Fr.*)

BATAUNTLICHE. Hastily. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 286.

BATAYLYNGE. A battlement.

How this temple with his wallis wyde,
With his crestes and *bataylynge* ryalle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

BATCH. (1) Properly a quantity of bread baked at once, but generally applied to a bout or lot of anything. It also implies the whole of the wheat flour which is used for making common household bread, after the bran alone has been separated from it. Coarse flour is sometimes called *batch* flour.

(2) A kind of hound. *North.*

(3) An open space by the road-side; a sand-bank, or patch of ground lying near a river; a mound. *West.*

BATE. (1) Contention; debate; conflict. Cf. Chron. Vilodun. p. 83; Boke of Curtasye, p. 8; Acolastus, 1540; 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

(2) To abate; to diminish. *North.*

Whereof his luste began to *bate*,
And that was love is thanne hate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

Hys cowntynance dyde he never *bate*,
But kept hym stylle in on state.
Archæologia, xxi. 74.

(3) To flutter, a term generally applied to hawks. See Depos. Ric. II. p. 13; Brit. Bibl. ii. 345; Cotgrave, in v. *Debatis;* Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 21.

(4) Bit. (*A.-S.*)

Thare was na qwike thyngez that they *bate* that ne also sone it dyed, bot harme did thay nane to the oste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 28.

(5) Lower?

To a towne thei toke the gate,
Men clepe hit Betany the *bate*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 15.

(6) Without; except. *Lanc.*

(7) In Craven, when the fibres of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be cross-bated.

(8) To go with rapidity. Also, to fall suddenly, "lete his burlyche blonke *baite* on the flores." MS. Morte Arthure, f. 81.

(9) A boat. (*A.-S.*)

Ther men vytayled by *bate*
That castel with cornes. *Sir Degrevant*, 919.

(10) The old proverb, "*bate* me an ace, quoth Bolton" implies an alleged assertion is too strong, or, sometimes, according to Nares, "excuse me there." See Sir Thomas More, p. 18; Steevens' Old Plays, i. 45.

A pamphlet was of proverbs pen'd by Polton,
Wherein he thought all sorts included were;
Untill one told him, *Bate m' an ace, quoth Bolton.*
Indeed, said he, that proverbe is not there.
The Mastive, quoted by Nares.

(11) Did beat. *Spenser.*

BATE-BREEDING. Apt to cause strife. *Shak.*

BATED. A fish, when plump and full-rowed, is said to be well bated. *Sussex.*

BATELLE. A little boat. Langtoft, p. 241.

BATE-MAKER. A causer of strife.

BATEMENT. That part of wood which is cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose. *Var. dial.*

BATEMENT-LIGHTS. The upper openings between the mullions of a window.

BATER. Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 11, says, "As for the word *bater*, that in English purporteth a lane bearing to an high waie, I take it for a meere Irish word that crept unwares into the English, through the dailie intercourse of the English and Irish inhabitants."

BATEYLED. Embattled.

A hundreth tyretes he saw full stout,
So godly thei wer *bateyled* aboute. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

BATFOWLING. A method of taking birds in the night-time, fully described in the Dict. Rust. in v. See Tempest, ii. 1; Cotgrave, in v. *Breller;* Harrison's Description of England, p. 240; Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 143.

BATFUL. Fruitful. *Drayton.*

BATH. (1) Both. *North.*

(2) A sow. *Herefordsh.*

(3) To dry any ointment or liquid into the skin. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

BATHER. (1) To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. *Warw.*

(2) Of both. (*A.-S.*) Gen. pl.

And one a day thir twa kynges with thaire *bather* ostes mett togedir apone a faire felde, and faughte togedir wonder egerly. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 16.

The sevend sacrament es matrymoyne, that es lawefulle festynnynge betwyx manne and womane at thaire *bathere* assente. *Ibid.* f. 216.

BATHING. See *Beating.*

BATHING-TUB. A kind of bath, formerly used by persons afflicted with a certain disease. Ben Jonson mentions it in Cynthia's Revels, ii. 254.

BATIGE. A pearl.

BATILBABY. A certain office in forests, mentioned in MS. Harl. 433, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

BATILLAGE. Boat hire.

BATING. Breeding. *North.*

BAT-IN-WATER. Water mint.

BATLER. The instrument with which washers beat their coarse clothes. Often spelt *batlet.* See Collier's Shakespeare, iii. 34. It is also called a *batling-staff*, or a *batstaff*, and sometimes a *batting-staff*, as in Cotgrave, in v. *Baculé.* Mr. Hartshorne gives *battleton* as the Shropshire form of the same word.

BATLING. A kind of fish. See a curious enumeration in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BATLINS. Loppings of trees, tied up into faggots. *Suffolk.*

BATNER. An ox. *Ash.*

BATOLLIT. Embattled.

BATOON. A cudgel. *Shirley.* In the Wandering Jew, 1640, a roarer is called a *battoon* gallant.

BATOUR. Batter. *Warner.*

BATS. (1) The short furrows of an irregularly-shaped field. *South.*

(2) Cricket. *Devon.*

(3) A beating. *Yorksh.*

BAT-SWAIN. A sailor. (*A.-S.*)

BATT. (1) To beat gently. *Salop.*

(2) To wink or move the eyelids up and down. *Chesh.*

BATTEN. (1) To thrive; to grow fat. *North.* This word occurs in Shakespeare, Marlowe, and other early writers.

(2) A rail from three to six inches in breadth, one or more in thickness, and of indefinite length. A fence made of these is called a batten-fence.

(3) To batten in dung, is to lie upon it and beat it close together. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

(4) The straw of two sheaves folded together. *North.* A thatcher's tool for beating down thatch is called a batten-board.

BATTER. (1) An abatement. A wall which diminishes upwards is said to *batter.*

(2) Dirt. *North.*

(3) To fight one's way. *Midland C.*

(4) To wear out. *South.* A horse with tender feet is said to be *battered.*

BATTERO. A bat; a stick. This word occurs in one of the quarto editions of King Lear, 1608, iv. 6, in the place of *bat* in another quarto, and *ballow* in the folio. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 465. Kersey explains *battery*, "a violent beating or striking of any person."

BATTID. Covered with strips of wood, as walls are previously to their being plastered.

BATTING-STOCK. A beating stock. *Kennett.*

BATTLE. (1) To dry in ointment or moisture upon the flesh by rubbing and putting that part of the body by the fire. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

(2) Fruitful, fertile, applied to land. Also to render ground fertile by preparation. In the index to Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, is "to *battle* ground, and with what manner of dung." The term is occasionally applied to the fattening of animals. "Battleage of wheat" is mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 195.

(3) A word peculiar to Oxford for taking provisions from the buttery, &c.

(4) To bespatter with mud. *Northampt.*

BATTLED. Embattled. Arch. v. 431.

BATTLEDORE. According to Miege, this was formerly a term for a hornbook, and hence no doubt arose the phrase to "know A. B. from a battledore." See p. 128.

BATTLEDORE-BARLEY. A kind of barley mentioned by Aubrey, MS. Hist. Wilts, p. 304 and said by him to be so called "from the flatness of the ear."

BATTLEMENT. A notched or indented parapet originally used only on fortifications, but afterwards employed on ecclesiastical and other edifices. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BATTLER. (1) A small bat to play at ball with. See Howell, sect. xxviii.

(2) An Oxford student. See Middleton's Works, v. 544. The term is used in contradistinction to gentleman commoner.

BATTLE-ROYAL. A fight between several cocks, where the one that stands longest is the victor. The term is often more generally applied.

BATTLE-TWIG. An earwig. *North.*

BATTLING. See *Battlement.*

BATTLING-STONE. A large smooth-faced stone, set in a sloping position by the side of a stream, on which washerwomen beat their linen to clean it. *North.*

BATTOM. A board, generally of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it is sawn from. *North.*

BATTRIL. A bathing-staff. *Lanc.*

BATTRY. (1) A tea-kettle. *Suffolk.*

(2) In the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, mention is made of "*battry* the c. pounde." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BATTS. (1) Low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers. *North.*

(2) Short ridges. *I. Wight.*

BATURD. Battered.

> And toke hys staffe grete and longe,
> And on the hed he hym *baturd.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

BATYLDOURE. A beetle or wooden *bat* used in washing and beating clothes. *Prompt. Parv.*

BATYN. To make debate. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAUBEE. A copper coin, of about the value of a halfpenny. The halfpenny itself is sometimes so called.

BAUBERY. A squabble; a brawl. *Var. dial.*

BAUBLE. A fool's *bauble* was a short stick, with a head ornamented with asses ears fantastically carved upon it. An old proverb says, "if every fool should wear a *bauble*, fewel would be dear." See also *Babulle.*

BAUBYN. A baboon.

BAUD. (1) This word was formerly applied in a very general sense. A procurer, procuress, a keeper of a brothel, or any one employed in bad services in this line, whether male or female, was called a *baud.* Verstegan, Restitution, ed. 1634, p. 333, calls it a name "now given in our language to such as are the makers or furtherers of dishonest matches." This definition was in use earlier, as appears from a curious passage in the Gesta Romanorum, p. 432. See also the character of *bawde phisicke* in the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

(2) A badger. *Blome.*

(3) Bold. *Percy.*

BAUDE. Joyous. (*A.-N.*)

BAUDERIE. Pimping. *Chaucer.*

BAUDKIN. A rich and precious species of stuff, introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. Notices of it are very common. We may refer to Kyng Alisaunder, 202, 759; Richard Coer de Lion, 2778, 3349; Sevyn Sages, 2744; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 325; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 287; Strutt, ii. 6; Planché, p. 93; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Test. Vetust. p. 228. According to Douce, "it means tissue of gold, and sometimes a canopy, probably from being ornamented with the tissue."

BAUDRICK. See *Baldrick.* The word is sometimes spelt *baudry*, as in Kyng Alisaunder, 4698.

BAUDRY. Bad language. *Skelton.*

BAUDS. Fine clothes? *Toone.*

BAUDY. Dirty. (*A.-N.*) See Skelton's Works, ii. 161; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16103; Piers Ploughman, p. 88; Morte d'Arthur, i. 192, 196; Palsgrave, adj. f. 83; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 190.

BAUDY-BASKET. A cant term for a bad woman, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 184. Dr. Bliss defines it "a woman who cohabits with an upright man, and professes to sell thread, &c." See Earle's Microcosmography, notes, p. 249; Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 167.

BAUFFE. To belch. *Coles.*

BAUFREY. A beam. *Skinner.*

BAUGER. Barbarous; bad. *Bale.*

BAUGH. A pudding made with milk and flour only. *Chesh.*

BAUGHLING. Wrangling. *Cumb.*

BAULCHIN. An unfledged bird. *Warw.*

BAULK. To overlook or pass by a hare in her form without seeing her. *Var. dial.*

BAULKY. A term applied to earths when it digs up in clots. *North.*

BAULMEMINT. Water mint. *Florio.*

BAUN-COCK. A game cock. *Durham.*

BAUNSEY. A badger. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAURGHWAN. A horse-collar. *Yorksh.*

BAUSE. To kiss. *Marston.*

BAUSON. (1) A badger. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 27, we have the forms *bawstone*, *bawsone*, and *bauston*. See also Brit. Bibl. i. 20; Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Grisard*, spelt *bouson.*

(2) Swelled; pendant. *Salop.*

BAUTERT. Encrusted with dirt. *North.*

BAUTTE. This word occurs in an early poem printed in Todd's Illustrations, p. 264. I suspect a misreading of the MS. for "in vanité."

BAUX-HOUND. A kind of hunting dog, mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 184.

BAVEN. (1) A brush faggot, properly bound with only one withe. *Var. dial.* A faggot is bound with two. This distinction seems alluded to in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38. See als Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 11.

(2) A cake. *Howell.*

BAVERE. Bavaria. *Minot.*

BAVIAN. A baboon, or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. He appears in the Two Noble Kinsmen, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail with what decency he could. *Nares.*

BAVIER. The beaver of a helmet. See Meyrick, ii. 257; Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Excerpt. Hist. p. 208; Planché, p. 159.

BAVIN. Impure limestone.

BAVISENESSE. Mockery. (*A.-N.*)

BAVISH. To drive away. *East.*

BAW. (1) An interjection of contempt. See Piers Ploughman, pp. 210, 419. In the East of England, boys and girls are addressed as *baws.*

(2) Alvum levare. *Lanc.*

(3) A ball. *North.*

(4) A dumpling. *Lanc.*

(5) To bark. *Topsell.*

BAWATY. Lindsey-wolsey. *North.*

BAWCOCK. A burlesque term of endearment. *Shak.*

BAWD. (1) The outer covering of a walnut. *Somerset.*

(2) Bawled. *Yorksh.*

(3) A hare. A Scottish term for this animal, according to Jamieson, and apparently employed by Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

BAWDER. To scold grumblingly. *Suffolk.*

BAWDERIKWARD. Next to the belt.

> And also that it be as gret and holow dryven as hit may to the lengthe, and that it be shortere at the syde to the *bawderikward* than at the nether syde. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

BAWE. (1) The bow of a saddle? *Gaw.*

(2) A species of worm formerly used as a bait for fishing. *Stevenson.*

BAWEL. Bawels are mentioned by the ton and the thousand in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BAWE-LINE. The bowling of a sail; that rope which is fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Stevenson.*

BAWER. A maker of balls. *Staffordsh.*

BAWKER. A kind of sand-stone used for whetting scythes. *Somerset.*

BAWKS. A hay-loft. *Cumb.*

BAWL. Hounds, when too busy before they find the scent, are said to bawl. *Blome.*

BAWLIN. Big; large. *Coles.*

BAWMAN. A bowman; an archer. *Gaw.*

BAWME. (1) Balm. Also a verb, to embalm, in which sense it occurs in the Lincoln MS. of Morte Arthure; Malory, i. 179. "Bawme glasses" are mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 399, which may refer to the place of their manufacture.

(2) To address; to adorn. *North.*

BAWMYN. Balsam. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAWN. (1) Any kind of edifice. See Richardson, in v.

(2) Ready; going. *North.*

BAWND. Swollen. *East.*

BAWNDONLY. Cheerfully. (*A.-N.*) See the example quoted under *barresse.*

BAWRELL. A kind of hawk. *Phillips.* The male bird was called the *bawret.* See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28.

BAWSE. To scream. *Skinner.* Supposed to be a form of *bay.*

BAWSEN. Burst. *Derbysh.* Bawsen-ballid, ruptured.

BAWSHERE. Supposed to be a corruption of *beau-sire.* See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 69.

BAWSIN. (1) An imperious noisy fellow. *North.*

(2) Great; large; unwieldy; swelled. *Chest.* Ben Jonson, vi. 278, has the word in this sense. See also Urry's Chaucer, p. 558.

(3) A badger. See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 358, wrongly explained by the editor.

BAWSONT. Having a white stripe down the face, applied to an animal. *North.*

BAWSTONE. A badger. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAWT. (1) Without. *Yorksh.*

(2) To roar; to cry. *North.*

BAWTERE. Some bird of prey, mentioned by Berners.

BAWY. A boy. This unusual form occurs in the Frere and the Boy, st. xv.

BAXTER. (1) A baker. *North.*

> The *baxtere* mette another,
> Nas hit nouȝt so god. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 5.

(2) An implement used for baking cakes upon, common in old houses. *North.*

BAY. (1) A berry. *Prompt. Parv.*

> Tak the *bayes* of yvene, and stamp thame wele, and temper thame with whit wyne, and drynk therof fastande ilk a day a porcione.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 298.

(2) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting of the interior, by the main arches and pillars, the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions. The word is sometimes used for the space between the mullions of a window. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* In the provinces the term is even applied to the divisions of a barn, or in fact to any building possessing marks of division. Sometimes a single apartment in a rustic house, or the space between two gables, is so called, which may be the meaning of the term in Measure for Measure, ii. 1, unless we might propose to read *day.* A compartment of a vault is also termed a *bay,* according to Willis's Nomenclature, p. 43. Cf. Florio, in v. *Angra;* Arch. x. 441; Hall's Satires, v. 1; Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 295; Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 450.

(3) A pond-head made up of a great height to keep in store of water, so that the wheels of the furnace or hammer belonging to an iron mill may be driven by the water coming thence through a floodgate. *Blount.* The word occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 21, translated by *obstaculum,* for which see Ducange, in v. In Dorsetshire, any bank across a stream is called a *bay,* and Cotgrave, in v. *Baye,* mentions "a *bay* of land."

(4) A pole; a stake. *Skinner.*

(5) To bathe. *Spenser.*

(6) A boy. *Weber.*

(7) To bend. *Westmor.*

(8) Round. *Gaw.*

(9) Bay, or baiting of an animal, when attacked by dogs. According to Blome, hounds are said to bay, when they make the animal "turn head." To bay, to bark. *Miege.*

(10) To open the mouth entreatingly for food, as a young child does. *Hollyband.*

(11) The nest of a squirrel. *East.*

(12) A hole in a breast-work to receive the mouth of a cannon. *Hersey.*

(13) To bark. *Blome.*

(14) To unlodge a martern. *Blome.*

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse, but often applied to a horse in general. According to Grose, to ride bayard of ten toes is to walk on foot, a phrase which can have no modern origin. A very old proverb, "as bold as blind bayard," seems to be applied to those who do not look before they leap. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 68, 72, 128; Skelton, ii. 186; Tarlton's Jests, p. 51; Halle's Expostulation, p. 5; Turnament of Tottenham, xi.; Cotgrave, in v. *Bayart;* Chaucer, Cant. T. 16881; Kennett's Glossary, p. 23; MS. Douce 302, f. 7; Audelay's Poems, p. 84; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 247; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 184; Langtoft, p. 272; MS. Cott. Cleop. B. ii. f. 61; Sir Gawayne, p. 301. Skelton mentions *bayardys bun,* a sort of loaf formerly given to horses.

> Ther is no God, ther is no lawe
> Of whom that he taketh eny hede,
> But as *Bayarde* the blynde stede,
> Tille he falle in the diche amidde,
> He goth ther no man wol him bidde.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 185.

BAY-DUCK. A shell-duck. *East.*

BAYE. Both. (*A.-S.*)

> Til thai com into a valaye,
> And ther thai gun to rest *baye*
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 50.
> Into the chaumber go we *baye,*
> Among the maidens for to playe.
> *Gy of Warwike,* p. 108.

BAYEN. To bay; to bark; to bait.

BAYES. Baize.

BAYET. Baited. *Robson.*

BAYLE. (1) A bailiff. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 162; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Towneley Mysteries, p. 17. In both senses.

(2) A bucket. See the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 11, "to the same watermen for fowre *bayles* for the saied barge."

BAYLLISHIP. The office of a bailiff.

BAYLY. Authority. Cf. Sir Eglamour, 755, a district given in charge to a bailiff or guard.

> Y kneghe hym here yn grete *bayly,*
> He loved venjaunce withoute mercy.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 10.

BAYLYD. Boiled. *Weber.*

BAYN. A murderer. (*A.-S.*)

BAYNES. Bones. See Sharp's Cov. Mysteries, p. 225.

BAYNYD. Shelled, prepared for table, as beans, &c. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAYRE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*

BAYSSENT. Reconciled?

To ceasse the warre, the peace to be encreassed
Betwene hym and kyng John *bayssent.*
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 150.

BAYTE. (1) To avail; to be useful. Also, to apply to any use.

Bot with hir tuke a tryppe of gayte,
With mylke of thame for to *bayte*
To hir lyves fode. *Sir Perceval* 186.

(2) Explained by Hearne, "baited, fastened, invaded," in his glossary to Langtoft; but see p. 276.

BAYTHE. To grant. *Gaw.*

BAYTYNGES. Chastisements.

He shal hem chastyse with smert speche,
With smalle *baytynges* and nat with wreche.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BAY-WINDOW. A large window; probably so called, because it occupied the whole *bay*, q. v. It projected outwards, occasionally in a semicircular form, and hence arose the corrupted expression bow-window. The bay-window, however, was oftener in a rectangular or polygonal form. The term also appears to have been applied to a balcony, or gallery; at least, Coles gives it as the translation of *menianum.*

BAYYD. Of a bay colour. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAYZE. Prisoner's base. *Skinner.*

BAZANS. A kind of leather boots, mentioned by Matthew Paris.

BAZE. To alarm. *North.*

BE. (1) By. (*A.-S.*) Occasionally *time* is understood. "Be we part," by the time that we part. This proposition is common in early writers, and is still in use in the north country dialects.

(2) Been. The part. pa. occurring in this form in Chaucer and Robert of Gloucester.

(3) The verb *to be* is unchanged in all its tenses in most of the provincial dialects. "I *be* very hungry," &c.

(4) A common prefix to verbs, generally conveying an intensative power, as *be-bath'd*, Brit. Bibl. iii. 207; *beblubbered*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 91; *becharme*, Ford's Line of Life, p. 57; *bedare*, Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 188; *bedyed*, Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 309; *befann'd*, Fairfax of the Bulk and Selvedge of the World, ded. 1674; *befogged*, Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 323; *befool*, Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 200; Tarlton's Jests, p. 37; *beknave*, Brit. Bibl. i. 38; *beleft*, Gesta Romanorum, p. 330; *belome*, Florio, in v. *Appiastricciare*; *belulled*, Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 162; *bepinch*, Brit. Bibl. i. 550; *bepowdered*, Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607; *bequite*, Stanihurst's Desc. of Ireland, pref. p. 1; *berogue*, Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91; *becratched*, Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603; *beshake*, Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13; *bespangled*, Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, p. 5; *betear'd*, Brit. Bibl. iv. 125.

(5) A jewel, ring, or bracelet. (*A.-S.*)

Thereon he satte rychely crownyd,
With many a besaunte, broche and *be.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BEACE. (1) Cattle. *North.*

(2) A cow-stall. *Yorksh.*

BEAD-CUFFS. Small ruffles. *Miege.*

BEAD-FARING. Going on pilgrimage. *Verstegan.*

BEAD-HOUSE. A dwelling-place for poor religious persons, raised near the church in which the founder was interred, and for whose soul they were required to pray. *Britton.* Almshouses are still termed *beadhouses* in some parts of the country; and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bed-house, an hospital. *Dunelm.*"

BEADLE. A crier or messenger of a court, the keeper of a prison or house of correction, an under-bailiff of a manor. *Blount.*

BEADROLL. A list of persons to be prayed for; a roll of prayers or hymns; hence, any list. They were prohibited in England in 1550. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Test. Vetust. p. 388; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 171; Florio, in v. *Chiappole.*

BEADSMAN. One who offers up prayers to Heaven for the welfare of another. In later times the term meant little more than *servant*, as we now conclude letters. Many of the ancient petitions and letters to great men were addressed to them by their "poor daily orators and *beadsmen.*" See Douce's Illustrations, i. 31; Ford's Works, ii. 72.

BEAK. (1) To bask in the heat. *North.*

(2) An iron over the fire, in which boilers are hung. *Yorksh.*

(3) To wipe the beak, a hawking term. Cocks that peck each other are said to beak; and it is also a term in cockfighting.

(4) The nose of a horse. *Topsell.*

(5) The points of ancient shoes were called *beaks.* See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 110.

BEAKER. A large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler-glass. The term is also used figuratively for any thing of large size. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines it "a round silver cup deep and narrow."

Fill him his *beaker*, he will never flinch
To give a full quart pot the empty pinch.
Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d.

BEAKIRON. An iron tool used by blacksmiths. *Holme.*

BEAKMENT. A measure of about the quarter of a peck. *Newcastle.*

BEAL. (1) To roar out. *North.*

(2) To suppurate. *Durham.*

(3) A boil; a hot inflamed tumour. *North.* Cotgrave has *bealing*, matter, in v. *Bouë.*

(4) To beat. Apparently used in this sense, or perhaps an error, in Robson's Romances, p. 108.

BEALING. Big with child. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEALTE. Beauty. *Ritson.*

BEAM. (1) Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bohemia. See *Beme.*

(3) To beam a tub is to put water into it, to stop the leaking by swelling the wood. *North.*

(4) A band of straw. *Devon.*

(5) This word is apparently used for the shaft of a chariot in Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 26.

(6) A kind of wax-candle.

(7) The third and fourth branches of a stag's horn are called the *beams*, or *beam-antlers*. See Blome's Gent. Rec. p. 77; Howard's Duell of the Stags, 1668, p. 8.

(8) A trumpet. (*A.-S.*)

> And nowe bene heare in hell fier,
> Tell the daye of dome, tell beames blowe.
> *Chester Plays*, i. 17.

BEAMELINGS. Small rays of light. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 7.

BEAM-FEATHERS. The long feathers in the wings of a hawk. According to some, the large top feathers of a hawk's tail.

BEAM-FILLING. Masonry, or brickwork, employed to flush, or fill up a wall between joists or beams. *Britton.*

BEAMFUL. Luminous. *Drayton.*

BEAMING-KNIFE. A tanner's instrument, mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the corresponding word in French; subst. f. 19.

BEAMY. Built with beams. *Topsell.*

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake, and they who found them in their portions were considered the sovereigns for the evening. Herrick alludes to this custom, as quoted by Nares, in v. A bean was formerly a generic term for any thing worthless, which was said to be "not worth a bene." Nares mentions a curious phrase, "three blue beans in a blue bladder," still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, but the meaning of which is not very intelligible, unless we suppose it to create a difficulty of repeating the alliteration distinctly; and Cotgrave, in v. *Febue*, gives another phrase, "like a beane in a monkes hood."

BEAN-COD. A small fishing vessel.

BEANE. (1) Obedient. (*A. S.*)

(2) A bone. *Topsell.*

BEANED. A beaned horse, one that has a pebble put under its lame foot, to make it appear sound and firm.

BEANHELM. The stalks of beans. *West.*

BEAR. (1) A kind of barley. *North.* See Florio, in v. *Farro, Zea;* Cooper, in v. *Achilleias, Zea.*

(2) To "bear a bob," to make one among many, to lend a helping hand. *East.*

(3) A message. Such at least appears to be the meaning of *beare* in Chester Plays, i. 173.

(4) To "bear in hand," to amuse with frivolous pretences, to keep in expectation, to persuade, to accuse. This phrase is very common in early works, and is fully illustrated in Palsgrave, verbs, f. 162.

(5) To "bear a brain," to exert attention, ingenuity, or memory; a phrase occurring in Shakespeare, Marston, and other early dramatists.

(6) A noise. See *Bere.*

(7) A tool used to cut sedge and rushes in the fens. *Norf.*

BEARBIND. Bindweed. *North.*

BEARD. (1) To oppose face to face in a daring and hostile manner. *Shak.*

(2) To make one's beard; to deceive a person. *Chaucer.* See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 30; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 210.

(3) To trim a hedge. *Salop.*

(4) An ear of corn. *Huloet.*

(5) The following proverb, although well known, deserves a place in this collection. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 1164.

> Mery it is in the halle,
> When berdes wagg alle. *MS. Laud.* 622, f. 65.

(6) The coarser parts of a joint of meat. The bad portions of a fleece of wool are also called the beard.

BEARD-HEDGE. The bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new-made hedge, to protect the fresh planted thorns. *Chesh.* Also called *beardings.* See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEARD-TREE. The hazel. *Boucher.*

BEARER. A farthingale.

BEARERS. The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent the bier is sometimes called a *bearer.*

BEAR-GARDEN. A favourite place of amusement in the time of Elizabeth, and frequently alluded to in works of that period. A common phrase, "to make as much noise as a bear-garden," may hence have its origin. A high sounding drum there used is alluded to in the Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, 1604.

BEAR-HERD. The keeper of a bear. *Shak.*

BEARING. (1) A term at the games of Irish and backgammon. See Two Angry Women of Abingdon, p. 12; Middleton's Works, ii. 529.

(2) In coursing, giving the hare the go-by was called a *bearing.* See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 98.

BEARING-ARROW. An arrow that carries well. *Percy.*

BEARING-CLAWS. The foremost toes of a cock. *Dict. Rust.*

BEARING-CLOTH. The fine mantle or cloth with which a child is usually covered when it is carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEARING-DISHES. Solid, substantial dishes; portly viands. *Massinger.*

BEARING-OF-THE-BOOK. A technical term among the old players for the duties of the prompter. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, we have, "Item, for *baryng of the boke*, vj. d.," being among the expenses of a miracle-play represented at Whitsuntide.

BEAR-LEAP. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, born between two men." See *Barlep.*

BEAR-MOUTHS. Subterranèous passages by which men and horses descend to the coal mines. *North.*

BEARN. (1) A barn. *East.*

(2) A child. *North.*

(3) Wood. *Coles.*

BEARS'-COLLEGE. A jocular term used by Ben Jonson for the bear garden, or Paris garden, as it was more frequently called.

BEAR'S-EAR. The early red auricula. *East.*

BEAR'S-FOOT. A species of hellebore. See Florio, in v. *Bránca Ursina, Consiligine, Eleboro nero.* We have *bearsbreech* and *bearswort*, names of herbs.

BEAR'S-MASQUE. A kind of dance mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30.

BEAR-STONE. A large stone mortar, formerly used for unhusking barley. *Brockett.*

BEARWARD. The keeper of a bear.

BEAR-WORM. The palmer-worm. See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 105.

BEAS. Cows; cattle. *North.*

BEASEL. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Minshcu.* Howell calls it *beazilhead*, in his Lexicon, app. Sect. xxxiv. See also Florio, in v. *Pianézza.*

BEASSH. To defile. *Palsgrave.*

BEAST. (1) An old game at cards, similar to the modern game of loo.

(2) Apparently a measure containing a single fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129.

(3) An animal of the beeve kind in a fatting state. *East.*

BEASTING. A beating; a flogging. *Lanc.*

BEASTLE. To defile. *Somerset.*

BEASTLINGS. The first milk drawn after a cow has calved, in some places considered unfit for the calf. A pudding made from this milk, called beastling-pudding, is well known for its peculiar richness. Sometimes called *beest*, or *beastings;* and formerly applied to woman's milk, or of any animal. The word is common as an archaism, and also in the provinces. See Cotgrave, in v. *Beton, Calleboute, Laict, Tetine;* Florio, in v. *Colostra.*

BEAT. (1) Hares and rabbits are said to *beat*, when they make a noise at rutting time. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 76. As a sporting term, to search.

(2) To repair; to mend. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

(3) To abate. *Hollyband.*

(4) Peat. *Devon.*

(5) To hammer with one's thoughts on any particular subject. *Shak.*

(6) A term in grinding corn. See Arch. xi. 201.

(7) "Brewer's *beat*" is mentioned in the Songs of the London Prentices, p. 132. Qu. beet root?

(8) A blow. "We get but years and *beats*," Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 239.

BEAT-AWAY. To excavate. *North.*

BEAT-BURNING. Denshering, q. v.

BEATEM. A conqueror. *Yorksh.*

BEATEN. (1) Trite. *Middleton.*

(2) Stamped on metal. "Beton on the molde," Sir Eglamour, 1031.

(3) Stationed as upon a beat. See the Leycester Correspondence, p. 163.

BEATER. A wooden mallet, used for various purposes. Cotgrave mentions "a thatcher's beater," in v. *Eschandole.* The boards projecting from the inside circumference of a churn to beat the milk, are called beaters.

BEATH. To heat unseasoned wood by fire for the purpose of straightening it. *East.* Tusser has the word, and also Spenser. Meat improperly roasted is said in the Midland Countics to be *beathed.* See *Beethy.*

BEATILLES. Giblets.

BEATING. (1) Walking about; hurrying. *West.*

(2) A row of corn in the straw laid along the barn-floor for thrashing. *Norf.*

BEATMENT. A measure. *North.*

BEATOUR. Round about. (*A.-N.*)

BEAT-OUT. Puzzled. *Essex.*

BEATWORLD. Beyond controul. *East.*

BEAU. Fair; good. (*A.-N.*)

BEAUCHAMP. "As bold as Beauchamp," a proverbial expression, said to have originated in the valour of one of the Earls of Warwick of that name. See Nares, p. 48; Middleton's Works, ii. 411; Brit. Bibl. i. 533.

BEAUFET. A cupboard or niche, with a canopy, at the end of a hall. *Britton.*

BEAU-PERE. A friar, or priest. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 383, 533. Roquefort has, "Beau-pere, titre que l'on donnoit aux religieux." Spenser has the word in the sense of *companion.* See also Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 25; Prompt. Parv. p. 31.

BEAUPERS. Apparently some kind of cloth, mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 26.

BEAUPLEADER. A writ that lies where the sheriff or bailiff takes a fine of a party that he may not plead fairly, or a fitting to the purpose. *Kersey.*

BEAUTIFIED. Beautiful. *Shak.*

BEAUTIFUL. Delicious. *Var. dial.*

BEAU-TRAPS. Loose-pavements in the footway, under which dirt and water collects, liable to splash any one that treads on them. *Norf.*

BEAUTY-WATER. Water used by ladies to restore their complexions. *Miege.*

BEAVER. (1) That part of the helmet which is moved up and down to enable the wearer to drink, leaving part of the face exposed when up. Perhaps more correctly speaking, the shade over the eyes; and the word is even applied to the helmet itself. See a dissertation on the subject in Douce's Illustrations, i. 438.

(2) The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge. *Dorset.*

BEAVERAGE. Water cider. *Devon.*

BEAVERET. A half-beaver hat. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEAWTE. Without; except. *Lanc.*

BEAZLED. Fatigued. *Sussex.*

BEB. To sip; to drink. *North.* Also a *bebber*, an immoderate drinker.

BEBAST. To beat. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 5.

BE-BERED. Buried. See MS. Arund. 57, quoted in Reliq. Antiq. i. 42. Verstegan gives *bebiriged* in the same sense.

BEBLAST. Blasted. *Gascoigne.*

BE-BLED. Covered with blood. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2004; Morte d'Arthur, i. 102, 148, ii. 57; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.

> The knave he slewe in the bedd,
> The rycho clothys were alle *be-bledd*.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 83.

BEBLIND. To make blind. *Gascoigne.*

BEBLOTTE. To stain. ((*A.-S.*)

BEBOB. To bob.

> Have you seene a dawe *bebob* two crowes so?
> *Steevens' Old Plays*, i. 78.

BEBODE. Commanded. *Verstegan.*

BE-CALLE. (1) To accuse; to challenge. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 257; Ywaine and Gawin, 491.

(2) To require. *Gaw.*

(3) To abuse; to censure. *West.*

BECASSE. A woodcock. (*Fr.*) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BECCHE. Made of iron.

BECCO. A cuckold. (*Ital.*) A favourite word with our early dramatists. Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a cuckoo, a bird often assimilated with human beccos.

BECEGYN. To besiege. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECEKYN. To beseech. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECETTYN. To set in order. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECHATTED. Bewitched. *Linc.*

BECHE. A beech tree. (*A.-S.*)

BECHER. A betrayer. (*A.-S.*)

> Love is *bechor* and les,
> And *lef* for to tele. *MS. Digby* 86.

BECK. (1) A small stream. *Var. dial.* See Plumpton Corr. p. 248; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 50.

> The tung, the braine, the paunch and the neck,
> When they washed be well with the water of the *beck*.
> *Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

(2) A constable. *Harman.*

(3) To nod; to beckon. Also a substantive, a bow, a salutation. See Ord. and Reg. p. 111; King and a Poore Northern Man, 1640; Decker's Knights Conjuring, p. 17; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12330, 17295; Skelton, ii. 280; Palsgrave, verb, f. 158. A *beck* was a bend of the knee as well as a nod of the head.

(4) The beak of a bird. Hence the protecting tongue of an anvil is called the *beck-iron*. Sometimes the nose is called a beck. Harrison, p. 172, talks of a person being "wesell becked."

BECKER. A wooden dish. *Northumb.*

BECKET. A kind of spade used in digging turf. *East.*

BECKETS. A kind of fastening; a place of security for any kind of tackle on board a ship.

BECK-STANS. The strand of a rapid river. *North.*

BECLAPPE. To catch. (*A.-S.*)

BECLARTED. Besmeared; bedaubed. *North.*

BECLIPPE. To curdle. *Maundevile.*

BE-COME. To go. (*A.-S.*) The participle *becom* is found in Syr Gawayne.

BECOMES. Best clothes. *East.*

BECOUGHT. Seized. (*A.-S.*)

> Swete Mahoun, what is the red?
> Love-longing me hath *becought*.
> *Boves of Hamtoun*, p. 37

BECRIKE. A kind of oath. *North.*

BECURL. To curve; to bend. *Richardson.*

BECYDYN. Besides; near. *Prompt. Parv.*

BED. (1) A bed of snakes is a knot of young ones; and a roe is said to bed when she lodges in a particular place. *Dict. Rust.*

(2) A horizontal vein of ore in a mine. *Derbysh.*

(3) To go to bed with. See Jonson's Conversations, p. 19; Hardyng Suppt. p. 96.

(4) Offered. (*A.-S.*)

> Lord, he mygbt fulle wylle sped,
> A knyghtes dowghttyr wase hyme *bed*.
> *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 34.

(5) Prayed. (*A.-S.*) See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 12.

(6) Commanded. *Langtoft.*

(7) The horizontal base of stone inserted in a walh *Yorksh.*

(8) A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly. *East.* Sometimes the uterus of an animal is so called.

(9) The phrase of getting out the wrong side of the bed is applied to a person who is peevish and illtempered. *Var. dial.*

BEDAFFE. To make a fool of. (*A.-S.*)

BE-DAGHE. To dawn upon. (*A.-S.*)

BEDAGLED. Dirtied. *Hollyband.*

BED-ALE. Groaning ale, brewed for a christening. *Devon.*

BEDAND. Offering. (*A.-S.*)

> So long he wente forth in hys wey,
> His beides *bedand* nyght and dey.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 3.

BEDASSHED. Covered; adorned. This is apparently the meaning of the word in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 366.

BEDAWYD. Ridiculed. *Skelton.*

BED-BOARD. "Bedde borde" is translated by *sponde* in Palsgrave, subst. f. 19.

BEDD. The body of a cart. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEDDE. A husband or wife. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDEN. To bed; to put to bed. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDER. (1) The under-stone of an oil-mill. *Howell.*

(2) An upholsterer. *West.* In some counties, *beddiner.*

BEDDERN. A refectory. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDY. Greedy; officious. *North.*

BEDE. (1) To proffer; to offer. *North.* See Minot's Poems, p. 19; Langtoft, p. 29; Prompt. Parv. p. 28.

(2) A prayer. (*A.-S.*)
(3) To order; to bid. (*A.-S.*) Also, commanded, as in Rob. Glouc. p. 166. See the various meanings of *bede* given by Hearne.
(4) To pray. (*A.-S.*)
(5) Prohibition. (*A.-S.*)
(6) Placed. *Skinner.*
(7) Dwelt; continued. *Skinner.*
(8) A commandment. (*A.-S.*)

BEDEADED. Slain; made dead.

BEDEET. Dirtied. *North.*

BEDELL. A servitor; perhaps, bailiff. *Skelton.* The MS. Bodl. 175 reads *bedel*, Chester Plays, i. 95, in place of *keydell* in Mr. Wright's MS.

BEDEN. Prayers. (*A.-S.*) *Bedes*, petitions, occurs in the list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BEDENE. Immediately; moreover; collectively; continuously; forthwith. This word is used in a variety of senses, sometimes apparently as a mere expletive. All the above meanings are conjectural, and derived from the context of passages in which the word occurs.

BEDERED. Bed-ridden. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEDERKID. Darkened.

> But whanne the blake wynter nyȝte,
> Withoute mone and sterre lyȝte,
> *Bederkid* hath the water stronde,
> Alle prively they gone to londe.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 46.

BEDEVIL. To spoil anything. *South.* A person who is frequently convicted of vile conduct, is said to be *bedeviled.*

BEDEWITH. Wetteth. *Chaucer.*

BED-FAGGOT. A contemptuous term for a bedfellow. *East.*

BEDFELLOW. It was formerly customary for men even of the highest rank to sleep together; and the term *bedfellow* implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his *bedfellow*, MS. Ash. 208. Cromwell is said to have obtained much of his intelligence during the civil wars from the common men with whom he slept.

BEDFERE. A bedfellow. Ben Jonson has *bed-pheere*, as quoted by Nares.

> That ȝe schulle ben his owen dere,
> And he schalle be ȝowre *bedfere*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 189.

BEDGATT. Command?

> Thre balefulle birdez his brochez they turne,
> That byddez his *bedgatt*, his byddyng to wyrche.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

BEDIZENED. Dressed out. *Var. dial.*

BED-JOINTS. Joints of stone that lie in the beds of rocks. *Derbysh.*

BEDLAM-BEGGARS. A class of vagrants, more fully noticed under their other appellation, Toms of Bedlam, q. v. See several notices in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 104. They were also called bedlams, bedlamers, and bedlamites, which came to be generic terms for fools of all classes. "Bedlem madnesse" is the translation of *furor* in the Nomenclator, p. 424, which may serve to illustrate a passage in 2 Henry VI. iii. 1.

BEDLAWYR. A bed-ridden person. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEDLEM. Bethlehem.

BEDMATE. A bedfellow.

BED-MINION. A bardash. See Florio, in v. *Caramita, Concubino.*

BEDOLED. Stupified with pain. *Devon.*

BEDOLVEN. Digged. *Skinner.*

BEDOM. Craved; demanded. Rob. Glouc. p. 143.

BEDONE. Wrought; made up. *Percy.*

BEDOTE. To make to dote; to deceive. *Chaucer.*

BEDOUTE. Redoubted.

> Above all men he was there moste *bedoute*.
>
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 159.

BEDPRESSER. A dull heavy fellow.

BE-DRABYLYD. Dirtied; wetted. It is translated by *paludosus* in Prompt. Parv. pp. 28, 283. Carr has *drabble-tail*, a woman whose petticoats are wet and dirty.

BEDRADDE. Dreaded. *Chaucer.*

BEDRAULED. Defiled. *Skinner.*

BEDREDE. Bedridden. *Chaucer.*

BEDREINTE. Drenched. *Chaucer.*

BEDREPES. Days of work performed in harvest time by the customary tenants, at the bidding of their lords. See Cullum's Hawsted, 1784, p. 189.

BEDS. The game of hop-scotch. *North.*

BEDS-FOOT. The plant mastic. *Skinner.*

BED-STEDDLE. A bedstead. *Essex.*

BED-SUSTER. One who shares the bed of the husband; the concubine of a married man in relation to the legitimate wife. See Rob. Glouc. p. 27, quoted by Stevenson.

BEDSWERVER. An adultress. *Shak.*

BED-TYE. Bed-tick. *West.*

BEDUELE. To deceive. (*A.-S.*)

BEDWARD. Towards bed. *Nares.*

BEDWEN. A birch tree. *West.*

BEDYNER. An officer. (*Dut.*)

> Lyare wes mi latymer,
> Sleuthe ant slep mi *bedyner*.
>
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 49.

BEE. A jewel. See Cooper, in v. *Monile;* Morte d'Arthur, i. 243.

BEE-BAND. A hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough where the coulter is fixed. *North.*

BEE-BEE. A nursery song. *Yorksh.*

BEE-BIKE. A nest of wild bees. *North.*

BEE-BIRD. The willow wren. *Var. dial.*

BEE-BREAD. A brown acid substance with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are filled. *Var. dial.* See *Bee-glue.*

BEE-BUT. A bee-hive. *Somerset.*

BEECH-COAL. A peculiar kind of coal used by alchemists. See Ben Jonson, iv. 52.

BEECHGALL. A hard knot on the leaf of the beech containing the maggot of some insect.

BEE-DROVE. A great crowd of men, or any other creatures. *East.*

BEEDY. A chicken. *Var. dial.*

BEEDY'S-EYES. The pansy. *Somerset.*

BEEF. An ox. (*Fr.*) So *beefet*, a young ox, as in Holinshed, Desc. Scotland, p. 20.

BEEF-EATERS. The yeomen of the guard. The name is said to be corrupted from *beaufetiers*. See Boucher, in v.

BEEFING. A bullock fit for slaughter. *Suffolk.*

BEE-GLUE. According to Florio, in v. *Propolio*, "a solide matter, and yet not perfect wax, wherewith bees fence the entrance of their hives to keepe out the winde or cold."

BEE-HIVE. A wattled straw-chair, common among cottagers. *West.*

BEEK. A rivulet. *North.*

BEEKED. Covered with dirt. *North.*

BEEKNE. A beacon. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEELD. (1) Shelter. *North.* Sometimes a shed for cattle is called a *beelding*, and is said to be *beeldy*. This is merely a later form of *beld*, q. v.

(2) To build. *North.* "Beeldynge" occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 35.

BEELE. A kind of pick-axe used in separating the ore from the rock.

BEE-LIPPEN. A bee-hive. *Somerset.*

BEEM. See *Beam.*

BEEN. (1) Bees. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10518; Piers Ploughman, p. 493.

(2) Property; wealth. *Tusser.*

(3) The plural of the present tense of the verb to be. Sometimes, have been. In some dialects, it is equivalent to *because*; and it also occurs as a contracted form of *by him.*

(4) Nimble; clever. *Lanc.* Grose has *bienly*, excellently.

(5) A withy band. *Devon.*

BEENDE. Bondage.

BEENSHIP. Worship; goodness.

BEER. Force; might. *Chesh.* More, MS. additions to Ray, has, "to take *beer*, to goe back that you may leape farther." See also Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEERE. A bier. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEER-GOOD. Yeast. *East.*

BEERNESS. A beer-cellar. *North.*

BEERY. Intoxicated. *Warw.*

BEES. (1) "To have bees in the head," a phrase meaning, according to Nares, to be choleric. "To have a bee in the bonnet," is a phrase of similar import, or sometimes means to be a little crazy. Toone gives a Leicestershire proverb, "as busy as bees in a bason." See also Jamieson's Suppl. in v. *Bee.*

(2) The third person sing. and all the pl. future tense of the verb to be. *North.* The tendency of this dialect is to change *th* (*A.-S.*) into *s*.

(4) Flies. *Linc.*

(5) Cows. *North.*

BEESEN. Blind. *Linc.* A common expression, "as drunk as a *beesen*." "Wullo *beezen* the fine zight," will you be blind to the fine sight, Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 101. Spelt *beesome* in the early editions of Coriolanus, ii. 1.

BEESKIP. A bee-hive. *West.*

BEES-NEST. A kind of flax. *Skinner.*

BEESNUM. Be they not. *West.*

BEESTAILE. Cattle.

Beestaile thei had ynouȝe I wot.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 16.

BEET. A *beet* of flax, translated by *linifrangibula* in Skinner. For other meanings see *Bete.*

BEET-AXE. The instrument used in *beeting* ground in denshering. *Devon.*

BEETHY. Soft, sticky; in a perspiration. Underdone meat is called *beethy*. Duncumb explains it "withered." *Herefordsh.*

BEETLE. A heavy wooden mallet, used for various purposes. A "three man beetle," says Nares, was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. Hollyband, in his Dictionarie, 1593, mentions "a beetle which laundrers dò use to wash their buck and clothes."

BEETLE-BROWED. Having brows that hang over. Shakespeare uses the verb *beetle*, Hamlet, i. 4. Cf. Piers' Ploughman, p. 88; Du Bartas, p. 652; Howell, sect. 21; Rom. and Juliet, i. 4.

BEETLE-HEADED. Dull; stupid. *Shak.* In Dorsetshire, the miller's thumb is called a *beetlehead.*

BEETLE-STON. The cantharides. *Florio.*

BEETNEED. Assistance in the hour of distress. *North.*

BEFAWN. To surround; to seize. (*A.-S.*)

And yf [ȝe] see a schyppe of palme,
Then sylle to them *befawn*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

BEFET. A buffet; a blow. (*A.-N.*)

BEFFING. (1) Barking. *Linc.*

(2) Burning land after it is pared. *North.*

BEFIGHT. To contend. *Surrey.*

BEFILIN. To defile.

BEFILL. Befell. (*A.-S.*)

BEFLAYNE. Flayed.

Oute of his skyn he was *beflayne*
Alle quik, and in that wise slayne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 212.

BEFLECKE. To streak; to spot.

Why blush you, and why with vermilion taint
Beflecke your cheeks? *Turbeville's Ovid*, 1567, f. 134.

BEFON. To befall? *Towneley Myst.*

BEFORE. To take before one. "Shall I take that before me?" that is, "shall I take it with me when I go there?" *Kent.*

BEFOREN. Before. (*A.-S.*) *Beforn* is common in early works, and in the dialects of the present day.

BE-FOTE. On foot. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEFROSE. Frozen.

Over Daunby thilke flood,
Whiche alle *befrose* than stood.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73.

BEFT. Struck; beaten. *Gaw.*

BEFYCE. Beau fils. See Prompt. Parv. p. 28, *pulcher filius*; and Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 256. This generic name is often adopted in the old romances.

BEFYLDE. Dirtied.

I praye you therfore hertyly,
That you wyll take it paciently,
For I am all *befylde*. *The Unluckie Firmentie.*

BEG. To beg a person for a fool, was to apply to be his guardian, under a writ *de idiota inquirendo*, by which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his land and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. *Nares.* The custom is frequently alluded to by our old dramatists.

BEGAB. To mock; to deceive.

BEGALOWE. To out-gallop.

> That was a wyȝt as any swalowe,
> Ther myȝt no hors hym *begalowe*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 124

BEGARED. Adorned. *Skelton.*

BEGAY. To make gay. *Beaumont.*

BEGAYGED. Bewitched. *Devon.*

BEGCHIS. Bitches. *Cov. Myst.*

BEGE. Big. *Gaw.*

BEGECK. A trick. *Ritson.*

BEGENELD. A mendicant. *Piers Ploughman.*

BEGETARE. A begetter. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEGGAR. "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the jakes," a common proverb applied to those who have suddenly risen in wealth, and are too proud even to walk there.

> So that dyvers of our saylors were much offended, and sayd, set à begger on horsbacke and he wyl ryde unreasonablye. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR. A children's game at cards. The players throw a card alternately, till one throws a court card, the adversary giving one card for a knave, two for a queen, three for a king, and four for an ace, this proceeding being interrupted in the same manner if the other turns up a court card or an ace, which generally makes the game an unreasonable length.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH. According to Miege, a rendezvous for beggars. "To go by beggar's bush," to go on the road to ruin. Beggar's bush was also the name of a tree near London. Cleaveland, in his Midsummer Moon, p. 188, says, "if a man be a tree invers'd, hee's beggar's bush." See also the Two Angrie Women of Abingdon, p. 80. A similar phrase, "we are brought to begger staffe," occurs in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 199.

BEGGARS-BUTTONS. The burson on the burdock. *Devon.*

BEGGARS-NEEDLE. The shepherd's needle. *Midland C.*

BEGGARS-VELVET. The light particles of down shaken from a feather-bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid to collect under it. *East.* The term *beggars'-bolts*, stones, is of a similar formation.

BEGGAR-WEED. The corn spurry. *Beds.*

BEGGARY. Full of weeds. *East.*

BEGHE. A crown; a garland. (*A.-S.*)

BEGILED. Beguiled. (*A.-N.*)

BEGINNYNGE. A principle. *Chaucer.*

BEGIRDGE. To grudge. *Somerset.*

BEGKOT. Foolish. (*A.-N.*)

> *Begkot* an bride,
> Rede him at ride
> In the dismale.
> *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 303.

BEGLE. Boldly?

> The Sarasyns were swythe stronge,
> And helde fyght *begle* and longe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 165

BEGLUED. Overcome. *Lydgate.*

BEGO. To do; to perform. (*A.-S.*) In the following passages, used for *begon*, part. pa.

> And tolde him how hit was *bego*,
> Of is wele and of is wo.
> *Boves of Hamtoun*, p. 77.
>
> The erthe it is, whiche evermo
> With mannis laboure is *bego*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 59.

BEGON. Adorned. Frequently used in this sense. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 19; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 59; Rom. of the Rose, 943. Then we have, *wel begon*, in a good way; *wo begon*, far gone in woe; *worse begon*, in a worse way, &c.

BEGONE. Decayed; worn out. *East.*

BEGONNE. Begun. (*A.-S.*)

BEGORZ. A vulgar oath. *Somerset.* Perhaps more generally pronounced *begosh*. "Begummers" is another oath of similar formation.

BEGRAVE. Buried. (*A.-S.*)

> Into the grounde, where alle gone,
> This ded lady was *begrave*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 67.

BEGREDE. To cry out against. (*A.-S.*) *Begrad* occurs in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 51.

> Launcelot of tresson they *be-gredde*,
> Callyd hym fals and kyngys traytoure.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 108.

BEGRUMPLED. Displeased. *Somerset.*

BEGUILED. Covered with guile. *Shak.*

BEGUINES. A sort of nuns. *Skinner.*

BE-GYFTE. Gave.

> Thefe, where haste thou my oxen done
> That y the *be-gyfte*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

BEGYN. A biggin. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 74.

BEGYNGGE. Careful. (*A.-S.*)

> A *begyngge* gome, gamelíche gay. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 8.

BEH. Bent; inclined. (*A.-S.*)

BEHALT. Beheld. *Weber.*

BEHALVE. Half; side, or part. (*A.-S.*)

BEHAPPEN. Perhaps. *Salop.*

BEHATED. Hated; exceedingly hated. The term occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, ii. 82; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, pp. 34, 44; Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. It is the synonyme of *haly*, and translated by *exosus* in Prompt. Parv. p. 222, the former of which has no connexion with A.-S. healic. See *Haly*.

BEHAVE. To manage; to govern, generally in point of behaviour. The substantive *behaviour* seems used in a collateral sense in King John, i. 1.

BEHEARD. Heard. See Percy's Reliques, p. 23; Robin Hood, i. 123.

> Ful wel *beherd* now schall it be,
> And also beloved in many contré.
> *MS. C. C. C.* 80.

BE-HELIED. Covered. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 258; Richard Coer de Lion, 5586.

BE-HERTE. By heart; with memory. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEHEST. (1) A promise. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer,

Cant. T. 4461; Maundevile's Travels, p. 1; Harrowing of Hell, p. 27, spelt *byhikstes*.

(2) An order; a command.

BEHETE. To promise. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1856; Chester Plays, i. 31.

The emperowrs modur let calle a knave,
And hym behett grete mede to have.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.

He had a quene that hyghte Margaret,
Trewe as stele, y yow *behett*. *Ibid.* f. 71.

BEHEWE. Coloured. (*A.-S.*)

BEHIGHTE. To promise. (*A.-S.*) Behighten, pa. t. pl., Chaucer, Cant. T. 11639; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.

BEHINT. Behind. *North.*

BEHITHER. On this side. *Sussex.* It is also an archaism. See Nares, in v. Somersetshire carters say *bether* to their horses, when they wish them to move towards their side.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation. *Webster.*

BE-HONGYD. Hung with tapestry. *Weber.*

BEHOOVEFULL. Useful; profitable. See Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612; Brit. Bibl. i. 20. Ash gives the form *behoovable*.

BEHOTYN. To promise. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEHOTYNGE. Promising. *Maundevile.*

BEHOUNCED. Finely dressed; smart with finery. *Essex.* Kennett says "ironically applied," MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEHOVE. Behoof; advantage. (*A.-S.*)

Her beginneth the Prikke of Love
That profitable is to soule *behove*.
Vernon MS. f. 265.

BEHOVELY. Profitable. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 261.

It is *behovely* for to here.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEIHUNG. Hung about, as a horse with bells. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BEIE. Both. (*A.-S.*)

Agein to bataille thei wente,
And foughten harde togidere *beie*,
Never on of other ne stod eie. *Otuel*, p. 47.

BEIGH. A jewel; an ornament. (*A.-S.*) This word, which occurs under various forms, sometimes has the signification of a ring, a bracelet, or a collar for the neck.

BEIGHT. Anything bent, but generally applied to the bend of the elbow. *North.*

BEILD. (1) See *Beld*.

Land o live, o ro and rest,
Wit Blis and *beild* broiden best.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

(2) A handle. *Yorksh.*

BEILDIT. Imaged; formed. *Gaw.*

BEING. (1) Because. *Var. dial.*

(2) An abode; a lodging. *East.*

BEINGE. Condition. *Weber.*

BEIRE. (1) Of both. *Rob. Glouc.*

(2) Bare. *Ibid.*

BEJADE. To weary; to tire. *Milton.*

BEJAPE. To ridicule, make game of. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16853; Troilus and Creseide, i. 532; v. 1119.

But covertly ye of your dewbilnes
Bejapen hem thus, al day ben myndyd.
MS. Fairfax 16.

He was lest worth in Iovis ye,
And most *bejapid* in hiß witte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEK. To beckon. (*A.-S.*)

That he fele on his hors nek,
Him to hoveden thai gan to *bek*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 193.

BEKE. The brim of a hat or hood; anything standing out firm at the bottom of a covering for the head. The term has not yet been explained. The above is conjectural from the passages in which the word occurs in Strutt, ii. 212; Planché, p. 231; Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. iv. 27.

BEKEANDE. Warming; sweating. *Ritson.* See Ywaine and Gawin, 1459; bekynge, Morte d'Arthur, i. 139.

BEKENE. A beacon. (*A.-S.*)

BEKENEDEN. Beckoned. *Wickliffe.*

BE-KENNE. To commit to. (*A.-S.*)

This lettre *be-kende* Alexander to the knyghtis of Darios, and the peper also, and bad thame bere thame to the emperour; and he gaffe thame grete gyftes and riche, and sent thame furthe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

And thou, his derlyng,
His modir in kepyng
To the he *be-kende*. *Ibid.* f. 231.

BEKERE. To skirmish; to fight. Spelt *bekire* in Syr Gawayne, another form of *bicker*. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BEKINS. Because. *Dorset.*

BEKKYS. Begs. *Towneley Myst.*

BEKNE. A beacon. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEKNOWE. To acknowledge; to confess. (*A.S.*) See Catalogue of Douce MSS. p. 7; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1558, 5306; Richard Coer de Lion, 1700; Amis and Amiloun, 1279; Octovian, 1810. See *Bi-knowen*.

And thanne, yf y be for to wite,
I wolle *beknowen* what it is.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

BEKNYNGE. A beckoning. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEKUR. Fight; battle; skirmish.

And yf he myght of hym be sekure,
Odur in batell or in *bekur*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 217.

And yyf y be that yche *bekyr*,
Y hope than y may be sekyr.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

BEL. Beautiful. (*A.-N.*)

BELACOIL. A friendly reception. *Spenser.* Chaucer has *bialacoil*, q. v.

BELAFTE. Left; remained.

As hyt was Goddys owne wylle,
The lyenas *belafte* the chylde stylle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 34.

Whan he for luste his God refuseth,
And took him to the dovelis crafte,
Lo what profit him is *belafte*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 101.

BELAGGED. Tired.

BE-LAGGYD. Dirtied; wetted. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELAM. To beat. See Cotgrave in v. *Chaperon*; Famous Victories, p. 320.

A country lad had stept aside with a wench, and done I know not what; but his father mainly *belamb'd* him for the fact, the wench prooving afterward with child.
Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 146.

BELAMOUR. A fair lover. *Spenser.*

BEL-AMY. Fair friend. (*A.-N.*) See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 107; Chester Plays, i. 151; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 200; Towneley Mysteries, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12252; Ywaine and Gawin, 278; Sir Tristrem, p. 161; Rob. Glouc. p. 390.

Belamy, he seyde, how longe
Shel thy folye y-laste?
MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 87.

Belamye, and thou cowdyst hyt layne,
A counselle y wolde to the sayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

BELAPPED. Surrounded.

Owte of the wode they came anon,
And *belapped* us everychon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 195.

BELAST. Bound.

The seid James Skidmore is *belast* and withholden toward the seid Sir James for an hole yeer to do him service of werre in the perties of France and of Normandie. *Arch.* xvii. 214.

BELATED. Benighted. *Milton.* Generally *retarded.* See Miege, in v.

BELAVE. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

For nought Beves nolde *belave*,
The beter hors a wolde have.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 70.

BELAY. (1) To fasten. A sea term.

The master shewyng us that by neglygens of some to *belay* the haylers, the mayn yerd had fawin down and lyke to have kyld three or four. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

(2) To flog. *Northampt.*

BELAYE. To surround. *Rob. Glouc.*

BELAYED. Covered. *Spenser.*

BELCH. (1) Small beer. *Yorksh.*

(2) To remove the indurated dung from sheep's tails. *Somerset.*

BEL-CHOS. Pudendum feminæ. (*A.-N.*) See a curious account in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 158; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6029, 6092.

BELCHYN. To decorate. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELCONE. A balcony.

BELDAME. A grandmother. Formerly a term of respect. Spenser uses it in its original French signification, fair lady. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "an old woman that lives to see a sixth generation descended from her."

BELDE. (1) Protection; shelter; refuge. (*A.-S.*) See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1721; Sir Perceval, 1412, 1413, 1921; Minot's Poems, p. 27. Still in use in the North.

For thou myghte in thaire bale
Beste be thaire *belde*.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 233.

(2) To protect; to defend. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1220; Lay le Freine, 231. Perhaps in the last instance to encourage. Sometimes spelt *bylde*, as in Sir Eglamour, 3.

(3) Bold. (*A.-S.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 2123; Kyng Alisaunder, 5004.

(4) Build; natural strength. "Stronge of belde," strongly built, as we say of persons strongly formed by nature. Mr. Utterson's explanation, i. 164, is quite right, although questioned in the new edition of Boucher. "To belde," to increase in size and strength.

Bi a childe of litil *belde*
Overcomen I am in myn elde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

Thys mayde wax and bygan to *belde*
Weyl ynto womans elde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

(5) To build; hence, to inhabit.

Whenne oure saules schalle parte, and sundyre ffra the body
Ewyre to *belde* and to byde in blysse wyth hymeselvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 53.

In Sedoyne in that riche contree,
Thare dare na mane *belde* nor be,
For dowt of a barc.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 140.

(6) Formed?

But cowardly, with royall hoste hym *beld*,
Upon hym came all sodeinly to fight.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 147.

BELDER. To roar; to bellow. *North.* Belderer, a roarer.

BELDYNG. Building. (*A.-S.*)

BELE. (1) Fair; good. (*A.-N.*) See the Archæologia, xxiii. 342.

(2) Bad conduct. *Linc.*

BELEAKINS. By the Lady kin! *North.*

BELEAWD. Betrayed. *Verstegan.*

BELE-CHERE. Good company. (*A.-N.*)

BELEDDY. By our Lady! *Leic.*

BELEE. To shelter. *Shak.*

BELEF. A badge? *Gaw.*

BELEVAND. Remaining, i. e. alive. See Torrent of Portugal, 359. (*A.-S.*)

BELEVE. Belief. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3456; Dodsley, xii. 335.

BELEVED. Left. *Chaucer.*

BELEVENESSE. Faith. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELEWYNGE. The belling of the hart.

And thei syngeth in thaire langage that yn Englonde hunters calle *belewynge*, as men that loveth paramoures. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BELEYN. Besieged.

Whan nobille Troy was *beleyn*
And overcome, and home ayen
The Grekis turnid fro the sege.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96.

Aboute Thebes, where he lay,
Whanne it of siege was *beleyn*. *Ibid.* f. 51.

BELFRY. (1) A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the road side, having an upright post at each of the four corners, and covered at the top with straw, goss, &c. *Linc.* This word, which is curious for its connexion with *berfrey*, was given me by the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln.

(2) Apparently part of a woman's dress, mentioned in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

BELG. To bellow. *Somerset.*

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Spenser.*

BELGRANDFATHER. A great great grandfather.

BELIER. Just now. *Somerset.*

BELIKE. Certainly; likely; perhaps. *Var. dial.* Bishop Hall has *belikely*

BELIME. To ensnare. *Dent.*

BE-LITTER. To bring forth a child. It is translated by *enfaunter* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78.

BELIVE. (1) In the evening. *North.* This ex-

planation is given by Ray, Meritou, and the writer of a letter dated March 13th, 1697, in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Quickly; immediately; presently. A common term in early English.

BELKE. To belch. *North.* See Towneley Myst. p. 314; Dent's Pathway, p. 139; Elyot, in v. *Eructo*, "to *bealke* or breake wynde oute of the stomake."

BELKING. Lounging at length. *Linc.*

BELL. (1) A *roupie* at the tip of the nose. *Palsgrave.*

(2) The cry of the hart. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 11. It is, properly speaking, the cry made by that animal at rutting time.

(3) To swell. See a curious charm in Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 80; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 102; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 231.

(4) Bell, book, and candle; the form of excommunication in the church of Rome, ending by closing the book against the offender, extinguishing the candle, and ringing the bell. Hence the oath. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 1; Ywaine and Gawin, 3023.

(5) "To bear the bell," a common phrase meaning to carry off the prize. See Cov. Myst. p. 189; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 199.

BELLAKIN. Bellowing. *North.*

BELLAND. This word is used in two senses, 1. applied to ore when reduced to powder; 2. its pernicious effects on men and animals by their imbibing the small particles of ore. *North.*

BELLARMIN. A burlesque word used amongst drinkers to express a stout bottle of strong drink. *Miege.*

BELLART. A bear-leader. *Chest.*

BELL-BIT. The bit of a bridle made in the form of a bell. *Miege.*

BELLE. (1) A mantle? See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 78, 84; Anecd. Lit. p. 12; Awnturs of Arthure, xxix. 3.

(2) To roar. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A clock. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) A bonfire. *Gaw.*

BELLE-BLOME. The daffodil. (*A.-N.*) Still called the *bellflower* in some counties.

BELLE-CHERE. Good cheer. (*A.-N.*)

BELLEN. To swell. See *Bell.*

BELLE3ETER. A bell-founder. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELLIBONE. A fair maid. *Spenser.*

BELLIBORION. A kind of apple. *East.*

BELLICAL. Warlike. (*Lat.*)

BELLICH. Well. See an old glossary in Rob. Glouc. p. 647. Fairly?

BELLICON. One addicted to the pleasures of the table. *North.*

BELLICOUS. Warlike. *Smith.*

BELLIN. To roar; to bellow. *North.*

BELLITUDE. Fairness. (*Lat.*)

BELL-KITE. A protuberant body. *North.*

BELLMAN. A watchman. Part of his office was to bless the sleepers in the houses that he passed, which was often done in verse, and hence our bellman's verses.

BELLOCK. To bellow, when beaten or frightened. *Var. dial.*

BELLONED. Asthmatic. *North.*

BELLOSE. Warlike. (*Lat.*)

BELLOWFARMER. A person who had the care of organs, regals, &c.

BELLRAG. To scold. *Herefordsh.*

BELLRAGGES. A species of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Laver.*

BELLS. "Give her the bells, and let her fly," an old proverb taken from hawking, meaning that when a hawk is good for nothing, the bells are taken off, and it is suffered to escape; applied to the dismissal of any one that the owner has no longer occasion for. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 27; Patient Grissel, p. 16.

BELL-SOLLER. The loft in a church on which ringers stand. *North.*

BELL-WEDDER. A fretful child. *North.*

BELLY. (1) The widest part of the vein of a mine. *North.*

(2) A whale. (*Dut.*)

(3) Carr gives the Craven phrase, "belly-go-lake thee," take thy fill, indulge thy appetite.

BELLYATERE. A bellfounder. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELLY-BAND. A girth to secure a cart-saddle. *North.*

BELLYCHE. Fairly. (*A.-N.*)

BELLYCHEAT. An apron. *Ash.*

BELLY-CLAPPER. A dinner bell? See Florio, in v. *Battáglio, Battifólle.*

BELLY-FRIEND. An insincere friend; a person who pretends friendship for purposes of his own. *Miege.*

BELLY-GOD. A glutton; an epicure.

BELLY-HARM. The cholic. Belly-holding, a crying out in labour. *Devon.*

BELLY-NAKED. Entirely naked. See the Basyn, xix.; Cotgrave, in v. *Fin, Tout;* Frier and the Boy, ap. Ritson, p. 49.

> I am all together lefte bare, or I am lefte starke *bely-naked*, or lefte as naked as my nayle, sory wretche that I am! Wyll ye not leave me a lyttell garment, or a sory wede, to hyde my tayle withal.
>
> *Acolastus*, 1540.

BELLY-PIECE. A thin part of a carcase near the belly. *North.*

BELLYS. Bellows.

BELLY-SHOT. A term applied to cattle, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "when cattle in the winter, for want of warmth and good feeding, have their guts shrunk up."

BELLY-TIMBER. Food. *Var. dial.* Scott puts this word into the mouth of a distinguished euphuist, Monastery, ed. 1830, i. 222.

BELLY-VENGEANCE. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

BELLY-WANT. A belly-band. *Hants.*

BELLY-WARK. The cholic. *North.*

BELOKE. Fastened; locked. (*A.-S.*)

> And how in grave he was *beloke*,
> And how that he hath helle broke.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 83.

BELOKED. Beheld. Octovian, 1046.

BELONGINGS. Endowments. *Shak.*

BELOOK. To weep. *Beds.*

BELOUKE. To fasten; to lock up. See *Beloke.*

It occurs in this sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii., but perhaps *to perceive* in Beves of Hamtoun, p. 60.

BELOWT. To abuse roughly.

BEL-PEROPIS. Fair jewels. *Skinner.*

BELSCHYD. Decorated. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELSH. Rubbish; sad stuff. *Linc.*

BEL-SHANGLES. A cant term, used by Kemp, in his Nine Daies Wonder, 1600, where he mentions himself as "head-master of Morrice-dauncers, high head-borough of heighs, and onely tricker of your trill-lilles, and best *bel-shangles* betweene Sion and mount Surrey."

BELSIRE. A grandfather; an ancestor. (*A.-N.*)

BELSIZE. Bulky; large. *East.*

BEL-SWAGGER. A swaggerer; a bully. According to Ash, a whoremaster, who also gives the term bellyswagger, "a bully, a hectoring fellow."

BELT. (1) To beat; to castigate. *Salop.*

(2) To shear the buttocks and tails of sheep. *Midland C.*

(3) Built. *Yorksh.*

(4) An axe. *Prompt. Parv.*

(5) A course of stones projecting from a wall. *Britton.*

BELTAN. The first of May. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the proverb, "You'l have wor bodes ere Belton." The ceremonies of the beltan were kept up in Cumberland in the last century, but are now discontinued. A full account of them will be found in Jamieson.

BELTER. A prostitute. *North.*

BELUTED. Covered with mud. *Sterne.*

BELVE. (1) To drink greedily. *North.*

(2) To roar; to bellow. *Somerset.* In old English, we have *belwe*, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 222.

BELWORT. The name of a herb. In MS. Sloane 5, f. 3, the Latin name given is *acandus*, and in f. 8, *pullimonaria*, the word being spelt *bellewort* in the latter instance.

BELWYNGE. A bellowing. (*A.-S.*)

> It schulde seme as thouze it were
> A *belwynge* in a mannis ere.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 214.

BELYES. Bellows. (*A.-S.*)

> And alle this undir the bynke thay thraste,
> And with thayre *belyes* thay blewe ful faste.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 128.

BELYKLYHOD. Probability.

> Thow may her a tale full badly told,
> And of a goodly man *belyklyhod* of chere.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 39.

BELYMMED. Disfigured. *Skelton.*

BELYNG. Suppuration. See *Beal.*

BEM. A beam; a pillar.

> In *bem* of cloude ich laddie the,
> And to Pylate thou laddest me. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 226.

BEMANGLE. To mutilate.

BEMASED. Stunned; astounded.

> He rose up, as I saye nowe,
> And lefte us lyinge I wote nere howe,
> Al *bemased* in a sounc,
> As we hade bene sticked swyne.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 93.

BEME. (1) Bohemia. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 16; Skelton, ii. 340; Planché's Costume, p. 163.

(2) A trumpet. (*A.-S.*)

BEMEENE. To mean.

> Lady, they seyde, Hevyn quene,
> What may all thys sorowe *bemeene*?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 189.

BEMEN. Trumpets. (*A.-S.*)

BEMENE. To lament; to pity. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 14, iii. 123.

BE-METE. To measure. *Shak.*

BEMOIL. To dirty; to soil. *Shak.*

BEMOISTEN. To moisten. See the Brit. Bibl. iii. ad fin. p. xxxvi.

BEMOLE. A term in music, B molle, soft or flat. The word occurs in Skelton, and also in a curious poem on music, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 292. *Bemy*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 83, has apparently the same meaning.

BEMONSTER. To make monstrous. *Shak.*

BEMOOKED. Dirtied; defiled. *Palsgrave.*

BEMOONYD. Pitied. (*A.-S.*)

> Gyc ys moche *bemoonyd* of all,
> In the crlys cowrte and in the kyngys halle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

BE-MOTHERED. Concealed?

BEMUSED. Dreaming; intoxicated.

BEN. (1) Prompt; ready. *Gaw.*

(2) Oil of Ben, an ointment formerly in great repute; benzoin. See Dodsley, xii. 236; Nomenclator, p. 95; Cotgrave in v. *Muscellin;* Howell, in v. *Acorn;* Florio, in v. *Assa dolce.*

(3) Bees. (*A.-S.*)

> So faste hii gonne aboute him sehove,
> Ase don *ben* aboute the hove.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 56.

(4) To be. (*A.-S.*) *Ben* is the pres. pl. and part. pa. of this verb.

(5) Goods. *Rob. Glouc.*

(6) Well; good. *Weber.*

(7) In; into. *Yorksh.*

(8) The "true ben," the utmost stretch or bend. *Exmoor.*

(9) The truth. *Devon.*

(10) A figure set on the top of the last load of the harvest immediately in front, dressed up with ribbons, &c. as a sort of Ceres. *Norf.*

BENAR. Better. An old cant term. See Dodsley; vi. 109; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 255.

BENATURE. A vessel containing the holy water. William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, 1449, bequeaths "a gret holy-water scoppe of silver, with a staff *benature*, the said *benature* and staff weyng xx. nobles in plate and more." Test. Vetust. p. 266.

BEN-BAUFE. An old cant term, occurring in the Roaring Girl, 1611.

BENCH. A widow's bench, a share of the husband's estate which a woman enjoys besides her jointure. *Sussex.* See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BENCHED. Furnished with benches. *Chaucer.*

BENCHER. An idler; a person who spends his time on ale-house benches.

BENCH-FLOOR. In the coal mines of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the sixth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the bench-floor, 2½ ft. thick. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.*

BENCH-HOLE. The hole in a bench, ad levandum alvum. See Malone's Shakespeare, xii. 353; Webster's Works, iii. 254.

BENCH-TABLE. A low stone seat round the inside of the walls of a church. This term is found only in the contract for the Fotheringgay church, printed by Dugdale.

BENCH-WHISTLER. A sottish rollicksome *idler*, who spends his time chiefly on the alehouse bench. The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24, and also in Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, 1600; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 170.

BEND. (1) A band of men. *Linc.* It occurs in Huloet, 1552; Cooper, in v. *Grex;* Arch. xxviii. 99.

(2) A "lace bend" is described as "round of eight bowes" in a curious MS. quoted by Strutt, ii. 98.

(3) Strong ox leather, tanned with bark and other ingredients, which give it a blue cast. *North.*

(4) A semicircular piece of iron used as part of a horse's harness to hold up the chains when ploughing.

(5) Indurated clay. *North.*

(6) The border of a woman's cap. *North.* It is also a term for a handkerchief, and Skinner explains it, "muffler, kercher or cawl."

(7) A bond; anything which binds. (*A.-S.*)

BENDE. (1) A band or bandage; a horizontal stripe. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Bondage. See Amis and Amiloun, 1233; Lybeaus Disconus, 252.

Swete Fader, wath me is wo.
I may not bringe the out of *bende*.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 109.

(3) Bent; put down. *Gaw.*

BENDED. Bound. *Maundevile.*

BENDEL. A band; a stripe. (*A.-N.*) Stevenson, a bendlet.

BENDING. Striping; making of bands, or stripes. *Chaucer.*

BEND-LEATHER. A leather thong, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Boucher says, "what is elsewhere called sole-leather." A strong infusion of malt is said to be a necessary ingredient in the tanning of bend-leather.

BENDSFULL. Bundles.

The frere he had bot barly stro,
Two thake *bendsfull* without no.
Brit. Bibl. iv. 66.

BENDWARE. Hardware. *Staffordsh.*

BENE. (1) To be. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Well; fair; good. *Gaw.* Not *quickly*, as in the additions to Boucher. See Robson's Met. Rom. pp. 3, 14, 25. It is a cant term in the same sense, as in Earle's Microc. p. 253.

(3) A bean. (*A.-S.*) In the following passage allusion is made to a game so called.

Harlottes falleth to stonde on the flore,
And ploy som tyme ate spore,
At the *bene* and at the cat,
A foul play holde y that
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 174.

(4) Bane; destruction. *Langtoft.*

(5) A prayer; a request. (*A.-S.*) North country nurses say to children, "clap bene," meaning, join your hands together to ask a blessing, to pray. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 113; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92; Ritson's Songs, i. 62.

BENEAPED. Left aground by the ebb of the spring tides. *South.*

BENEDAY. A prayer-day, conjectured to be synonymous with A.-S. bentiid, the rogation days.

BENEDICITE. An exclamation, answering to our *Bless us!* It was often pronounced as a trysillable, *Bencite!* (Lat.) *Benste* occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 85.

BENEDICTION-POSSET. The sack-posset which was eaten on the evening of the wedding day, just before the company retired. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 109.

BENEFICE. A benefit. *Hoccleve.* In Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 63, we have *beneficiallnes*, beneficence.

BENEFIT. A living; a benefice. *North.* Ash has *beneficial* in the same sense.

BENEME. To take away; to deprive. (*A.-S.*)

For thou *benemest* me thilke ȝifte,
Whiche lyeth noust in thy myȝte to schifte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 93.

BENEMERENT. Well deserving. (*Lat.*)

BENEMPT. Named; called. *Spenser.*

BENERTH. The service which the tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart, so called in Kent. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 212.

BENET. One of the orders in the Roman Catholic church, the *exorcista*, who cast out evil spirits by imposition of hands and aspersion of holy water. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENETHE. To begin. *Cov. Myst.*

BENETOIRE. A cavity or small hole in the wall of a church, generally made near the door, as a receptacle for the vessel that contained the holy water. *Boucher.* See also *Benature.*

BENEVOLENCE. A voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. *Blount.*

BENEWID. Enjoyed. (*A.-S.*)

The presence every day *benewid*,
He was with ȝiftis alle beseewid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 186.

BENEWITH. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENEYDE. Conveyed.

BENGE. To drink deeply. *Somerset.*

BENGERE. A chest for corn. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENGY. Cloudy; Overcast. *Essex.*

BENIGNE. Kind. (*A.-N.*)

BENIME. To take away. (*A.-S.*)

Kyng Edgare had fro them ther londes *benome*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 123.

BENINGNELI. Kindly. (*A.-N.*)

BENISON. A blessing. (*A.-N.*) According to Thoresby, this word was current in Yorkshire

in 1703. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 489; Chaucer, Cant. T. 9239; Cov. Myst. p. 86; Sevyn Sages, 3485; Sir Tristrem, p. 200; Langtoft, pp. 115, 143.

BEN-JOLTRAM. Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk; the ploughboy's usual breakfast. *East.*

BENK. A bench. Also the King's Bench, a court of justice. See Langtoft, pp. 58, 246; Table Book of Traditions, p. 230.

BEN-KIT. A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. *Line.* Thoresby describes it, "a small wooden vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lags that have a string through them to carry it by."

BENNET. The bent grass. *Somerset.* According to an ancient West country distich—

> "Pigeons never know no woe
> Till they a *bennetting* do go."

BENNICK. A minnow. *Somerset.*

BENNYS. Beans. See an old will in Test. Vetust. p. 507.

BENOME. Taken away. See *Benime.*

BENOTHINGED. Diminished. *Fairfax.*

BENOW. By this time. *North.*

BENSE. A cow-stall. *North.*

BENSIL. To beat; to thrash. *North.*

BENT. (1) Ready. *Weber.*

(2) A plain; a common; a field; a moor; so called from those places being frequently covered with the bent grass. Willan says bents are "high pastures or shelving commons." The term is very common in early English poetry.

> Appone a *bent* withowt the borghe,
> With scharpe arowes ȝe schote hym thurghe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 128.

(3) The declivity of a hill. (*A.-S.*) Perhaps this may be the meaning in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 65.

(4) Subject. *Cov. Myst.*

(5) A chimney. *North.*

(6) A long coarse grass, which chiefly grows upon the moors. Also called bent-grass. A blade of coarse hay or grass is called a bent; and Gerard also calls a bundle of it a bent. See Salop. Antiq. p. 324; Florio, in v. *Giuncata;* Drayton's Poems, p. 185; Brit. Bibl. i. 212; Forby, ii. 417.

(7) "Brows bent," i. e. arched. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 146; Rom. of the Rose, 1217.

(8) Form; shape.

> My *bente* whiche that y now have
> Tille I be take into my grave.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 50.

BENTERS. Debentures. *Steevens.*

BENTLES. Dry sandy pastures near the sea covered chiefly with bent-grass. *East.*

BENVENUE. Half-a-crown, a fee paid by every new workman at a printing-house. *Holme.*

BENWYTTRE. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENYNGLICHE. Kindly. *Rob. Glouc.*

BENZAMYNE. Benzoin, a kind of resin. Spelt *benzwine* in Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 240.

BEO. By.

BEOCE. Boethius. *Chaucer.*

BEODE. (1) To offer; to proffer; to pray. Also to summon, to command. It occurs in a doubtful sense in Kyng Alisaunder, 3606, explained by Weber, to carry; rather perhaps, to balance a spear. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A prayer. (*A.-S.*)

BEORYNG. (1) Burying; funeral. *Weber.*

(2) Bearing; birth. *Kyng Alis.*

BEOTH. Be; are; is. (*A.-S.*)

BEOUTEN. Without. (*A.-S.*)

BE-PLOTMELE. Piecemeal. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEQUARRE. B sharp. An old musical term, occurring in a curious poem on the comparative difficulty of learning secular and church music, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.

BER. (1) Beer. *Gaw.*

(2) A berry. (*Isl.*)

(3) A bier. *Ritson.*

(4) Carried. *Rob. Glouc.*

(5) The space a person runs in order to leap the impetus. *North.*

BERAFRYNDE. A curious term introduced in the tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, ap. Hartshorne, p. 48, &c. It is barely possible that it may have some connexion with *bellarmin,* q. v. The manner in which it occurs seems to give some ground for the conjecture.

BERALLE. Fine glass.

> The ȝatys were of clene crystalle,
> And as bryghte as any *beralle.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

BERAND. Rushing; roaring. *Ps. Cott.*

BERANDE. Bearing. Kyng Alis. 5109.

BERANDYLES. The name of a dish in ancient cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99.

BERASCALLED. Abused like a rascal. *Nash.*

BERATE. To scold. Cotgrave gives this as one of the meanings of *Breteler.*

BERATTLE. To rattle; to make a great noise. *Shak.*

BERAYED. (1) Dressed.

> For as they passed along in this array, the maner was that some one, *berayed* like a devill, should offer to invade the company.
> *Lambarde's Perambulation,* 1596, p. 334.

(2) Dirtied.

BERAYNE. To wet with rain. Hence generally, to moisten. (*A.-S.*)

> But teares *berayned* my checkes,
> I retchlesse rent mine heare.
> *Turbevile's Ovid,* 1567, f. 12.

BERBER. Barberry, a shrub. *Gaw.*

BERBINE. The verbena. *Kent.* This Saxon form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BERCEL. A mark to shoot at. It is translated by *meta,* and occurs under five different forms, *bercel, berseel, bertel, bysselle, bersell,* in the Prompt. Parv. pp. 32, 56. Mr. Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher, in v. *Berselet,* has clearly shown the connexion of the word with Germ. *bersen,* to shoot, and has also quoted from the Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. Its synonyme is obviously *butt,* and one is

therefore somewhat surprised to find the editor of the Promptorium, p. 56, confusing the term with that applied to the ridges of a ploughed field. See also *berser* and *bersault* in Roquefort.

BERCELETTUS. Hounds. This is certainly the meaning of the word in Robson's Romances, p. 60, and may throw a doubt on the interpretation of *barcelett*, q. v. See *Barsletys*.

BERCEN. The barton of a house. This form of the word is given in MS. Gough, Wilts, 5, as current in Wiltshire.

BERCHE. Made of iron.

BERD. A beard. (*A.-S.*) "Maugre his berd," in spite of him. "To run in one's berd," to offer opposition to. *Langtoft.*

BERDASH. A neck-cloth. The meaning of this term is doubtful. It occurs only in the Guardian.

BERDE. (1) Margin; brink. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A lady; a young person. See *Bird.*

BERDYD. Bearded. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERE. (1) A noise; a roar; a cry. (*A.-S.*) See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 99; Const. of Masonry, p. 35; Gy of Warwike, p. 223; Towneley Myst. p. 109; Kyng Alisaunder, 550.

Tho, seyde Befyse, heryste thou that y here?
I harde nevyr a fowler *beere!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

(2) To make a noise. (*A.-S.*)

To the pavylown he can hym wynne,
And brevely can he *bere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

(3) A bier. (*A.-S.*) "Broght on bare," dead. Minot's Poems, p. 24.

(4) A pillow-case. *Chaucer.*

(5) To bear; to carry. (*A.-S.*)

(6) A beard. *Rob. Glouc.*

(7) To bear; to produce.

(8) A bear. (*A.-S.*)

(9) To bear upon; to allege; to accuse. *Weber.* See Gy of Warwike, p. 354.

BERÉ. A berry.

Take the jeuse of rewe, vyneacre, and oyle of roses, and *berés* of lorelle, and laye thame to thi hevede. It helpes wonderfully.
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 280.

BERE-BAG. One who bears a bag; a term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch.

BEREDE. To advise. *Palsgrave.*

BERE-FRANKE. A wooden cage to keep a bear or boar in. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 269.

BEREING. Birth.

BEREN. To bear. (*A.-S.*)

BERENGER. The name of a bear.

BERENT. To rent; to tare.

What wonder is it then if I *berent* my haires?
England's Helicon, p. 52.

BERETTA. A kind of hood worn by priests. See Hall's Satires, iv. 7.

BERFREY. A movable tower employed in sieges, generally made of wood. See *Belfry.*

Alisaundre, and his folk alle,
Faste asailed heore wallis,
Myd *berfreyes*, with alle gyn,
Gef they myghte the cité wynne.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2777.

BERGH. A hill. *Yorksh.*

Thanne shaltow blenche at a *bergh.*
Piers Ploughman, p. 112.

BERGMOTE. A court upon a hill, which is held in Derbyshire for deciding pleas and controversies among the miners.

BERGOMASK. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of Bergamasco, a province in the state of Venice, who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. *Shak.*

BERHEGOR. Beer-aigre. In the Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 456, mention is made of "vij. galones *berhegor.*"

BERIALLIS. Beryls; precious stones.

BERIE. A grove; a shady place. *Harrington.* Probably from A.-S. bearu, and merely another form of *barrow*, q. v. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 33, we have *berwe* and *berowe*, a shadow.

BERIEL. A burial. Also a tomb, a grave. See the quotation under *ayere* (3); Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 88; Cov. Myst. p. 18; Sevyn Sages, 2598. (A.-S. byrgels.)

BERING. (1) Birth. (*A.-S*)

(2) Behaviour. (*A.-S*)

BERINGE-LEPE. A basket. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERISPE. To disturb. See the notes on Reynard the Fox, p. 191.

BERKAR. One who barks. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERKYN. To bark. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERLINA. A pillory. *Jonson.*

BERLY. Barry, an heraldic term. *Holme.*

BERME. Yeast. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16281; Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 70.

BERMEN. Bar-men; porters to a kitchen. (*A.-S.*) This term is found in Havelok and Layamon.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas. *Shak.*

BERMUDAS. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. *Bermudas* also denoted a species of tobacco. *Nares.*

BERN. (1) A man; a knight; a noble. Cf. Sir Degrevant, 500; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 44; Amis and Amiloun, 837; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.

O Brut that *bern* bald of hand,
The first conquerour of Ingland.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

(2) A bairn; a child. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 7556.

Tho Havelok miete sei, Wollawei!
That overe was I kinges *bern!* *Havelok*, 571.

(3) A barn. (*A.-S.*)

BERNACLE. A gag for the mouth of a horse.

In *bernacle* and brydell thou constreyne
The chekys of them that nejeh the nought.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 110.

BERNAK. (1) The barnacle goose.

And as the *bernak* in the harde tree.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 168.

(2) A bernacle, q. v. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERNERS. Men who stood with relays in hunting. They were properly the men who fed the hounds.

And thenne every man that is theire, saf the *berners* on foote and the chaecchyens, and the lymneres, the whiche shulde be with hure houndes, and awayte upon hem yn a feys-grene there as is a cold shadewe, sholde stonden afront yn aither syde the heed with roddes, that no hound come aboute nor on the sydes. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BERNYNDE. Burning.

Manne that seth his hows *bernynde*,
Hath grete peryll to hym commynde.
MS. Rawlinson 92, f. 3.

BEROWE. A shadow. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEROWNE. Around; round about.

His burliche berde was blody *berowne*.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

BERRIER. A thrasher. *North.*

BERRIN. A burial; a funeral. *Var. dial.* A person attending a funeral is called a *berriner*, and a grave a *berrinhole*.

BERRITHATCH. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, in the court rolls of the manor of Cheriton, co. Somerset, this word is used for litter for horses.

BERRY. (1) A gooseberry. *North.*

(2) To thrash corn. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives an Islandic derivation. Berrying-stede, the thrashing floor.

(3) A herd of conies. A herd of roes in the the Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 65, unless we suppose a misreading for *bevy*. We have, however, *berry* in the Booke of Hunting, Lond. 1586.

(4) Florio has, "*Cróscia d'âcque*, a suddaine showre, a storme, a tempest, a blustring, a *berry* or flaw of many windes or stormes together, bringing violent showres of water."

(5) A borough.

BERSELET. A kind of bow?

BERST. (1) Bearest.

(2) Broke. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3 Defect. (*A.-S.*)

The levedi, sore adrad withalle,
Ladde Beves into the halle,
And of everiche sonde,
That him com to honde,
A dide hire ete altherferst,
That she ne dede him no *berst*;
And drinke ferst of the win,
That no poisoun was therin.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 75.

BERT. (1) To perspire. *North.*

(2) A beard.

He smat aynother al to wounder,
That hys *bert* clove ysonder.
Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

(3) Bright.

BERTHE. Beareth. *Lydgate.*

BERTHHINGES. Salvation. *Ps. Cott.*

BERUFFIANISED. Abused like a ruffian. A term used by Nash, in Have With You to Saffron Walden, 1596.

BERUNGE. A burial. *Robson.*

BERWE. (1) A shadow. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) To defend. (*A.-S.*)

BERWHAM. A horse-collar. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERYD. Buried.

Therfor I will that ther it *beryd* be.
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 5.

BERYEN. To defend; to protect.

BERYLL. Apparently some rope belonging to a ship. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 12.

BERYNE. A child; a bairn.

Alles a wafulle wedowe that wanttes hir *beryne*,
I may werye and wepe, and wrynge myne handys.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 98.

BERYNG. The lap. *Weber.*

BERYNG-CASE. A portable casket.

There come foure clerkes to Wyltone from ferne lond,
With a litull *beryng-case* full of relekes gode.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 84.

BERYNT. To bear. *Cov. Myst.*

BERYS. Approaches.

Tryamowre to hym *berys*,
And they alle to-braste ther sperys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

BERYSE. Berries. *Weber.*

BERY3T. Beareth.

BER3E. A mount; a hill. *Gaw.*

BES. Be. (*A.-S.*)

BESAGE. A portable bed carried by horses, called besage horses. (*A.-N.*) The term occurs in Arch. iii. 157; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 200, 204.

BESAGUY. A two-edged axe. (*A.-N.*)

Wambras with wings and rere-bras therto,
And thereon sette were *besagays* also.
Clariodes, ap. Tristrem, p. 375.

BESANT. A golden coin, so called because first coined at Byzantium or Constantinople. Its value is differently estimated, and seems have varied from ten to twenty sols.

BESCHADE. To shadow.

The hyze tre the grounde *beschadeth*,
And every mannis herte gladeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 197.
But in silence and in covert
Desireth for to be *beschadid*. *Ibid.* f. 124.

BESCILDIGED. Accused of a crime. *Verstegan.*

BESCORNED. Despised. *Chaucer.*

BESCRATCHIN. To scratch. *Chaucer.*

BESCRO. To beshrew.

BESCUMMER. To scatter ordure. Ben Jonson spells it *bescumber*.

BE-SE. To see; to behold. (*A.-S.*) Hence to see to, to take care, as in Const. of Masonry, p. 16.

BESEEK. To beseech. (*A.-S.*) A common form in early English. *North.*

BESEEME. To seem; to appear. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 235; Ipomydon, 354.

BESEGIT. Besieged. *Chaucer.*

BESENE. Clad; clothed; adorned. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Thynne's Debate, p. 50.

Most dowtyd man, I am lyvyng upon the ground,
Goodly *besene* with many a ryche garlement.
Digby Mysteries, p. 32.
He cam into a litille playne,
Alle rounde aboute wel *beseyne*
With buschis grene and cedres hyze.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.
And was with golde and riche stonis
Besene and bounde for the nonis. *Ibid.* f. 55

BESENYS. Business. Arch. xxix. 133.

BESET. Placed; employed; bestowed. (*A.-S.*)

Now me thynkyth yn my mode,
Thou haste welle *be-sett* my gode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.
I holde my kyngdome welle *besett*,
Be thou worse or be thou bett. *Ibid.* f. 247.

BESETE. See *Beyete*.
His worldis joye ben so grete,
Him thenketh of heven no *besete*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 34, f. 56.

BESEY. Beseen. (*A.-S.*)

BESHARP. To make haste. *Var. dial.*

BESHET. Shut up. (*A.-S.*)

BESHINE. To give light to. This is found among the obsolete words given at the commencement of Batman uppon Bartholome, fol. Lond. 1582.

BESHOTE. Dirtied. *Lanc.*

BESHRADDE. Cut into shreds. See Percy's Reliques, p. 279.

BESHREWE. To curse. (*A.-S.*) Generally a milder form of imprecation. Florio derives the term from the shrew mouse, to which deadly qualities were once ascribed. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 6426; Audeley's Poems, p. 32; Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 17.

BESIDE. By the side of. (*A.-S.*) Later writers *besides*, as in Middleton, i. 235.

BESIDERY. A kind of baking-pear. *Kersey.*

BESIEGED. A planet is besieged when between the bodies of two malevolents. An astrological term, so explained in the Gent. Rec. i. 101.

BESIEN. To trouble; to disturb.

BESIGHT. Scandal; offence. (*A.-S.*)

BESISCHIPE. Activity.
What hast thou done of *besischipe?*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110.

BESKUMMER. To daub; to besmear. *Somerset.*

BESKYFTE. Thrust off. (*A.-S.*)
And she was ever passynge wery of hym, and fayne wold have ben delyverd of hym, for she was aferd of hym bycause he was a devyls sone, and she coude not *beskyfte* hym by no meane.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 91.

BESLOBBER. To slobber; to render wet or dirty by spilling over the breast. *Beslaver*, Brit. Bibl. i. 498. *Beslomered*, dirtied, Piers Ploughman, p. 476.

BESLURRY. To smear; to defile. *Drayton.*

BESME. A besom. *Pompt. Parv.*

BESMIRCH. To soil; to daub; to smear. *Shak.* Verstegan has *besmit*, besmutted, made foul; and Chaucer, *besmotred*, smutted. (*A.-S.*) Florio, in v. *Caligáre*, gives the verbs, to besut, to besmoulder. The Salopian dialect has *besmudge*, to dirty.

BESO. So be it. *Maundevile.*

BESOFTE. Besought. Launfal, 766.

BESOGNIO. A beggar. (*Ital.*)

BESORE. To vex; to annoy. *Fletcher.*

BESORT. (1) To suit; to fit. *Shak.* See Lear, i. 4, one of the quartos reading *before*.
(2) Attendance; society. *Shak.*

BESPEAKEN. To speak to.
When folks the *bespeaken*, curtesly hem grete.
Table Book, p. 227.

BESPERPLED. Sprinkled. "All *besperpled* with blood," Morte d'Arthur, i. 167.

BESPET. Spit upon. (*A.-S.*)

BE-SPREDD. Overspread.
The emperour went to hys bedd,
In clothys fulle ryche he was *be-spredd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

BESPRENGYD. Besprinkled. *Skinner.*

BESPRENT. Besprinkled. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 91; Brit. Bibl. i. 25; Percy's Reliques, p. 100; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 30.

BESPURT. To sprout; to cast forth.

BESQUITE. Biscuit.
Armour thei had plenté, and god *besquite* to mete.
Langtoft's Chron. p. 171.

BESSELYCHE. Busily. This form occurs in the Chron. Vilodun. p. 137.

BESSOME. To swim; to sail. (*A.-S.*)
Brothly *bessomes* with byrre in borynes sailles.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 91.

BESSY. Female bedlamites were called Bess o' Bedlams, and the term is not quite obsolete, being still applied in some parts of the provinces to vagrants of that sex. The name is also given to one of the characters in the sword and plough dances. "Don't be a Bessy," said to a man who interferes with women's business. Bessy-bad, a person who is fond of childish amusements.

BEST. A beast; an animal. (*A.-N.*) An insect would be termed a beast, as, "bee, a beste," Prompt. Parv. p. 27.

BESTAD. Circumstanced; situated. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes in an ill sense, distressed; and in later writers, provided. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 33; Cov. Myst. pp. 77, 329; Robin Hood, i. 26; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5069; Rom. of the Rose, 1227, 5796; Hoccleve's Poems, p. 36.

BESTARRED. Covered with stars.
Bestarred over with a few
Dyamond drops of morning dew.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

BESTE. Deer. *Ritson.*

BESTEZ. Beasts. See Sir Perceval, 176. Now a common vulgarism.

BESTIALL. Cattle. Sometimes a beast, and occasionally used as an adjective. The word is variously spelt. Cf. Maundevile's Travels, pp. 224, 284; Morte d'Arthur, i. 147, 152; Holinshed, Desc. Scot. pp. 11, 14; Anc. Code of Mil. Laws, p. 15.
And eek of that thou herdest say,
To take a mannis horte awoy,
And sette ther a *bestialle*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 57.

BESTIALLICKE. Beastly. *Chaucer.*

BESTLY. Belonging to a beast. *Chaucer.*

BESTOIKE. To betray. This is given in the old dictionaries, but is perhaps an error for *beswike*, q. v.

BESTOW. To lay up; to put out of the way; to stow away. *East.* Hence, to commit suicide. *Linc.* Forby gives it the meaning, "to deliver a woman," the sense it bears in the following passage.
And Josiane, Crist here be milde!
In a wode was *bestoude* of childe.
Bevis of Hamtoun, p. 139.

BESTRACT. Mad. *Miege.*

BESTRAUGHT. Mad; distracted. See Percy's Reliques, p. 49; Nomenclator, pp. 423, 424.

BESTUD. To ornament with studs.

BESTYLYNESSE. Bestiality. *Prompt. Parv.*

BESWIKE. To betray; to cheat; to deceive. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Kyng Horn, 296; Reliq. Antiq. i. 114, 241; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 10; Kyng Alisaunder, 4609, 4727; Richard Coer de Lion, 5918; Wright's Political Songs, p. 158; Leg. Cathol. p. 79; Arthour and Merlin, p. 60; Sevyn Sages, 2500; Langtoft, p. 273.

Whereof the shippis they *biswike*,
That passen by the costis there.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

I fynde ensample in a cronicle
Of hem that love so *beswike*. *Ibid.* f. 43.

Of a poysone whiche they dronke,
They hadden that they han *beswonke*. *Ibid.* f. 55.

In wommannysche vois thay synge
With nootes of so gret likynge,
Of such mesure, of such musike,
Wherof the schippes thay *byswike*.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 11.

What have I done agcyn thi like,
That thus woldes me *biswike*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19.

BESY. Busy. (*A.-S.*)

BESYTTYN. To set in order. *Prompt. Parv.*

BET. (1) Better. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 7533; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 110; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 293; Songs and Carols, xv.; Piers Ploughman, p. 389; Thynne's Debate, p. 20; Rob. Glouc. p. 107; Assemblé of Foules, 451; Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Upon the morowe the day was set,
The kyng hym purveyde welle the *bet*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

(2) To abate. *Scott.*

(3) Kindled. *Weber.*

(4) Beaten. *Towneley Myst.* It occurs also in this sense in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(5) Bettered; improved. *Weber.*

(6) Promised. (*A.-S.*)

Gif thou wilt holden that thou me *bet*,
That ich shall wed that maiden sweet.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 327.

(7) To pray. *Skinner.*

(8) "Go bet," an old hunting cry, often introduced in a more general sense. See Songs and Carols, xv.; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 58; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12601; Leg. of Dido, 288; Tyrwhitt's Notes, p. 278; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 46. The phrase is mentioned by Berners in the Boke of St. Albans, and seems nearly equivalent to *go along*.

BETAKE. To give; to recommend to. (*A.-S.*) See Cov. Myst. p. 72; Chester Plays, i. 144; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3748, 8037.

BETALK. To tell; to count; to give an account. *Drayton.*

BETATTERED. Dressed in ragged clothes.

BETAUGHTE. Gave up; recommended to. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 63; Rom. of the Rose, 4438; Langtoft, p. 126. It is apparently used in the sense of *taught* in Torrent of Portugal, p. 70.

BETAYNE. The herb betony. See a receipt quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 232, and p. 34.

BETE. (1) To amend; to heal; to abate. (*A.-S.*) "Bete my bale," amend my misfortune. "Bete his need," satisfy his need. Very frequently applied to fire, to mend it; in the provincial dialects, to light, to make a fire. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "to beet the fire, i. e. in Kent, to mend the fire, or supply it with fuel; it is particularly applied to the supplying of a kill with straw for the drying of malt, where some *beater* must constantly attend to *beet*, i. e. to put fresh straw into the mouth of the kill." Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 657; Sevyn Sages, 2123; Piers Ploughman, p. 131; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278; Towneley Myst. p. 49; *Minot's Poems, p. 7*; Sir Perceval, 439; Isumbras, 764.

(2) To prepare; to make ready. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To heal. (*A.N.*)

(4) Beaten. *Hocclcve.* Often, worked, embroidered, as in Le Bone Florence of Rome, 182; Skelton, ii. 302.

(5) Help; assistance. *Skinner.*

(6) To beat. (*A.-S.*)

(7) To walk up and down. See Minot's Poems, p. 7. It is used in a similar sense by sportsmen. See Gent. Rec.

(8) Bit. *Cov. Myst.*

(9) A proper name. *Prompt. Parv.* The Latin corresponding to it is *Beatrix*.

BETECHE. To deliver up; to give up. (*A.-S.*) See Tyrwhitt's notes to Chaucer, iv. 292; Cov. Myst. p. 70; Langtoft, p. 299.

Farewelle, he seyde, my dere sone,
The Fadur of hevyn *betecche* y the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49

That yche shepard ȝyveth no gode kepe
That *betecheth* the wulfe hys shepe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BETEEM. To bestow, give, afford, or allow; probably from *teem*, to pour forth. Also, to deign, to endure. *Nares.*

BETEL. A hammer.

Wyht suyle a *betel* be he smyten.
Wright's Latin Stories, p. 29.

BETELLE. To deceive; to mislead. (*A.-S.*)

BETEN. Worked; embroidered. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VI. f. 7; Syr Gaw.

BETENDING. Concerning; relating to. *Yorksh.*

BETH. Be; are; be ye. (*A.-S.*)

BÉTHE. Both. *Weber.*

BETHEED. Prospered. *Verstegan.*

BETHEKYS. Betwixt.

BETHEN. Both.

And in his londe bishoppis tweine,
Swithe nobulle men thei weren *bethen*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 98.

BETHINK. (1) To grudge. *Somerset.*

(2) To recollect. *North.* We have *bithenche* in Weber, and *bithinke* in Wright's Purgatory, p. 149. Palsgrave has *bethynkyng* in the sense of *consideration*.

BETHRAL. To enthral. *Spenser.*

BETHWINE. The wild clematis. *I. Wight.*

BETID. Happened. (*A.-S.*)

BETINED. Hedged about. *Verstegan.*

BETIT. Hath happened. *Ellis.*

BETLE. Soft; fitted for cultivation, a term applied to land. *North.*

BETOATLED. Imbecile; stupid. *Devon.*

BETOKE. Gave; recommended. (*A.-S.*)

BETOSSED. Troubled. *Shak.*

BETOUSE. To drag about. *Nash.*

BETRAITOR. To call one traitor. See the State Papers, iii. 262.

BETRAPPE. To entrap; to ensnare. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 396; *bitrappe*, Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27.

BETRASH. To betray; (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *betraise*. See Tundale, p. 136; Rom. of the Rose, 1520; Langtoft, pp. 156, 255.

By grace only yf he may ascape,
Or deth *bitraishe* him with his sodeyne rape.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.

BETRAST. Trust. *Weber.*

BETRAX. A battlement. *Prompt. Parv.*

BETRAYNE. Betrayed; played false.

But, syr, he sayde, for certenté,
Your quene hath you *betrayne*.
Sir Tryamoure, 165.

BETRAYSSHE. Palsgrave has, "I *betraysshe* (Lydgate) I go aboute the stretes of a towne or cytie, *je traeasse*;" and he adds, "this verbe is nat yet taken in comen use."

BETRED. Prevailed; conquered.

BETREINT. Sprinkled. *Skinner.*

BETRIM. To adorn; to deck. *Shak.*

BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice, worth about a farthing. It is alluded to in Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 42.

BETT. To pare the turf with a breast-plough. *Herefordsh.*

BETTAXE. A pickaxe. *Devon.*

BETTE. (1) Good. *Herefordsh.*

(2) Better. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 1073; Rom. of the Rose, 7008.

BETTEE. An engine used by thieves in wrenching open doors. *Blount.*

BETTELYNGES. Battles. *Latimer.*

BETTER. More. *Var. dial.* The glossaries give *bettermer*, better; and *bettermost*, the best, or very nearly the best.

BETTER-CHEAP. Cheaper. "I cannot afford it *better cheap*, or for a lesser price." *Howell.*

BETTERNESS. Superior. *North.*

BETTRE. Better. (*A.-S.*)

BETTY-TIT. The titmouse. *Suffolk.*

BETWAN. An open wicker bottle or strainer, put over the vent-hole in brewing to prevent the grains of malt passing through. *North.*

BETWATTLED. Confounded; stupified; infatuated; in a distressed and confused state of mind. *Var. dial.*

BETWEEN. Sometimes used elliptically, *this time* being understood. *Between whiles*, in the interval. *Betwixt and between*, somewhere between the two extremities; in some places used for exactly the middle point.

BETWIT. To taunt; to upbraid. *Var. dial.*

BETWIXEN. Between. (*A.-S.*)

BETYD. To betide; to happen.

BETYN. Bitten.

BETYNG-CANDLE. A candle made of resin and pitch. See old accounts quoted in Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 187.

BETYNGE. A rod, any instrument of punishment. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEUFE. Buff.

BEUK. A book. *North.*

BEVEL. (1) A sloped surface in masonry. Also a verb, to cut an angle. Any slope is called a *bevel* in some dialects. "Though they themselves be *bevel*," bent in an angle, Shak. Sonn. 121, or rather perhaps as Kennett explains the word in MS. Lansd. 1033, "to run askew in length, or depart from a true level." *Beveling*, the sloping part of a wall, Arch. xi. 233.

(2) A violent push or stroke. *North.*

(3) A kind of square used by masons and carpenters, moveable on a centre, that can be set to any angle. See Cotgrave, in v. *Buveau.*

BEVER. (1) An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. The term is now applied to the afternoon snack of harvestmen and other labourers, and perhaps may be explained more correctly as any refreshment taken between the regular meals. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 20; Ford, i. 392; Florio, in v. *Merénda*; Cooper, in v. *Antecœnium*; Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 18; Nomenclator, p. 79; Sir John Oldcastle, p. 42; Howell, sect. 43; Middleton's Works, iv. 427, v. 141. Sometimes refreshments of drink, or drinkings, were called *bevers*; but potations were not *bevers*, as Mr. Dyce asserts.

(2) To tremble; to quiver. *North.* See Brockett and Palmer. *Beveren* is wrongly explained "flowing" in Syr Gawayne, as will appear from Morte d'Arthur, i. 22. It is possibly from A.-S. *bifian.*

BEVERACHE. Drink; liquor. It was formerly the custom to drink, says one editor, when making a bargain. Is this fashion obsolete?

Athorst I was ful sore y-swonke,
The *beverache* moste nethes ben thronke.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 95.

BEVERAGE. Hearne, gloss. Rob. Glouc. p. 623, explains *beverage*, "beveridge, reward, consequence," and he adds that it is "a word now in use for a refreshment between dinner and supper, and we use the word when any one pays for wearing new cloaths." That it is synonymous with *bever* appears clearly from Holinshed, Descr. Scot. p. 22. As to the other meaning, "beveridge money" is still demanded on the first appearance of a new suit of clothes, and a forfeit is a button cut off from them if the wearer is so injudicious as to refuse. In Devon, a composition of cider, water, and spice, is called *beverage*.

BEVETENE. Beaver?

He toc his *bevetene* hat,
With pal that was biwoved.
MS. Bodl. 959, f. 10.

BEVISE. To consider.

But for all that, yit couthe he not
Bevise himselfe whiche was the beste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

BEVISH. To fall headlong. *North.*

BEVY. Properly, a company of roebucks. A flock of quails was also called a bevy, as appears from MS. Porkington 10; and Florio, in v. *Copata*, applies the term to pheasants. In an old list of companies of animals in Junii Etym. in v. *Chirre*, "a bevey of ladies" is inserted; and Grey has fully illustrated the phrase, Notes on Shakespeare, ii. 74. The fat of the roebuck and roe was called bevy-grease. See Dryden's Twici, p. 21; Gent. Rec. ii. 77.

BEWAILE. To cause; to compass. *Spenser.*

BEWAND. Wrapped up. *Verstegan.* (*A.-S.*)

BEWANNE. Collected? (*A.-S.*)

Thay had welthe more wane thane thay ever *bewanne*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.

BEWAPED. Astonished.

The porter was al *bewaped*:
Alas! quoth he, is Boves escaped?
Boves of Hamtoun, p. 66.

BEWARED. Spent; expended. *Skinner.*

BEWE. (1) Drink; liquor.

(2) To bow; to obey. See the Thornton Romances, p. 68.

BEWED. To wed; to unite. *Fairfax.*

BEWELD. To wield. Also, to govern, to possess.

All which doo import that he was a notable giant, and a man of great stature and strength, to weare such an armour, and *beweld* so heavie a lance.
—*Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 9.

BEWENDED. Turned about. *Verstegan.*

BEWEPE. To weep; to lament. See Rom. of the Rose, 5121; Troilus and Creseide, i. 763; Hall, Henry IV. f. 13. Shakespeare also has the word.

BEWES. Boughs.

BEWET. Wet; moist.

And sadly gan biholde upon my chere,
That so was with teres alle *bewet*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285.

BEWETE. Beauty.

BEWFRAY. See *Berfrey.*

BEWGLE. A bull. *Hants.* Also an archaism, under the form *bugle.*

BEWHISPER. To whisper. *Fairfax.*

BEWHIVERED. Bewildered; frightened. *Devon.*

BEWIELD. To manage; to sway.

BEWITS. The leathers with which the bells are fastened to the legs of a hawk. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 61, the term includes the bells and leathers.

BEWLY. Shining; having a lustre. *Warw.*

BEWME. Bohemia.

And some of gret perlis were,
The newe gise of *Bewme* there.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 246.

BEWOND. Imposed upon; puzzled; embarrassed. (*A.-S.*)

BEWORD. To report.

Wee mused all what would hereof *beword*.
Thynne's Debate, p. 61.

BEWPERE. A companion.

BEWRAP. To wrap up; to enfold. See Hall, Richard III. f. 3.

BEWRAY. (1) To discover; to betray, but not necessarily for bad or treacherous purposes; to accuse. (*A.-S.*) In very old works it occurs under the forms *bewrey, bewrie, bewrighe, bewrye*, &c. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 5193, 9747; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 537; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 325; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 26; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 160; Gy of Warwike, p. 476; Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 10.

Hardely, syr, thou mayste safely to me say,
For certys y wylle the not *bewrye*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141.

Here ys no dwellyng for us to wonne,
We ben *bewryed* to the emperowre. *Ibid.* f. 167.

Tyll at the last she was aspied,
And unto the busshop she was *bewried*.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

(2) To defile with ordure.

BEWRECKE. Revenged. *Skinner.*

BEWTEE. Beauty. *Maundevile.*

BEWTESE. Civilities; ceremonies. *Ritson.*

BEWUNUS. Enfolded; entwined. (*A.-S.*)

Sithen on that like place,
To heng Jewes thei made solace;
That catelle was wo begon,
So *bewunus* was never non.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 23.

BEY. (1) An ornament for the neck; any ornament. (*A.-S.*)

That maydene, brighte als goldene *bey*,
Whenne scho the geaunt hoved sey,
Fulle wele scho it kende.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 104.

(2) Bowed?

The wolf *bey* a-doun his brest,
And gon to sliken dardo and stronge.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

(3) An ox?

And as concernyng *beys*, all thte *beys*, excepte a very fewe for the howse, be sold, and mych of the stuf of howshold is conveyd awey. *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 161.

(4) A boy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEYAPED. Cheated. *Skinner.*

BEYATE. To beget. (*A.-S.*)

BEYE. (1) To aby; to revenge; to atone for. *Ritson.*

(2) To buy. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 388, 805; Gesta Rom. p. 246.

So many schulden *beye* and selle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81

(3) Both. Rob. Glouc. p. 47.

(4) A bee. *Coverdale.*

BEYETE. (1) Obtaining; gaining; accomplishment. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has *bizete*. See *Besete* and *Begete.*

His worldes joyes ben so great,
Hym thynketh of heven no *beyete*.
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 23.

(2) Begotten. (*A.-S.*)

BEYGHED. Bowed; bent. *Weber.*

BEYKE. To beek; to warm. *Ritson.*

BEYKYNGE. Stretching. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEYLD. To protect; to shelter.

Jhesu that es hevens kyng,
Gyff us alle his blyssyng,
And *beyld* us in his bourc.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.

BEYNE. Quickly. See Kyng Horn, 892. *Beynesse* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 118,

translated by *Vivax;* and *beyn*, p. 29, pliant, flexible.

BEYNSTEYLLYS. See a curious burlesque printed in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

BEYRE. Bare. So explained by Hearne, but it seems to be a misreading in Rob. Glouc. p. 197.

BEYS. Art. (*A.-S.*)

Thou *beys* never trayed for me,
For with me I rede the wende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

BEYSCHATT. A bishop. This unusual form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

BEYTE. (1) A sharper. *North.*

(2) A bait; a snare.

Thys worlde ys but the fendys *beyte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

BEYTH. Were. (*A. S.*)

Alle that in the folde *beyth*
That thys grete mervelle seythe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

BEYTON. (1) Beat. Tundale, p. 17.

(2) To bait. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEZ. Be; is. (*A.-S.*)

The quarters wer sent to henge at four citez,
So is he worth be schent, who so traytous bez.
Langtoft's Chron. p. 244.

BEZONIAN. A beggar; a scoundrel, a term of reproach frequently used by the old dramatists. (*Ital.*) See Cotgrave, in v. *Bisongne;* Middleton's Works, i. 240; Malone's Shakespeare, xvii. 224.

BEZZLE. (1) To drink hard; to tipple. *Bezzled*, besotted. Hence, to squander riotously, properly in drinking; to waste; to embezzle. See Webster's Works, iv. 55; Middleton, iii. 152; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 149.

(2) A drunkard.

Oh me! what odds there seemeth 'twixt their cheer
And the swoln *bezzle* at an alehouse fire.
Hall's Satires, v. 2.

BEZZLED. Turned, blunted, applied to the edge of a tool. *Suffolk.*

BEJETE. Obtaining; accomplishment.

So that they loste the *bejete*
Of worshipe and of worldis pees.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

BI. *Bi-* or *be-* is a very common prefix to verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and has chiefly an intensative power, although it modifies the meaning in various degrees. Many verbs are no longer known except in this compound form. *Wright's gloss. to Piers Ploughman.*

BI. Town; village. (*Dan.*)

Bahler bern was non in *bi*,
His name was hoten sir Gii.
Gy of Warwike, p. 267.

BIACON-WEED. The plant goosefoot. *Dorset.*

BIALACOIL. Courteous reception. (*A.-N.*)

BIAT. A leather strap worn over the shoulders, a sort of drag-harness used by miners to draw the produce of the mine to the shaft. Cotgrave describes it "a kind of British course garment or jacket worne loose over other apparrell."

BIAZ. In a sloping manner. *Biace*, a slope, a bias. *Hollyband.* Palsgrave has, "*byas* of an hose, bias."

BIB. (1) To drink. *North.* A common term. Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 58; Chester Plays, i. 124. *Bibacitie*, drunkenness, occurs in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 418; and Florio says, *bibbe* is a child's term for drink, in v. *Bómbo*

(2) A fish, *gadus barbatus.*

BIBBED. Drunk. *Chaucer.*

BIBBER. (1) A drinker. *Nares.*

(2) To tremble. *Kent.* This seems to be merely another form of *bever*, q. v.

BIBBLE. To drink; to tipple. *West.* Skelton uses the term, i. 112, spelt *bybyll.* Hence *bibbler*, a tippler. Forby explains *bibble*, "to eat like a duck, gathering its food from water, and taking up both together." Hence *bibble-babble*, inconsistent chatter or nonsense, a term which occurs in Shakespeare, and several other writers. See Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 203; Brit. Bibl. iv. 272.

BIBLE. A great book. (*A.-N.*) The term was constantly used without any reference to the Scriptures. There are several superstitions that have reference to the Bible; perhaps the most remarkable is the method of divination by Bible and key, a curious instance of which has occurred very recently, and is described in the Times, March 2d, 1844. An account of the ceremony is given by Forby, ii. 398.

BIBLE-CLERKSHIP. A very ancient scholarship in the Universities, so called because the student who was promoted to that office was enjoined to read the Bible at meal-times.

BICACHE. To deceive. *Bicaught*, deceived. See Kyng Alisaundor, 258, 4815; Sevyn Sages, 266, 2188; Kyng of Tars, 489; Wright's Aneed. Lit. p. 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 12, bicought.

What man that the wedde schalle,
Than is he nought *bycaught*.
The Goode Wif, p. 13.

BICANE. A kind of grape. *Skinner.*

BI-CAS. By chance.

BICCHE. A bitch. (*A.-N.*)

BICH. Pitch.

Asc-tit he let folle a led
Ful of *bich* and of bremston,
And hot led let falle theron.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 126.

BI-CHARRID. Overturned; deceived. (*A.-S.*) See the example under *Amarrid*, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278.

BICHAUNTE. To enchant?

And the heldeat to *bichaunte*
Yong mannes love for to haunte.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 28.

BICHE. A kind of fur, the skin of the female deer.

BICHED-BONES. Dice. The term occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 12590, the MSS. reading differently. See Tyrwhitt's notes, p. 277; Towneley Myst. p. 241.

BICHE-SONE. A term of reproach, still used in the transposed form. See some curious Latin lines, in which *bycheson* occurs, in Lelandi Itin. vi. 130.

Biche-sone! thou draweat amis,
Thou schalt abigge it y-wis!
Arthour and Merlin, p. 312

BICIS. Vices. *Apol. Loll.*

BICK. A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried into the harvest fields. *Norf.*

BICKER. (1) To fight; to quarrel; to act with hostility. See *Bikere.*

(2) To clatter; to hasten. *North.*

(3) A short race. *North.*

(4) A small wooden dish, made of staves and hoops like a tub. *North.* Also a tumbler glass, in which sense it is merely another form of *beaker*, q. v.

BICKERMENT. Conflict.

BICKORN. An anvil with a bickern, or beak-iron. See Arch. xvii. 292; Howell, sect. 51.

BI-CLEPT. Embraced. (*A.-S.*)

Everich other with scheld *biclept*,
And fro other dentes kept.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 292.

And sodeynely, er sche it wiste,
Biclipte in armis he hire kiste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

BICLOSED. Enclosed.

The knyght in the mede hadde o maner,
Al *biclosed* with o river. *Sevyn Sages*, 722.

BICLUPPES. Translated by *eolc* in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. Embraces?

BICOLLEDE. Blackened.

He made foule chere,
And *bicollede* is swere. *Kyng Horn*, 1072.

BICOMEN. Became. (*A.-S.*)

BICORNED. Double-horned. See Richardson, and Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 194.

BID. (1) To invite. Still used in the North, especially with reference to an invitation to a funeral, which is termed a *bidding*. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about to invite the friends, and distribute the mourning. To "bid the base," to challenge an encounter, originally at the game of prisoner's base, but applied in various ways.

(2) To pray. *North.* To bid the beads, to say prayers. Also, to entreat, as in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 165.

(3) Both. *Skinner.*

BID-ALE. The invitation of friends to drink ale at the house of some poor man, who thereby hopes a charitable distribution for his relief; still in use in the west of England. *Blount*, ed. 1691. The custom is still in vogue in some parts of the country at weddings, when a collection is frequently made for a portionless bride.

BIDAWETH. Dawns; breaks.

Ther is no day whiche hem *bidaweth*,
No more the sunne than the mone.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 139.

BIDCOCK. The water-rail. *Drayton.*

BIDDABLE. Obedient; tractable. *North.*

BIDDE. See *Bede.* (*A.-S.*)

BIDDER. A petitioner. (*A.-S.*)

BIDDING-PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in Popish times, said before the sermon. The form may be seen in Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 624.

BIDDY. (1) A louse. *North.*

(2) A chicken. *Var. dial.*

BIDDY-BASE. Prisoner's base. *Linc.* Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the term *bitty-base* for this game; and *billy-base* is sometimes heard.

BIDDY'S-EYES. The pansy. *Somerset.*

BIDE. (1) To dwell; to remain; to abide. *Var. dial.* "In the fyld *byddythe* he," Torrent of Portugal, p. 22.

(2) To wait; to bear; to endure. *Var. dial.* "Bydene," borne, obeyed, Plumpton Correspondence, p. 108.

(3) To require. *North.*

BIDELVE. To bury. (*A.-S.*) See the Sevyn Sages, 1374; Reliq. Antiq. i. 116.

No schal ther never no justise
The *bidelve* on ony wise.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 39.

BIDENE. See *Bedene.* Cf. Langtoft, p. 45; Minot's Poems, p. 15.

BIDE-OWE. Explained by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "to be punished, or suffer punishment." Ray says, *pœnas dare*, and it is given by Browne as current in his time in Norfolk. It may possibly have some connexion with *bidowe*, q. v.

BIDET. A small horse. (*Fr.*)

BID-HOOK. A kind of hook belonging to a boat. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 43.

BIDOWE. A kind of lance. (*A.-N.*)

A *bidowe* or a basclard
He berith be his side.
Piers Ploughman, p. 540.

BI-DRAVELEN. To slobber; to slaver. (*A.-S.*)

BID-STAND. A highwayman. *Jonson.*

BIE. (1) To suffer; to abide. (*A.-S.*)

(2) With.

(3) A collar for the neck; a bracelet.

Beisauntes, *bies* of goolde, broches and rynges.
MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 82.

BIEL. Shelter. *North.*

BIELDE. To dwell; to inhabit.

Brynnes in Burgoyne thy burghes so ryche,
And brittones thi baronage that *bieldes* therein.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 60.

BIENDES. Bonds.

There he was in *biendes* strongue,
Fram that was Eastur dai.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 187.

BIENFAIT. A benefit. (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *bienfete*, and *byenfaytte*. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 103, 114; Brit. Bibl. iv. 352.

BIEN-VENU. A welcome. (*A.-N.*)

With that Constaunce anone prayende,
Spake to her lorde that he abide,
So that sche may to-fore ride
To ben upone hys *bien venu*.
Gower, Cantao. MS. f. 29.

BIER. The Redeemer. *Ps. Cott.*

BIERDEZ. Ladies.

Thane the balefulle *bierdes* bownes to the orthe,
Kneland and cryande, and clappide theire hondes.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 65.

BIERNE. A man; a noble.

Than the Emperour Irus was angerde at his herte
For oure valyant *biernes* sithe prowesche had wonnene.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 74.

BIEST. A small protuberance, more particularly applied to that on the stem of trees. *Suffolk.*

BI-FALLEN. To befall; to happen. (*A.-S.*)

And whanne thise tokenis ben *bifalle*,
Alle sodeynelichc the stone schalle falle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

BIFOLD. Folded. *Weber.* See *byfold* in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 289.

BIFOLE. To make a fool of.

That they ne schuide not *bifole*
Here wit upon none erthely werkis.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

BIFOREN. Before. (*A.-S.*)

BIFORMED. Double formed. (*Lat.*) See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 25.

BIG. (1) To build. (*A.-S.*) The same variation takes place in the meaning of this word as in *bielde*, which properly signifies the same. To remain, to continue, is the explanation of it in Minot's Poems, pp. 29, 33; Langtoft, pp. 330, 339. "Edificare, to *byggen*," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 71.

(2) A particular kind of barley. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "poor lean barley."

(3) In Somersetshire obtains the phrase *big-and-big*, very large, full big.

BIGATE. Birth. (*A.-S.*)

So that on an even late,
The devel sche taught hir *bigate*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 27.
And al he held ther the king
Of his *bigate*, of his bereing. *Ibid.* p. 55.

BIGEGED. Besieged. It occurs in Langtoft, p. 119, but may be a misreading.

BIG-END. The greater part.

BI-GERNYN. To ensnare. (*A.-S.*)

BI-GETEN. Begot. (*A.-S.*)

BIG-FRESH. Very tipsy. *North.*

BIGGAYNE. A nun. *Palsgrave.*

BIGGE. (1) A bridge. *Havelok.*

(2) To buy. *Weber.*

(3) A pap; a teat. *Essex.* Gifford, a native of Essex, introduces the word in his Dialogue on Witches, 1603. The *bigge* is one of the names of the hare in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BIGGED. Built.

Whenne erthe appone erthe hase *bigged* up his bowrris,
Thane schalle erthe for erthe suffire scharpe stowrrys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 279.

BIGGEN. (1) To enlarge. *Fairfax.*

(2) To begin. *Hearne.*

(3) To recover and get up after an accouchement. *North.*

(4) A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly, used for young children to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. The term is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have meant by it any coarse kind of night-cap. It appears also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers at law; or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet nightcap of our grandfathers. *Nares.* Kennett, in his Glossary, p. 29, says, "a cap with two long ears worn by young children and girls is now called a biggin." Cotgrave seems to attach a different meaning to the word, in v. *Agneliere.* Cf. Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Florio, in v. *Beghino*, who spells it *bighin.*

BIGGER. A builder. (*A.-S.*)

Stone that *biggers* forsooke
Is made in heved on the nooke.
MS. Bodl. 921, f. 1.

BIGHES. Jewels; female ornaments. It is sometimes used in a figurative sense; "she is all in her *bighes* to-day," i. e. best humour, best graces, &c. *East.* The term is also an archaism. See *Be*, *bie*, &c.

BIGHT. Any corner; anything folded or doubled. *Chesh.*

BIGINE. A nun. *Chaucer.*

BIGING. A building. *Minot.*

BI-GINNEN. To begin. (*A.-S.*)

BIGIRDLE. A girdle worn round the loins, sometimes used for carrying money, whence the term is also applied to a purse. (*A.-S.*)

BIGIRT. Girded. (*A.-S.*)

Gii cam on a day fram hunting,
Therl Amis and Tirri the ying,
And mo than an hundred knight,
With sword *bigirt*, y you plight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 240.

BIGLY. (1) Loudly; deeply; severely; boldly; strongly. Cf. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 68.

Mene lepen to anone and lokkeden the 3ates,
Barredde hem *bygly* with barres of iren.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.

(2) Pleasant; delightful. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 220, 1486, 1681.

A *bigly* blesse heare will I builde.
Chester Plays, i. 9.

BIGNING. Enlarging. *Fairfax.*

BIGOLD. Chrysanthemum. *Gerard.*

BIGONNE. Went. *Hearne.*

BIGRADDEN. Bewept; lamented. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 5175; Sevyn Sages, 1518, bigrad.

BIGRAVE. Engraved.

Of werkmanschipe it was *bigrave*,
Of suche werke as it schulde have.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.

BIGRAVEN. Buried.

At Winchester, withouten les,
Ther that king *bigraven* wes.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 5.

BIGRYPETH. Seizes; includes.

The whiche undir the heven cope,
As fer as streccheth any groundc,
Bigrypeth alle this erthe roundc.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196.

BIHALVE. To divide into two parts or companies. (*A.-S.*) *Bihelve*, behalf, Sevyn Sages, 325.

BIHEDDE. Beheaded. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HELOD. Beheld.

BI-HEST. To promise. (*A.-S.*)

BIHEVEDED. Beheaded. *Weber.* See also Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 201.

BIHEWE. To hew stones. (*A.-S.*)

BIHIGHT. Promised. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HOLDEN. To behold. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HOTEN. To promise. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HYNDE. Behind. (*A.-S.*)

BIJEN. Truly. *Yorksh.*

BIKE. A nest. Still in use for a bees' nest in a wild state.

A *byke* of waspes bredde in his nose.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

BIKECHE. To deceive. (*A.-S.*) This form occurs in the Sevyn Sages, 1121.

BIKED. Fought. *Weber.*

BI-KENNEN. To commit to. (*A.-S.*) We have already had *be-kenne*, q. v. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 31, 154; Langtoft, pp. 123, 274; Havelok, 1268, explained *betoken.*

And whil he slepte, kut his here
With hir sheres worthe her hende,
And to his foos him *bikende.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

BIKERE. To skirmish; to fight; to quarrel. Also a substantive, a quarrel. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Leg. Wom. 2650; Piers Ploughman, p. 429; Minot's Poems, p. 51; Arthour and Merlin, p. 206.

And for she loveth me out of *biker*,
Of my love she may be siker.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 87

BI-KNOWEN. To know; to recognize; to acknowledge. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 13, 45, 370, 404; Sevyn Sages, 2689. Pret. s. *bi-knewe.* Part. pa. *bi-knowe.*

Of his covenaunt he was *biknawe*,
And made Angys half felawe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 17.

She moste there *by-knowe* the dede,
Or fynde a man for hyr to fight.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.

BIL. A fish of the cod kind. *Ash.*

BILAD. Brought. (*A.-S.*)

Withouten mete or drinke that day
In sorwe he was *bilad.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 104.

BILANDER. A small ship.

BILAPPED. Wrapped up; surrounded. Cf. Amis and Amiloun, 1014; Sevyn Sages, 2210.

And soo I hangyd on the crosse, and on all sides I was *bylapped* wyth the moost bytter sorowes of dethe.—*Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

BILASH. To flog.

BILAVE. To remain. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Sevyn Sages, 161; Arthour and Merlin, p. 75. *Bylaft*, Ywaine and Gawin, 35.

BILAYE. To besiege. Cf. Sevyn Sages, 2752; Rob. Glouc. p. 519; Arthour and Merlin, p. 14.

And sax monethes he it *bilay* aplight,
That nothing winne he it no might.
Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7.

BILBERRIES. Whortleberries. *Var. dial.*

BILBO. A Spanish word, so called from Bilboa, the place of manufacture. A swordsman was sometimes termed a bilbo-man, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 331. Drayton, in a marginal note to his Battaile of Agin-Court, p. 10, says that bilbo-blades are "accounted of the best temper;" and Shakespeare compares Master Slender to one on account of his thinness. They were often made of laten metal.

BILBOCATCH. A bilboquet. *East.* This is the children's toy generally known as *cup and ball.*

BILBOES. A kind of stocks used at sea for the purpose of punishing offenders. See Howell, sect. 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 485. A wooden piece of machinery, used for confining the head of sheep, is also so called.

The pore felow was put into the *bilboes*, he being the first upon whom any punyshment was shewd.
MS. Addit. 5008

BILCOCK. The water-rail. *North.*

BILD. A building. (*A.-S.*)

Y se som men purchas and make gret *byld*,
Areyse high towris and gret wallis.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 45.

BILDER. (1) A mallet with a long handle used for breaking clods. *North.*

(2) A builder. (*A.-S.*) "The bilder oak," the oak used in building.

BILDERS. A kind of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Laver.*

BILE. (1) A boil. (*A.-S.*) The genuine word, and still used in the provincial dialects. It is found in the early editions of Shakespeare, and in most early writers.

(2) Guile? *Byle*, to beguile, Audelay's Poems, p. 28.

For no man of his counselle knoweth,
It is alle *bile* undir the wynge.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168.

BI-LEDE. To lead about. (*A.-S.*)

BILEF. Quickly; suddenly. *Weber.*

BILEIGHE. To bely. So explained in gloss. to Sir Tristrem, p. 239.

BILET. A willow plantation. *Salop.*

BILEVE. (1) To leave; to quit. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5311; Warton's Hist. Poet. ii. 5; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 164; Rob. Glouc. 470; Langtoft, p. 153; Black's Cat. of Arundel MSS. p. 108; Sir Degrevant, 1885.

And many a maide in grene and tender age
Biefte were sool in that grete rage. *MS. Digby* 230.

(2) To remain; to stay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10897; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 624; Sevyn Sages, 568; Minot's Poems, p. 10; Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Kyng Alisaunder, 4468.

God late us never *bylave* in synne,
With hert that es so strange.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

BILGE. To indent. *Somerset.*

BILIBRE. Two pounds. *Wickliffe.*

BILID. Mad; distracted. *Somerset.*

BI-LIEN. To calumniate. (*A.-S.*)

BILIMEDEN. Deprived of limbs. *Bilemed* occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 471; *bylyme*, p. 301.

The knightes of the table rounde
Mani ther slough in litel stounde,
And *bilimeden* and feld of hors
Mani hethen orped cors.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 214.

BILINE. Quickly. Perhaps *bilive*; but it rhymes with *chine* in Arthour and Merlin, p. 236.

BILIORS. Billiards. Arch. xiv. 253.

BILITHE. An image. *Verstegan.*

BILIVE. Belief. (*A.-S.*)

And that is sothe that I seye;
In that *bilive* I wol bothe lyve and dye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 18.

BILK. Nothing. A cant term, ridiculed by Ben Jonson, vi. 136. Blount says, "bilk is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies *nothing*: cribbidge-players understand it best." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 85.

BILL. (1) A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. Soldiers armed with bills were sometimes called *bills*. A bill-hook is still called a *bill* in some parts of the country.

(2) A letter. *Chaucer.* A petition was formerly called a *bill*, as also an advertisement set up against a wall, post, or any public place. The placards of public challengers were so called, whence came the phrase of *setting up bills*, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

(3) A promontory.

BILLABLE. Liable to having a bill preferred by law? See the Egerton Papers, p. 234.

BILLAMENTS. Ornaments. Explained by Baret, Alvearie, 1580, "the attire or ornamentes of a woman's head or necke." It is generally glossed *habiliments*, which is hardly correct. See Dodsley's Old Plays, ii. 224; Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, p. 58; Planché's Costume, p. 249; Cotgrave, in v. *Doreure, Dorlot*; Burnet's Ref. Records, p. 171.

BILLARD. A bastard capon. *Sussex.*

BILLERE. Bursula, *bot.*

BILLET. (1) The coal-fish.

(2) The game of tip-cat. *Derbysh.*

(3) A stick; a cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

(4) A small quantity of half-threshed corn, bound up into sheaves or bundles. *West.*

BILLETINGS. The ordure of the fox.

BILLING. Working. *Yorksh.* This term is found in Meriton's Yorkshire Ale, p. 91; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BILLINGSGATE. A fish-market in London, the sellers at which have long been proverbial for coarse language, so that low abuse is often termed *talking Billingsgate.*

BILLMAN. A man who cuts faggots. See Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. *Bouscheron.* Formerly a soldier who was armed with a *bill*, as in Hall's Union, Henry IV. f. 13.

BILLY. (1) A bull. *I. Wight.*

(2) A bundle of wheat-straw. *Somerset.*

(3) A brother; a young fellow, a term of endearment. *North.*

(4) A removal, or flying off. This term is used by boys when playing at marbles, and refers to shifting the place of a marble.

BILLY-BITER. The black-cap. *North.* The long-tailed tit is called a *billy-featherpoke.*

BILLY-WIX. An owl. *East.*

BILOKE. Fastened; locked. (*A.-S.*) The MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39, more correctly reads *whom* for *whanne* in the following passage.

> Thorow the fulfillynge of the Holy Gost,
> Therinne *biloke*, whanne sche lovid most.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4.

BI-LOWEN. To bend; to bow. (*A.-S.*)

BILTER. The water-rail. *North.*

BILYVE. Food. (*A.-S.*)

BIM-BOM. The sound of bells. *Var. dial.* Hence anything hanging in the manner of a bell-clapper is so called.

> Here I, great Tom,
> Sing loudly *bim-bom. Mother Hubbard, a burlesque.*

BIMEBY. By and by. *Somerset.*

BI-MELDE. To inform against. (*A.-S.*)

> Dame, God the *for-yelde*,
> Bote on that thou me nout *bi-melde.*
> *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 3.

BI-MENE. To lament; to pity; to bemoan. *Biment*, bemoaned. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 121; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 86; Gy of Warwike, pp. 5, 18; Lay le Freine, 298; Kyng of Tars, 1088; Rom. of the Rose, 2667. *Bymenyng*, moaning, Kyng Alisaunder, 534. Occasionally, to mean, as in Havelok, 1259; Gesta Rom. p. 5; Piers Ploughman, p. 13.

> And sche bigan him to *bimene.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 48.

BIMINDE. Mourned; lamented. *Wickliffe.* Baber has *bimorniden.*

BIN. (1) Been; are; were; is. *Var. dial.* It also occurs in several of our old dramatists.

(2) Because. *Somerset.*

BIND. (1) A name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

(2) A lot of eels. *Skinner.* According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, two hundred and fifty.

(3) A hop-stalk. *South.*

(4) Anything that binds. *East.*

BIND-CORN. Buck-wheat.

BIND-DAYS. The days on which tenants were obliged to reap their lord's corn at harvest-time. Apparently the same as *bedrepes*, q. v.

BINDEN. To bind. (*A.-S.*)

BINDING. (1) A hazel rod or thorn, two or three yards long, so called because used for binding the hedge-tops. *North.*

(2) The tiring of a hawk. *Blome.*

BINDING-COURSE. The top course of hay which is put on before it is bound on the cart with a rope. *North.*

BINDING-DAY. The second Tuesday after Easter, called also Binding-Tuesday.

BIND-WEED. The wild convolvulus.

BINEBY. By and by. *North.* Moor gives *binebine* in the same sense.

BINETHEN. Beneath. (*A.-S.*)

BING. (1) To begin to turn sour, said of milk. *Chesh.*

(2) Away. *Decker.* A cant term, explained by Grose *to go.* See also Earle's Microcosmography, p. 255.

(3) A superior kind of lead. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(4) A bin. *Var. dial.* "Bynge" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BINGE. To soak a vessel in water so as to prevent its leaking. *Linc.*

BINGER. Tipsy. *Linc.*

BING-STEAD. The place where ore is deposited. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "the hole or mouth of the furnace in which the fuel is put is call'd the *bing* of the furnace."

It is termed *bing-place* in some verses quoted by Blount, in v. *Bergmoth*; and also *bing-hole*.

BI-NIME. To take away. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Gy of Warwike, p. 136. *Bynymmynge*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 52.

Than alle his ten brethren therfore hatedeñ hine,
That oure Loverd wole habben i-do mai no man *binime*.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 2.

BINK. A bench. *North.* According to Kennett, the *bink* of a coal-pit is "the subterraneous vault in a mine." See his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and *bynke*, in the first sense, Towneley Myst. p. 317.

Ane iryne *bynke* thay made with strenghe,
Fyftene cubetes it was one lenghe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

BINNE. Within. (*A.-S.*)

BINNICK. A minnow. *Somerset.*

BINT. Bound. *Skinner.*

BIPARTED. Parted in two.

BI-QUASSHEN. To crush to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

BIQUATH. Bequeathed. *Hearne.*

BIRAFTE. Bereft. (*A.-S.*)

That verrily his discrescioun
Was him *birafte* in conclusioun.
MS. Digby 230.

BIRAUȝTE. Taken away. (*A.-S.*)

Only for lak that his bemis bryȝte
Weren me *birauȝte* thorow the cloudy mone.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to Birching-lane, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped or otherwise punished. It was formerly a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes. *Nares.* See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 267.

BIRD. (1) A lady. (*A.-S.*) The term is very common in early English poetry, and is occasionally applied to the other sex, as in Amis and Amiloun, 15.

His ost spac and ȝaf answare,
And ȝede forth with the *bird* so bold.
Leg. Cathol. p. 38.

(2) Buried. Leg. Cath. p. 121.

(3) The pupil of the eye; or perhaps the little reflected image on the retina, or that of a very near spectator reflected from the cornea. *East.*

(4) An egg is said to be "dead of *bird*," when the chicken dies very shortly before the period of hatching. *East.*

(5) Any pet animal. *Kent.*

(6) Bread. *Exmoor.*

BIRD-BATTING. A method of catching birds at night with a net and light, described in Strutt's Sports, p. 38. See also Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 30.

BIRD-BOLT. (1) A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. *Nares.*

(2) The burbot.

BIRD-BOY. A boy who frightens birds from the corn. *Var. dial.*

BIRD-CALL. A small whistle used to imitate the call of birds. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 122.

BIRDER. A bird-catcher. *South.*

BIRD-EYED. Near-sighted. *Jonson.*

BIRDING. Bird-catching. *Var. dial.*

BIRD'S-EYE. Germander speedwell.

BIRDS'-MEAT. Haws. *Somerset.*

BIRE. A stall; a cowhouse. See Arch. xvii. 203; Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 4.

BI-REDE. To counsel. (*A.-S.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 118; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 98. *Byradden*, Chronicle of England, 40.

BIREDE. Buried. Arch. xxix. 130.

BIRELAY. A virelay. (*A.-N.*)

And eek he can carollis make,
Rondealle, balade, and *birelay*.
Gower, MS. Cantab. f. 56.

BI-REPE. To bind. (*A.-S.*)

BI-REVE. To bereave. (*A.-S.*)

BI-REWE. To rue. (*A.-S.*)

BIRFUL. Roaring. *Ritson.*

BIRGAND. A wild goose. *Cocker.*

BIRGEN. A grave. *Verstegan.*

BIRIEL. Burial. See Leg. Cath. p. 203. The more usual meaning is *grave*, as *beriel*, q. v.

BIRK. A birch-tree. *North.* See Davies' York Records, p. 274 (?); Perceval, 773.

BIRL. A rattling noise. *North.*

BIRLADY. By our Lady. *North.* A very common elliptical form in our old writers.

BIRLE. To pour out; to draw wine. (*A.-S.*) See Torrent of Portugal, p. 13; Skelton, ii. 167; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 80.

BIRLED. Powdered; spangled. *Huloet.*

BIRLER. The master of the revels at a bidding-wedding in Cumberland, perhaps from *birle*, one of his duties being to superintend the refreshments.

BIRNY. A cuirass, coat of mail.

BIRR. Force; violence; impetus; any rapid whirling motion. *North.* It is applied to the whizzing of any missile violently thrown, as in Wickliffe, Apoc. xviii. The noise of partridges when they spring is called *birring*.

Alle is borne at a *byrre* to Burdews haven.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

And whenne the brigge was alle redy, he badde his knyghtes wende over apone it, bot whenne thay saw the grete revet ryne so swiftely, and with so grete a *byrre*, thay dred thame that the brygge schulde falle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15.

BIRRET. A hood. *Skinner.*

BIRSE. A bristle. *North.*

BIRSEL. To roast; to broil. *North.*

BIRT. A kind of turbot. See Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 181, 182; Harrison's Description of England, p. 224. Huloet has "*byrte* fyshe, *rhombus*."

BIRTH. A place; a station. *Var. dial.*

BIRTHDOM. Birthright. *Shak.*

BIRTHE-MEN. Men of birth or condition. (*A.-S.*)

BIRTHENE. A burden. (*A.-S.*)

BIRTLE. (1) Brittle. *East.*

(2) A summer apple. *Yorksh.*

BIRYE. A city; a town. *Ps. Cott.*

BIRYNG. Burial. Nug. Poet. p. 3.

BIS. A delicate blue colour; but the term is frequently applied to a silk of fine texture, and to other colours, black or dark grey. Roquefort explains *bysse*, "sorte d'étoffe de soie," which is clearly the meaning of the term in

Chron. Vilodun. p. 34, "under a curtull of purpur *byse;*" Launfal, 284, "i-heled with purpur bys;" Lybeaus Disconus, 2071; Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 30, 35; Ballad of Patient Grissel, "instead of *bis* and purest pall;" Gesta Rom. pp. 33, 207, 210; Middleton's Works, v. 558; Peele's Works, ii. 228. "Purple and biss" are mentioned together by Mapes, MS. Bodl. 851, f. 35. See also Florio, in v. *Azurrino.*

> The kynges of erthe that han don leccherie with her, and han lyvid in delites, whanne thei schullyn se the smoke of her breunyng, stondyng afer wepyng and weylyng and seiyng, alas! alas! that grete cité that was clothd with *biis* and porpur, and brasil, and overgyld with gold and presious stonys!
>
> *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 18.

BI-SAI. Saw fit; thought fit. *Hearne.* See *Bysay*, Rob. Glouc. p. 192, and *by-sayen*, Kyng Alisaunder, 4605. In the latter instance, the Bodl. MS. reads *beseighen.*

BISCAN. A finger-glove. *Devon.*

BISCHEDITH. Overfloweth. *Baber.*

BISCHET. Shut up. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 1280; Arthour and Merlin, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 405.

BI-SCHYNETH. Shines upon. (*A.-S.*)

BISCORE. Immediately.

BI-SCOT. A fine, the nature of which is described by Blount, in v. It was imposed on the owners of marsh lands for not keeping them in proper repair.

BISCUIT. A plain cake as distinguished from a richer one. A seed-biscuit is a plain cake made either with seeds or plums. *Sussex.*

BI-SE. To look about; to behold. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SEGGEN. To reproach; to insult. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SEKEN. To beseech. (*A.-S.*) Also *bi-sechen.* See Piers Ploughman, p. 18; Langtoft, p. 73; Havelok, 2994.

BISELET. A carpenter's tool.

BI-SEMEN. To appear. (*A.-S.*)

BISEN. Blind. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei met a *bisen* mon tho,
> And him thei duden nede
> To take that on ende of that tre
> To go the better spede.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 102.

BI-SENDE. Sent to. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 524. *Bisent*, Langtoft, p. 309, explained by Hearne, *beseeched.*

BI-SETTEN. To place; to set. (*A.-S.*)

BISEXT. Leap-year. (*Lat.*)

BISGEE. A kind of mattock, with a short handle, calculated so as to serve both for a pick-axe and a common axe. *West.*

BISH. A bishop. *Hearne.*

BI-SHEREWEN. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

> He somcth to be ryȝte welle thewid,
> And ȝit his herte is alle *bi-screwid.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

BI-SHETTEN. To shut up. (*A.-S.*)

BISHOP. (1) Milk that is burnt in the pan is said in the northern counties to be *bishopped*, or sometimes that "the bishop has set his foot in it." Perhaps the best explanation is that given by Tyndale, quoted in Jamieson, suppl. i. 92.

(2) A pinafore or bib. *Warw.*

(3) To produce artificial marks on a horse's tooth, for the purpose of deceiving as to its age. *Var. dial.*

(4) A lady-bird, which also goes by the name of *bishop-barnabee*, *bishop-benebee*, and *bishop-benetree.* Florio, in v. *Farfálla*, "a flie that hovering about a candle burnes itselfe, of some called a *bishop*," which is probably a smaller insect.

(5) Florio gives one of the meanings of *Fúngo*, "that firy round in a burning candle called the *bishop.*"

(6) To water the balls, a term used by printers.

(7) To confirm. *North.* See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 27.

> And also within the fyfte ȝere,
> Do that thei *bischoped* were.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 2.

BISHOPPING. Confirmation. *East.* See early instances in Arch. xxv. 498; Pilkington's Works, p. 553; Cotgrave, in v. *Confirmation.*

BISHOP'S-FINGER. A guide-post; so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way but does not go.

BISIE. Busy. (*A.-S.*)

BISIED. Agitated. *Gaw.*

BISILKE. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, "*bisilke* the groce conteyning xii. dossen peces, x. *s.*"

BI-SITTEN. To beset. (*A.-S.*)

BISK. (1) A term at tennis, a stroke allowed to the weaker party to equalize the players. See Howell, sect. 28.

(2) To rub over with an inky brush. See the new edition of Boucher, in v.

(3) Broth made by boiling several kinds of flesh together.

> I had scarce prenounced them, but I found the odor of the most admirable *bisk* that ever fum'd into Dives his nostrils. *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

BISKY. A biscuit. *West.*

BISMARE. Infamy; reproach; disgrace. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 82, 413; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3963; Launfal, 923; Kyng Alisaunder, 648; Gy of Warwike, pp. 126, 215; Rob. Glouc. pp. 12, 145; Walter Mapes, p. 342. Also a substantive, a shameless person, *bysmare*, Cov. Myst. pp. 140, 217, in which sense it occurs in Douglas, quoted by Jamieson.

> Thai seyd he schuld nought have
> Bot strokes and *bismare.*
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 73.
>
> And he that broghte here to that *bysmere*,
> For here foly he shal answere.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 49.

BISME. An abyss; a pit.

BISNE. (1) A blind person. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou, as a littlile *bisne*, a dwerghe, a haife manne, and ortez of alle menne, desyrand to over passe thi littillnesse, ryȝte as a mouse crepes oute of hir hole. *Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS.* f. 7.

(2) An example. (*A.-S.*)

Therefore the es better amend the of thi mysdedis, than we take swilke wreke appone the that other mene take *bisne* therby. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 9.

BI-SNEWID. Covered with snow. (*A.-S.*)

And as a busche whiche is *bi-snewid*,
Here berdis weren hore and white.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

BISOKNE. Delay; sloth. *Hearne.*

BISON. A bull.

BI-SOWED. Sowed; stitched. (*A.-S.*)

The ded body was *bi-sowed*
In cloth of golde, and leyde therinne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

BI-SPAT. Spat upon. *Wickliffe.*

BI-SPEKE. To counsel. *Weber.* It also occurs in the sense of, to speak, to accuse.

BISPEL. A term of reproach. *Cumb.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "a notorious knave or rascall." In some counties a natural child is so called.

BI-SPEREN. To lock up. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SPRENGDE. Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*) *Bysprent*, scattered, Skelton, ii. 403.

The childes clothes that were gode,
Al a *bi-sprengde* with that blode.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 16.

BISS. A hind. (*A.-N.*) See a list of beasts in Reliq. Antiq. i. 154.

BISSCHADEWETH. Shades. (*A.-S.*)

The grete bough that over him is,
So him *bisschadeweth*, i-wis,
That hit mai have no thedom.
Seuyn Sages, 586.

BISSEN. Art not. *West.*

BISSON. See *Beesen.*

BISSYN. To lull children to sleep. *Prompt. Parv.* See the several entries, p. 37, *byszyne, byssynge*, &c.

BIST. (1) Thou art; art thou? *West.*

(2) Abyest. *Scott.*

BISTARD. A bustard. *Florio.*

BISTERE. To bestir.

Fond we ous to *bistere*,
And our lond sumdel to were.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 159.

BISTOCKTE. A stock of provisions?

Also ye most ordeyne your *bistockte* to have wyth yow, for thow ye schal be at the tabyl wyth yowre patrone, notwythstondyng ye schal oft tyme have nede to yowre vytolys bred, chese, eggys, frute and bakyn, wyne and other, to make yowre collasyun.
Archæologia, xxi. 410.

BISTODE. Stood by or near. (*A.-S.*) Scott explains it *withstood*, but see Sir Tristrem, p. 154.

BI-STRETE. Scattered. *Hearne.*

BISWIKE. See *Beswike.*

BI-SWINKEN. To labour hard. (*A.-S.*)

BISYHED. Business.

Bisyhed, care, and sorowe,
Is with mony uche a-morowe.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3.

BIT. (1) Biddeth. *Chaucer.*

(2) The lower end of a poker. Also, to put a new end to a poker. *West.*

(3) The nick of time. *North.* "Bit" is often used without the preposition; "a wee bit bairn," a very small child.

BITAISTE. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

BITAKE. To commit. (*A.-S.*)

And men and passand for her *bitakens* it hali kirke fra ye. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 22.

BITCH. (1) The female companion of a vagrant. A general term of reproach. "As drunk as a fidler's bitch," a phrase still in use, and found in another form in Piers Ploughman, p. 98. "Byche-clowte," a worthless woman, Cov. Myst. p. 218.

(2) A miner's tool used in boring. *North.*

BITCH-DAUGHTER. The night-mare. *Yorksh.*

BITE. (1) To "bite the ear" was once an expression of endearment, and Jonson has *biting the nose* in a similar sense, ii. 184. We still say to children, "I am so fond of you I could eat you up." To "bite the thumb" at a person, an insult. See Rom. and Jul. i. 1.

(2) To abide; to alight. *Hearne.*

(3) To drink. (*A.-S.*)

Was therinne no page so lite,
That evere wolde ale *bite*. *Havelok*, 1731.

(4) The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted. A short bite or a long bite means a greater or lesser degree of length from the fulcrum.

(5) To smart. *Chaucer.*

BITEN. (1) To bite. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Between. Langtoft, p. 10.

BITHOUHT. Contrived. (*A.-S.*)

Seven barbicanes ther beth i-wrouht,
With gret ginne al *bithouht*.
Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 76.

BI-TIDEN. To happen; to betide. (*A.-S.*)

BI-TIME. Betimes. (*A.-S.*)

BITLEHEAD. A blockhead. *Somerset.*

BITORE. A bittern. (*A.-N.*)

BITRENT. Twisted; carried round. *Chaucer.*

BITTE. (1) The steel part of an axe.

(2) Bad; commanded.

We may to the say ryȝte as hee *bitte*,
With devoute herte knelynge on-oure kne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19

BITTERBUMP. The bittern. *Lanc.* Also called the *bitter*, as in Middleton's Works, v. 289; *bittor*, Chester Plays, i. 51; *bittour*, Florio, in v. *Astéria.* See also Skelton's Works, ii. 130, 266.

BITTER-SWEET. The wood nightshade, according to Gerard, p. 278. A kind of apple is also called by this name, or a *bitter-sweeting*, as in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. Nares has noticed other instances.

For all suche tyme of love is lore,
And like unto the *bitter-swete*;
For though it thinke a man fyrst swete,
He shall well felen, at laste,
That it is sower, and maie not laste.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 174.

BITTIRFULL. Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

BITTLE. A beetle. *Wilts.*

BITTLIN. A milk-bowl. Grose gives a Derbyshire proverb, "I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when she stept into the middle of the *bittlin*."

BITTRE, Bitterly. (*A.-S.*)

BITTS. Instruments used in blasting in mines. *North.*

BITTYWELP. Headlong. *Beds.*

BIVEL. Befell. *Rob. Glouc.*

BIWAKE. To watch; to guard. *Weber.*

BI-WAN. Won; obtained; got. See Rob. Glouc. p. 21; Langtoft, p. 323.

BIWARED. Warned.

> Who that hath his wit *biwared*,
> Upon a flatoure to bileve.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 209.

BI-WENTE. Turned about. (*A.-S.*)

> Wan the gost it scholde go, yt *bi-wente* and with-stod.
> *Walter Mapes, App.* p. 334.

BIWEVED. Covered. (*A.-S.*) Also, woven, wrought. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1085.

> A man he semed of michel might,
> Ac poverliche he was *biweved*.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 303.

BI-WICCHEN. To bewitch. (*A.S.*)

BI-WILLE. To beguile. The Trinity College MS. reads *bigyle*.

> Sorful bicom that fals file,
> And thoght how he moght man *bi-wille*.
> *MS. Catt. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 5.

BI-WINE. To win. (*A.-S.*)

BI-WITE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

BIWOPE. Full of tears; bewept. See the Sevyn Sages, 1186; Troilus and Cresceide, iv. 916, biwopin.

BI-WORPE. To cast. (*A.-S.*)

BIWREYE. To betray.

> I hadde lever utturly to dye,
> Than thorow my worde this mayde for to spille,
> As y mot nede, yf y hire *biwreye*.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4.

BIWYMPLID. Covered with a wimple.

> And souȝte aboute with his honde
> That other bed, tille that he fonde
> Where lay *biwymplid* a visage.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 170.

BIYETE. To beget. (*A.-S.*) See Sevyn Sages, 230, 1057.

BI-YONDE. Beyond. (*A.-S.*) When used indefinitely it signifies *beyond sea*.

BIZON. A term of reproach. *North.*

BIZZ. To buzz. *North.* (*Teut.*)

BIȝE. To buy.

BIȝETE. Gain. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 200; Gy of Warwike, p. 339.

BI-ȝUNDE. Beyond. See Life of St. Brandan, p. 3; biȝende, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 5.

BLAA. Blue. *Yorksh.* Applied more particularly to the appearance of the flesh after a heavy blow.

> And bett hym tille his rybbis braste,
> And made his flesche fulle *blaa*.
> *Sir Isumbras*, 311.

BLAANED. Half-dried. *Yorksh.*

BLABBER. (1) To talk idly.

> Whi presumyst thou so proudli to prophecie these thingis,
> And wost no more what thou *blaberest* than Balames asse. *MS. Digby* 41, f. 3.

(2) To put out the tongue loosely.

> To mocke anybody by *blabbering* out the tongue is the part of waghalters and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children.
> *Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

(3) To whistle to a horse.

BLABBER-LIPPED. Having thick lips. Huloet translates it by *Achilles*. Cf. Florio, in v. *Chilone*.

BLACEBERGAN. The blackberry. (*A.-S.*) This term occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Hunter 100.

BLACK. Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious. The Latin *niger* is used in Horace in a like sense. See Ben Jonson, ii. 39. This may be the meaning of the term in the common phrase "black's his eye," implying either a personal or moral blemish, or any misconduct. The pupil was formerly called the *black* of the eye. See Boucher. A "black day," an unfortunate, unpropitious day. "Black and white," writing or printing, a phrase still in use. "Black burning shame," a very great shame. "Black heart," a very unfeeling heart. A black-mouthed Presbyterian, one who condemns everything and accuses everybody, denying the right of the most innocent indulgences. A black witch, a witch that works evil and mischief to men or beasts.

> The riche and myȝty man, thouȝe he trespace,
> No man sayeth onis that *blak is his yȝe*.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 267.

Why, yow have named yt a fooles, madam. A foole may doe all things, and no man say *black's his eye*. *The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS.*

BLACK-ALMAIN. A dance, the figures of which are given in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26.

BLACKAMOOR. The bull-rush when in full bloom. *I. Wight.* In Somersetshire, the sweet scabious is called *blackamoor's beauty*.

BLACK-AND-BLUE. The result of violent beating. Huloet has, "beaten blacke and bloo, *suggillatus*."

> Dismembyr hym noght, that on a tre
> For the was made bothe *bluk and blo*.
> *MS. Coll. Jes. Cantab.* Q. γ. 3.

BLACK-ART. Necromancy.

BLACK-A-VIZED. Dark in complexion. *North.*

BLACK-BASS. A measure of coal lying upon the *flatstone*, q. v. *Salop.*

BLACKBERRY. When Falstaff says, "if reasons were as plenty as blackberries," he of course alludes to the extreme commonness of that fruit; but it does not appear to have been observed that the term was applied at a much earlier period in a very similar manner.

> The lorde not deigneth undirstonde his peyne,
> He setteth not therby a *blak-berye*.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 278.

BLACKBERRIES. Black-currants. *Camb.*

BLACKBERRY-SUMMER. The fine weather which is generally experienced at the latter end of September and the beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen. *Hants.*

BLACK-BESS. A beetle. *Salop.* In Berkshire, a blackbeetle is called a *black-bob*; in Yorkshire, a *black-clock*; and in Cornwall, a *black-worm*.

BLACK-BITCH. A gun. *North.*

BLACK-BOOK. An imaginary record of offences and sins. *North.*

BLACKBOWWOWERS. Blackberries. *North.*

BLACKBROWN. Brunette. *Florio.*

BLACK-BUG. A hobgoblin. Florio has, "*Lemúri*, the ghostes or spirits of such as dye before their time, hobgoblins, *black-bugs*, or night-walking spirits."

BLACK-BURIED. In infernum missus. *Skinner.* A phrase that has puzzled all the editors of Chaucer to explain satisfactorily. See Urry's edition, p. 133; Tyrwhitt, iv. 274.

BLACK-CAP. The bullfinch. *Lanc.*

BLACK-COAT. A clergyman. *Boucher.*

BLACK-CROSS-DAY. St. Mark's day, April 25.

BLACKEYED-SUSAN. A well pudding, with plums or raisins in it. *Sussex.*

BLACK-FASTING. Rigid, severe fasting. *North.*

BLACK-FOOT. The person who attends the principal on a courting expedition, to bribe the servant, ingratiate himself with the sister, put any friend off his guard, or in certain cases to introduce his friend formally. *North.*

BLACK-FROST. Frost without rime. *Var. dial.*

BLACK-GRASS. The fox-tail grass. *East.*

BLACK-GUARD. A nickname given to the lowest drudges of the court, the carriers of coal and wood, the labourers in the scullery, &c. Hence the modern term, and its application. See Ben Jonson, ii. 169; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 21; Middleton, ii. 546; Webster, i. 20.

BLACKHEAD. A boil. *West.*

BLACKING. A kind of pudding, perhaps the same as *blood-pudding*, mentioned by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 159, as then made in Derbyshire.

BLACK-JACK. (1) A large leather can, formerly in great use for small beer. See Unton Inventories, p. 1; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 206; Ord. and Reg. p. 392; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 97.

> Nor of *blacke jacks* at gentle buttry bars,
> Whose liquor oftentimes breeds houshold wars.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, i. 113.

(2) Sulphuret of zinc, as found in the mines. *Derbysh.*

BLACK-LAD-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from a curious custom on that day at Ashton-under-Lyne, termed *Riding the Black Lad*, described in Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 467. It is said to have arisen from there having been formerly a black knight who resided in these parts, holding the people in vassalage, and using them with great severity.

BLACK-MACK. A blackbird. Florio has, "*Merlo*, an owsell, a *blackmacke*, a merle or blacke-bird." It is sometimes called the *black-ousel.*

BLACK-MEN. Fictitious men, enumerated in mustering an army, or in demanding coin and livery. See the State Papers, ii. 110.

BLACK-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from the severity of that day in 1360, which was so unusual, that many of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, died from the cold. This is Stowe's explanation, Annales, p. 264, but another account is given by Fordun. The term is found in Shakespeare. See also Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21; Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9. It is also the schoolboy's term for the first Monday after the holidays, when they are to return to their studies.

BLACK-MONEY. Money taken by the harbingers or servants, with their master's knowledge, for abstaining from enforcing coin and livery in certain places, to the prejudice of others. See the State Papers, ii. 510.

BLACK-NEB. The carrion-crow. *North.*

BLACK-OX. The black ox has trod on his foot, a proverbial phrase, meaning either to be worn with age or care. See Nares, p. 44; Martin Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 10. Toone says it signifies that a misfortune has happened to the party to which it is applied.

BLACK-POLES. Poles in a copse which have stood over one or two falls of underwood. *Herefordsh.*

BLACK-POT. Blackpudding. *Somerset.* Called in some places *black-pig-pudding.*

BLACKS. Mourning. An appropriate word, found in writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See Nares, in v.

BLACK-SANCTUS. A kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises. A specimen of one is given in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. i. 14. Hence it came to be used generally for any confused and violent noise. See Dodsley, vi. 177; Ben Jonson, viii. 12; Tarlton, p. 61; Cotgrave, in v. *Tintamarre*, "a *blacke santus*, the lowd wrangling, or jangling outcryes of scoulds, or scoulding fellowes; any extreame or horrible dinne."

BLACKSAP. The jaundice in a very advanced state. *East.*

BLACK-SATURDAY. The first Saturday after the old Twelfth Day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. *Yorksh.*

BLACK-SCULLS. Florio has, "*Cappelétti*, souldiers serving on horsebacke with skuls or steelecaps, skulmen, *black-skuls.*"

BLACK-SPICE. Blackberries. *Yorksh.*

BLACK-SUNDAY. Passion Sunday.

BLACK-TAN. Spoken of gipsies, dogs, &c. "Dat dere pikey is a reglar black-tan." *Kent.*

BLACKTHORN-CHATS. The young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root. *East.* The cold weather which is often experienced at the latter end of April and the beginning of May, when the blackthorn is in blossom, is called blackthorn-winter.

BLACK-TIN. Tin ore ready for smelting.

BLACK-WAD. Manganese in its natural state. *Derbysh.*

BLACK-WATER. Phlegm or black bile on the stomach, a disease in sheep. *Yorksh.* It is an expression always applied by way of contrast to denote the absence of nutritive qualities in water merely. *North.* A receipt for *black-water*, a kind of ink, is given in MS. Sloane 117 f. 115.

BLADDER-HEADED. Stupid. *South.*

BLADDERS. The kernels of wheat affected by the smut. *Fast.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bladders of the skin, little wheels or rising blisters." The last from A. S. blædra.

BLADDYRTH. Grows? (*A.-S.*)

Avaryssia ys a soukyng sore,
He *bladdyrth* apd byldeth alle in my boure.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

BLADE. To trim plants or hedges. *Salop.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 37, "bladyne herbys, or take away the bladys, *detirso*;" Salop. Antiq. p. 328.

BLADES. (1) The principal rafters or backs of a roof. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

(2) Shafts of a cart. *South.*

(3) Bravoes; bullies.

(4) Huloet has, "*blades* or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswyfery, *girgillus.*"

BLADGE. A low vulgar woman. *Linc.*

BLADIER. An engrosser of corn.

BLAE. A blow. *North.*

BLAE-BERRY. The bilberry. *North.*

BLÆC. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the greas taken off the cart-wheels or ends of the axle-tree, and kept till it is dry, made up in balls, with which the taylors rub and blacken their thread, is calld in Yorkshire *blæc.*" (*A.-S.*)

BLAFFOORDE. A person who stammers, or has any defect in his speech. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLAIN. (1) To blanch; to whiten. *North.*

(2) A boil. A kind of eruption on the tongues of animals is so called.

BLAKE. (1) Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *North.* The word occurs in the Mirr. for Mag. p. 207, quoted by Nares.

(2) To cry till out of breath; to burst with laughter; to faint. *Devon.*

(3) Yellow. Willan says, "dark yellow, or livid;" and Upton, in his MS. additions to Junius, "blake, *flavus;* proverbium apud Anglos Boreales, as blake as a paigle, i. e. as yellow as a cowslip." This proverb is also found in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 83.

(4) To bleach; to fade. (*A.-S.*) "His browes to blake," to vanquish him, Perceval, 1056. Other examples of this phrase occur in the same romance, 688, and in Robson's Metrical Romances, p. 64.

BLAKELING. The yellow bunting. *North.*

BLAKES. Cow-dung dried for fuel. *Coles.*

BLAKID. Blackened. *Chaucer.*

BLAKNE. To blacken in the face; to grow angry. (*A.-S.*)

BLALC. Black; dark. (*A.-S.*)

The water was *blalc* and brade.
Sir Tristrem, p. 279.

BLAME. Blameworthy. *Shak.* It is also a common imprecation. "Blame me!"

BLAMEPLUM. White-lead.

BLAN. Ceased. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 64; Gy of Warwike, p. 255.

For I *blan*, mine banes chided ai;
Whiles I cried alle the dai.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.

But daunsed furthe as they bygan,
For alle the messe they ne *blan.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

He ne stynt, ne he ne *blanne,*
To Clementes hows tylle that he came.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92.

BLANCH. (1) Ore when not in masses, but intimately mixed with other minerals, is called a *blanch* of ore.

(2) To whiten. Also, according to Baret, to "pull of the rinde or pille." See his Alvearie, 1580, B. 779. Rider has Blanch, the name of a dog. Blanchard was a name anciently given to a white horse.

(3) To evade; to shift off.

BLANCHE-FEVERE. According to Cotgrave, "the agues wherwith maidens that have the greene-sicknesse are troubled; and hence, *Il a les fievres blanches,* either he is in love, or sicke of wantonnesse." See Troilus and Creseide, i. 917; Urry's Chaucer, p. 543.

BLANCHER. Anything set round a wood to keep the deer in it. Various articles were employed for the purpose, and sometimes men on this service were so called. Nares has given an entirely wrong explanation of the word; and Latimer, whom he quotes, merely uses it metaphorically. As a chemical term, it is found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 39. The form *blencher* also occurs, apparently connecting our first meaning with *blench,* to start or fly off. See also *Blinks.*

BLANCH-FARM. An annual rent paid to the Lord of the Manor. *Yorksh.*

BLANCMANGER. A made dish for the table, very different from the modern one of the same name. The manner of making it is described in the Forme of Cury, pp. 25, 87. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 389; Piers Ploughman, p. 252; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 455.

BLANC-PLUMB. White-lead.

BLANDAMENT. A dish in ancient cookery. See the Feest, st. ix.

BLANDE. Mixed. (*A.-S.*)

Us bus have a blode *blande,* or thi ble change.
Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 80.

BLANDISE. To flatter. (*A.-N.*)

In this psalme first he spekes of Crist and of his folowers *blandesande.*—*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 2.

BLANDISING. Flattery. (*A.-N.*) *Blandymentes,* blandishments, Hall, Henry VII. f. 13.

Despice we thaire *blandesynges* and thaire manaces, and kaste we fra us thaire 3hoke.—*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 4.

BLANDRELL. A kind of apple. (*Fr.*) Sometimes spelt *blanderelle.* See Davies' York Records, p. 42; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 15; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 82; Cotgrave, in v. *Blandureau.*

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed. Also, the mark, the aim, a term in gunnery. A small coin, struck by Henry V. in France, worth about four pence, was so called, but was forbidden by statute from being circulated in this country. See Ben Jonson, v. 80; Florio, in v. *Bianchi, Bianco.* There was a game

at dice formerly so called, mentioned in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315. *Blanks*, blank-verses, Beaumont and Fletcher.

BLANKER. A spark of fire. *West.*

BLANKERS. White garments. *Skinner.*

BLANKET-PUDDING. A long round pudding made of flour and jam, which is spread over the paste, and then rolled into the proper shape. *Sussex.*

BLANKETT. A kind of bird, the species of which does not appear now to be known. Also spelt *blonkett*. See the Archæologia, xiii. 341, 352.

BLANK-MATINS. Matins sung over night. See Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 50.

BLANKNESS. Paleness.

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which blank papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased to authorize the demands they chose to make. *Nares.*

BLANKS-AND-PRIZES. Beans with boiled bacon chopped up and mixed together; the vegetable being termed a *blank*, and the meat a *prize*. *Salop.*

BLANK-SURRY. A dish in cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 100.

BLANPEYN. Oxford white-loaves. (*A.-N.*)

BLANSCUE. A misfortune; an unexpected accident. *Somerset.*

BLARE. (1) To put out the tongue. *Yorksh.* Palsgrave has "I bleare with the tonge, je tire la langue."

(2) To roar; to bellow; to bleat; to cry. *Var. dial.*

(3) To emblazon; to display. *Percy.*

BLASE. To blazon arms. *Chaucer.*

BLASEPLEMYS. Blasphemies.

BLASH. (1) To splash. Also, to paint. *North.* Anything wet or dirty is said to be *blashy*.

(2) Nonsense; rubbish. *Linc.* Weak liquor is called *blashment*, and is said to be *blashy*.

BLASON. The dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned.

> *Blasons* blode and blankes they hewene.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

BLASOUR. A flatterer. *Skinner.*

BLASS. The motion of the stars.

BLASSEN. To illumine. *Rider.*

BLAST. (1) Skinner gives a curious phrase, "blast of my meat," as current in Durham, meaning *modest, abstemious.*

(2) To miss fire. *Devon.*

(3) An inflammation or wound, an ailment often attributed to the action of witchcraft. *Somerset.*

(4) To cast the eyes up in astonishment. *Devon.*

(5) To boast. (*A.-S.*)

> Thei thought in their hartes, and *blasted* emongest theimselves that the Callcians would leave the toune desolate, and flie for their savegard.—*Hall, Henry VI.* f. 49.

BLASTED. Hay beaten down by the wind is said to be blasted. *North.*

BLASTEN. Blowed; breathed. *Weber.*

BLASY. To blaze; set forth. *Skelton.*

BLATANT. Bellowing. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 283; Brit. Bibl. i. 520. It would appear from Miege that it was also used in the softer sense of *prattling.*

BLATE. (1) To bellow. *North.*

(2) Shy; bashful; timid. *North.*

(3) Bleak; cold.

> And Eve, without her loving mate,
> Had thought the garden wondrous *blate*.
>
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 113.

BLATHER. To talk a great deal of nonsense. A person who says much to little purpose is called a *blathering hash*. A bladder is sometimes pronounced *blather*, as in Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, p. 6. *Blattering*, chattering, occurs in A Cómical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

> There's nothing gain'd by being witty; fame
> Gathers but wind to *blather* up a name.
>
> *Beaumont and Fletcher*, i. 11.

BLATTER. A puddle. *North.*

BLAUN. White. (*A.-N.*)

BLAUNCH. A blain. *East.*

BLAUNCHETTE. Fine wheaten flour. (*A.-N.*)

> With *blaunchette* and other flour,
> To make thaim qwytter of colour.
>
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 20.

BLAUNCHMER. A kind of fur.

> He ware a cyrcote that was grene;
> With *blaunchmer* it was furred, I wene.
>
> *Syr Degoré*, 701.

BLAUNCH-PERREYE. An ancient dish in cookery, the receipt for which is given in MS. Rawl. 89, and also in a MS. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 242.

BLAUNDESORE. A dish in ancient cookery; sometimes, pottage. See the Feest, st. vi.; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 55; Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 26; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.

BLAUNER. A kind of fur, very likely the same with *blaunchmer*, q. v. This term occurs several times in Syr Gawayne, and also in Lybeaus Disconus, 117.

BLAUTCH. A great noise. *North.*

BLAUTHY. Bloated. *East.*

BLAVER. The corn blue-bottle. *North.* Also called the *blawort.*

BLAWE. To blow. *Blawand*, Ywaine and Gawin, 340. Brockett says, "to breathe thick and quick after violent exertion." *Bost to blawe*, to proclaim or make boast. See Amis and Amiloun, 1203.

> For they were spente my *boost to blawe*,
> My name to bere on londe and see.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

BLAWING. A swelling. *North.*

BLAWNYNG. White-lead.

BLAWUN. Censured. See the Apology for the Lollards, p. 24. We still have the phrase *blown up* in the same sense.

BLAWZE. A blossom. *Yorksh.*

BLAY. A blaze. *Essex.*

BLAYING. Soft speaking?

> Tell her in your pitcous *blaying*,
> Her poor slave's unjust decaying.
>
> *Brit. Bibl.* i. 104.

BLAZE. (1) According to Blount, "blaze is

a certain fire which the inhabitants of Staffordshire, and some other counties, were wont, and still do make, on Twelf-eve, 5 Jan. at night, in memory of the blazing-star that conducted the three Magi to the manger at Bethlem." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 88. Yule-logs were sometimes called *blazes*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 256.

(2) To take salmon by striking them with a three pronged and barbed dart. *North.*

(3) A horse is said to be *blazed* when it has a white mark; and a tree, when marked for sale. In America the term is applied to a tree partially or entirely stripped of its bark. See the Last of the Mohicans, ed. 1831, p. 363.

(4) A pimple. *Yorksh.*

BLAZING-STAR. A comet.

BLEA. Yellow. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, refers this to the Icelandic.

BLEACHY. Brackish. *Somerset.*

BLEAD. Fruit. *Verstegan.*

BLEAK. (1) To bleach. *South.* Bleaking-house, Middleton, v. 106.

(2) Pale with cold, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "To waxe pale or *bleake*," is the translation of *blesmir* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. See *Bleike*.

(3) Sheepish. *East.*

BLEART. To scold; to make a noise. *Var. dial.*

BLEAT. Cold; bleak. *Kent.* This form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEATER. Mutton. A cant term occurring in Brome's Joviall Crew, or the Merry Beggars, 1652. See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 372.

BLEAUNT. A kind of rich cloth; also, a robe or mantle. The term occurs in Syr Gawayne. The *bliaut* was a garment something similar to the smock-frock of the present day. Strutt, ii. 42. *Blihand* and *blehand* occur in Sir Tristrem, pp. 156, 157, in the first sense. A cloak is still called a *bliand* in the North of England. [Bleaut?]

> In ay riche *bleant* was he clad,
> Lang berd to the brest he had.
> *Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*
> The strok of the spere it gan glide
> Bituen the arsoun and his side;
> His *blihant* he carf, his schert also.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 208.

BLEB. A drop of water; a bubble. Also, to drink. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a blister, a blain." *North.*

BLECH. Water in which hides have been tanned. Cooper, in his ed. of Elyot, 1559, translates *nautea*, "currious blech," i. e. curriers' bleach.

BLECHE. White. (*A.-N.*)

> Som on for sche is pale and *bleche*,
> Som on for sche is softe of speche.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 142.

BLECHIS. Blotches. See the Archæologia, xxx. 356.

BLECKEN. To make black. Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEDDER. To cry. *North.*

BLEDE. Blood.

BLEDEN. To bleed. (*A.-S.*)

> My sonys handys ar so *bledande*,
> To loke on them me lyste not to laghe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.
> He fonde his ded wyf *bledende*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 66.

BLEDEWORT. The wild poppy. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

BLEDSAND. Bloody. Perhaps an error for *bledeand* in Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 110.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes contenance, feature. In Arthour and Merlin, p. 74, the great magician is represented as appearing "in thre ble" on the same day.

> A cloth of silk sche wond him inne,
> That was of swithe feir *ble*. *Legend. Cathol.* p. 9.

BLEECH. The bleaching-ground. *East.*

BLEED. To yield, applied to corn, which is said to *bleed* well when it is productive on being thrashed. *Var. dial.*

BLEEDING-BOIST. A cupping-glass.

BLEEDING-HEART. The wall-flower. *West.*

BLEEF. Remained. *Caxton.* *Blefede* occurs in Octovian, 507, and *bleft*, 1540.

BLEFF. Turbulent; noisy. *East.*

BLEFFIN. A block; a wedge. *Lanc.* Bleffin-head, a blockhead.

BLEIKE. To turn pale. (*A.-S.*)

> And thanne gan *bleiken* hero ble, that arst lowen so loude. *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 341.

BLEINE. A pustule. (*A.-S.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 553; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301.

BLEKE. Black. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEKYT. Blacked.

BLELYCHE. Blithely.

> The thryd commaundement yn oure lay,
> Ys holde weyl thyn halyday,
> And come *blelyche* to the scrvyse.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 6.

BLEMESTE. Most powerful.

> For he that es *blemeste* with ys brade brande blyue schalle he never. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

BLEMISH. A term in hunting, when the hounds or beagles, finding where the chase has been, make a proffer to enter, but return.

BLEMMERE. A plumber. "Masones and carpenters and *blemmeres*" are mentioned in the Chron. Vilodun. p. 102.

BLEMMLE. To mix anything with a fluid by motion, as the mixing of flour with water. *North.*

BLENCH. (1) To start, or fly off; to flinch; to draw back. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, a start or deviation.

(2) A glimpse. *Warw.* This is from Sharp's MS. Glossary. Shakespeare seems to use *blench* in the sense of, *to wink, to glance.* Hamlet, ii. 2.

> And thus thinkende I stonde still
> Without *blenchinge* of mine eie.
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 128.

(3) To impeach; to betray. *Staff.*

(4) A fault. *North.*

BLENCORN. Wheat mixed with rye. *Yorksh.* Peas and beans mixed together are called *blendings.*

BLEND. To pollute. *Spenser.*

BLENDE. (1) One of the ores of zinc, composed of iron, zinc, sulphur, silex, and water; on being scratched, it emits a phosphoric light. Called *blend-metal* by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To blind. (*A.-S.*) Blind, Rob. Glouc. p. 407. Blinded, p. 300.

BLENDIGO. Cloudy.

BLEND-WATER. An inflammatory disease liable to black cattle. *North.*

BLENGE. To hinder. Apparently a variation of *blench*. It occurs in Tusser's Husbandry, p. 287.

BLENKARD. A person near-sighted, or almost blind. *North.* A fighting-cock with only one eye is called a *bleuker*.

BLENKE. To glance at. Also, to shine. *Blenket*, appeared, looked. *Blenk*, wince, Langtoft, p. 115.

That thou wakyng thenkes,
Before thy yzen hyt *blenkye*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 3.

The beryne *blenkes* for bale, and alle his ble chaunges. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 97.

Though shee bee a vixon, shee will *blenke* blithly on you for my cause.
Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 19.

BLENKS. Ashes. *West.*

BLENKY. To snow a little. *Devon.*

BLENS. A fish, *gadus barbatus*.

BLENSCHYNE. To darken; to blemish. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLENT. (1) Blinded. (*A.-S.*)

Woordes faire whanne favel fedeth the,
Be thu not *blent* for his fals flatery.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 165.

(2) Mixed. *Shak.*

(3) Started aside; shrunk. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Ceased. *Percy.*

(5) Destroyed; polluted.

My Hesperus by cloudy death is *blent*.
Greene's Works, i. 77.

(6) Glanced.

But evere me mentte,
One me hyt *blentte*
Wyth laughyng chere. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 122.

BLENYNG. Blistering. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 468. *Blenyn*, to arise, to bubble up, Arch. xxx. 394.

BLENYTE. Blenched; winked.

Nuste heo hyrsulf wanne yt was, ne *blenyte* noȝt one.
Rob. Glouc. p. 338.

BLEREN. To blear; to make a person's sight dim, impose upon him. (*A.-S.*) To "blere his eye," to impose upon him, a very common phrase. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 48, 77, 100; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 202; Skelton, ii. 98; Richard Coer de Lion, 3708; Ipomydon, 1420; Rom. of the Rose, 3912; Urry's Chaucer, p. 534. *Blernyed*, blear-eyed, Depos. Ric. II. p. 13.

BLESCHYNE. To extinguish a fire. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLESE. A blaze. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLESS. To wave or brandish a sword. *Spenser.* In the example from Ascham, quoted by Nares, it probably means *to wound*, from the French *blesser*.

BLESSEDLOCURRE. Blessedly.

Blessedlocurre ȝyf he myȝt he ladde hurre lyff.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 76.

BLESSING-FIRES. Midsummer Fires. *West.* See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 176. *Blessing the fire out* is an operation still in vogue in Suffolk for a burn or scald, consisting chiefly in revolving a wetted finger in magic circles round the afflicted part, the movement being accompanied with suitable incantations.

BLETCH. Black, viscous, greasy matter; the grease of wheel-axles. *Staff.*

BLETHELICHE. Freely; blithely; joyfully. See the Sevyn Sages, 503; Leg. Cathol. p. 33. *Blethly* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 40, wrongly printed *bleyly*.

By ensample of Octovian the Emperour, and so forth aftir of other princes that suche doctrinis and techinges *blethelichè* underfongede.—*MS. Douce* 291, f. 4.

BLETHER. A bladder. *Var. Dial.* Also, to make a great noise. *Line.*

BLETINGE. Flaming. (*A.-S.*)

Througe my breste bone *bletinge* he borned.
Chester Plays, i. 134.

BLEVE. To stay. (*A.-S.*)

BLEVYNGE. Remnant. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEW-BLOW. The corn-flower. See Gerard, p. 594; Cotgrave in v. *Aubifoin, Blaveoles*; Florio, in v. *Cráno*.

BLEWING. Blue paint. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 132.

BLEWIT. A kind of fungus. *North.*

BLEW-OUT. Breathed hard; puffed. *Ritson.*

BLEWYN. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne late it be wronge thoru a cloute,
And pore in the ere at ewyn,
And of the ewyll xal nothynge *blewyn*.
Arch. xxx. 352.

BLEXTERE. A person who blacks. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEYE. Blue. See Cod. Man. Eccl. Cath. Dunelm. Catal. p. 34.

BLEYKE. To bleach.

BLEYNASSE. Blindness.

God send suche *bleynasse* thus jaylardus to,
That with hurr ynon they sey no syȝt.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 82.

BLEYSTARE. A bleacher. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLIAKE. A bar of wood fixed horizontally on the ground with holes to take the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreaths it. *Dorset.*

BLICE. Lice. *North.*

BLICKENT. Bright; shining. *West.*

BLID. An interjection. *Lanc.*

BLIDS. Wretches. *Devon.*

BLIGH. Lonely; dull. *Kent.*

BLIGHTED. (1) Blasted, applied to corn. *Var. dial.*

(2) Stifled. *Oxon.*

BLIKEN. (1) To quiver. (*A.-S.*)

And his lippes shulle *bliken*,
And his hondes shulle quaken. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 65.

(2) To shine. (*A.-S.*)

Hire bleo *blykyeth* so bryht,
So feyr heo is nat fyn.
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 27.

BLIM. To gladden. *Prompt. Parv.*

Who so him feyneth hem to nime,
Forth with hem men schal him *blim*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 205.

BLIN. See *Blinne*.

BLINCH. To keep off.

BLIND. (1) "The blind eat many a fly," an old proverb; and Heywood wrote a play under this title. The elder Heywood introduces it in his collection, and it also occurs in Northbrooke's Treatise, ed. Collier, pp. 60, 117.

(2) Florio translates *blinda*, "a certaine fence made for skouts and sentinells, of bundels of reeds, canes, or osiers, to hide them from being seene of the enemy, called of our soldiers a *blind*." He also mentions a Christmas game, called *Blind is the cat*, in v. *Gátta órba*, perhaps blind-man's buff.

(3) Abortive, applied to flowers and herbs. *Var. dial.*

(4) Obscure. Gosson, in his Schoole of Abuse, 1579, mentions Chenas, "a *blind* village in comparison of Athens." See also Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Destour*. "A blind ditch," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 200. "A blind letter that wil in short time be worne out," Nomenclator, p. 9.

BLIND-BALL. A fungus. *Var. dial.*

BLIND-BUCK-AND-DAVY. Blind-man's buff. *Somerset.*

BLIND-BUZZART. A cockchafer. *Salop.*

BLINDERS. Blinkers. *North.* A blinding-bridle, a bridle with blinkers.

BLINDFELLENE. To blindfold. *Pr. Parv.*

BLIND-HOB. Blind-man's buff. See the Nomenclator, p. 298. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BLIND-HOOKY. A game at cards.

BLINDING-BOARD. Florio has, "Blindil, a *blinding bord* for a curst cow."

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF. A well-known children's game, traced by Strutt to an early period. A kind of puff-ball is so called.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLYDAY. Darkness. *Var. dial.* Florio has, "*Feriato*, vacancy from labour, rest from worke, *blindman's holyday*."

BLIND-MARES. Nonsense. *Devon.*

BLIND-NETTLE. Wild hemp. *Devon.*

BLINDS. A term given to a black fluor about the vein in a mine. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 118; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIND-SIM. Blind-man's buff. *East.*

BLIND-THARM. The bowel-gut. *Durham.* This term is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*A.-S.*)

BLIND-WORM. A slow-worm. Formerly considered venomous, and still dreaded in some parts of the country for its supposed noxious qualities.

BLINE. A kind of wood. *Skinner.*

BLINK. (1) A spark of fire, glimmering or intermittent light. *West.*

(2) To evade. *Yorksh.*

(3) To smile; to look kindly, generally applied to females. *North.* A substantive, Test. of Creseide, 226.

(4) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a term in setting, when the dog is afraid to make his point, but being over-aw'd, comes back from the scent."

BLINKED. Sharp, stale, applied to beer. Kennett and Skinner have the word as belonging to Cheshire and Lincolnshire respectively. Forby gives the term a different meaning; "the beer which we call *blinked* has no acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to itself."

BLINKER. A term of contempt. *North.*

BLINKS. Cotgrave has, "*Brisées*, boughes rent by hunters from trees, and left in the view of a deere, or east overthwart the way wherein he is likely to passe, thereby to hinder his running, and to recover him the better; our wood-men call them *blinkes*."

BLINNE. To cease. (*A.-S.*) Also, to stop, to delay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16639; Ritson's Songs, i. 28, 49; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212; Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 93; Chron. Vilodun. p. 60; Romeus and Juliet, p. 17; Sir Cleges, 133. Ben Jonson, vi. 289, has it as a substantive.

BLIRT. To cry. *North.*

BLISCED. Blessed.

He *blisced* Gawayncl,
And Gueheres, and Gaheriet.
Arthour and Merlin, p 174.

BLISFUL. Joyful; blessed. (*A.-S.*)

BLISH-BLASH. Sloppy dirt. *North.*

BLISSE. (1) To bless. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To wound. (*Fr.*)

BLISSENE. Of joys, gen. pl. (*A.-S.*)

Love is *blissene* meat, love is hot sare.
Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90.

BLISSEY. A blaze. *Wilts.*

BLISSOM. Blithesome. *Var. dial.* The term is applied to the ewe when *maris appetens*, and occasionally to the male.

BLIST. (1) Blessed. See Percy's Reliques, p. 80. *Blisteing*, blessing, Amis and Amiloun, 127; *blisted*, blessed, ib. 344.

(2) Rejoiced? (*A.-S.*)

The lioun bremly on tham *blist*.
Ywaine and Gawin, 3163.

BLIT. Blighty. *Dorset.*

BLITH. Face; visage. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIVE. Quickly; immediately. See *Belive*. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 334; Robin Hood, i. 125; Launfal, 702; Erle of Tolous, 1060; Chron. Vil. p. 70; Troilus and Creseide, i. 596.

BLO. Blue; livid. More particularly the appearance of flesh after a good beating. It is the gloss of *fulvus* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

Clerkes ben to him y-go;
Guy they find blacke and *blo*.
Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 13

BLOA. Cold; raw. *Line.*

BLOACH. A tumour. *Skinner.*

BLOACHER. Any large animal. *North.*

BLOAT. To dry by smoke. More latterly applied exclusively to bloat-herrings or bloaters, which are dried herrings.

BLOAZE. A blaze. *North.*

BLOB. (1) A blunt termination to a thing that is usually more pointed. A blob nose, one with a small bump on it at the end. Huloet has, "blobbe checked, *buccones, buculentus.*" Water-blobs are water-lilies. Also a small lump of anything thick, viscid, or dirty.

(2) The lower lip.

Wit hung her *blob*, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn.
Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 122.

(3) A bubble; a blister. *North.*

BLOBER. A bubble. *Palsgrave.*

BLOB-MILK. Milk with its cream mingled. *Yorksh.*

BLOB-SCOTCH. A bubble. *Yorksh.*

BLOCK. (1) The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed. Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat.

Yes, in truth, we have *blocks* for all heads; we have good store of wild oats here. *Middleton*, iii. 107.

(2) The Jack at the game of bowls. See Florio, in v. *Buttiro, Lécco.*

BLOCKER. A broadaxe. *North.* Sometimes called a *blocking-axe.*

BLOCK-HORSE. A strong wooden frame with four handles, usually called a hand-barrow, for the purpose of carrying blocks. *East.*

BLOCKSTICK. A club; a cudgel. *North.* The term occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

BLOCK-WHEAT. Buck-wheat. See Cotgrave, in v. *Dragée.*

BLODY. By blood; of, or in, blood. (*A.-S.*)

BLOGGY. To sulk; to be sullen. *Exmoor.*

BLOMAN. A trumpeter.

BLOME. (1) To flourish. *Ps. Cott.*

(2) A blossom.

BLOME-DOWN. Clumsy; clownish. *Dorset.*

BLOMMER. Noise; uproar. *Skelton.*

BLONC. White. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 37, we have, "*elleborum album*, alebre *blonc.*"

BLONCKET. Grey. *Spenser.*

BLONDRIN. To toil; to bluster; to blunder. *Chaucer.*

BLONK. Sullen. Also, to disappoint. *North.*

BLONKE. A steed; a war-horse.

Myghte no *blonkes* thome bere, thos bustous churlles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

BLONT. Dull; heavy. *Chaucer.*

BLOO. To blow.

Thare thay sawe stormes *bloo*. *Isumbras*, 215.

BLOOC. The block or trunk of a tree. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOOD. A kind of generic title, as "poor little *blood*," applied to a child. *Somerset.* The term is used by Shakespeare in the sense of *disposition.*

BLOOD-ALLEY. A marble taw.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. Matted with blood. So much has been written on this Shakespearian phrase that a few observations on it may reasonably be expected here. It means more than *smeared*, and refers to the clotted, matted blood of Banquo, who had "twenty trenched gashes on his head." In the two early instances of the word, Malone's Shakespeare, xi. 206, Collier, vii. 157, it clearly means matted or clotted; although the term may have a slight variation of meaning in its provincial sense. See *Balter.* According to Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Glossary, snow is said to *balter* together, and Batchelor says, "hasty pudding is said to be *boltered* when much of the flower remains in lumps." Orthoepical Analysis, 1809, p. 126.

BLOOD-FALLEN. Chill-blained. *East.* Also blood-shot, as in Arch. xxx. 404.

BLOODING. A black pudding. See Towneley Myst. p. 89; Elyot, in v. *Apexabo*; Nomenclator, p. 87; Topsell's Beasts, p. 248.

BLOOD-OLPH. A bullfinch. *East.*

BLOOD-STICK. A short heavy stick used by farriers to strike their lancet when bleeding a horse.

BLOOD-SUCKER. A leech. *Var. dial.*

BLOODY-BONE. The name of an hobgoblin, formerly a fiend much feared by children. The "Wyll of the Devyll" is said to be "written by our faithful secretaryes, hobgoblin, rawhed, and *bloodybone*, in the spitefull audience of all the court of hell." See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 73, 297.

BLOODY-THURSDAY. The Thursday of the first week in Lent.

BLOODY-WARRIOR. The wall-flower. *West.* Sometimes called bloody-wallier.

BLOOM. (1) A mass of iron which has gone a second time through the furnace. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a rent for ovens and furnaces called bloom-smithy-rent.

(2) To shine; to throw out heat. *Bloomy*, very hot. The hot stages of a fever are called *blooms.*

BLOOTH. Blossom. *Devon.*

BLORE. (1) To bellow. *North.*

(2) A blast.

BLORYYNE. To weep. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOSCHEM. A blossom.

In schomer, when the leves spryng,
The *bloschems* on every bowe.
Robin Hood, i. 82.

BLOSLE. A blossom.

That oon held yn hys barme
A mayde y-clepte yn hys arme,
As bryght as *blosle* on brere.
Lybeaus Disconus, 579.

BLOSME. To blossom, Piers Ploughman, p. 85; Chaucer, Cant. T. 9336. A blossom, Chaucer, Cant. T. 3324. *Blosmen*, blossoms, Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 31. *Blosmy*, full of blossoms, Chaucer, Cant. T. 9337. (*A.-S.*)

BLOSS. A ruffled head of hair. *Linc.*

BLOSSOMED. The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it becomes full of air, which makes a long and tedious time to get it to butter. *Norf.*

BLOT. A term at the game at backgammon, a

man in danger of being taken up being called a blot. The word has been long in use, and is found in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73.

BLOTCH-PAPER. Blotting paper. *Var. dial.*

BLOTE. Dried.

BLOTEN. Excessively fond. *North.*

BLOTHER. To chatter idly. *North.* Superfluous verbiage is called *blotherment*, and a stupid person is said to be *blothered.*

I blunder, I bluster, I blowe, and I *blother;*
I make on the one day, and I marre on the other.
Skelton's Works, i. 259.

BLOTS. The eggs of moths. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BLOUDSUPPER. A murderer; a blood-sucker. See Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 43; Hall, Richard III. f. 9.

BLOUGHTY. Swelled; puffed. *Hall.*

BLOUNCHET. Blanched; whitened.

Take almondes, and grynde hom when that byn *blounchet*, and tempur hom on fysshe day wyth wyn, and on flesheday with broth of flesh.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 429.

BLOUSE. A bonnet; a woman with hair or head-dress loose and disordered, or decorated with vulgar finery. *East.* Thoresby has, "a blowse or blawze, proper to women, a blossom, a wild rinish girl, proud light skirts;" and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a girl or wench whose face looks red by running abroad in the wind and weather, is calld a *blouz*, and said to have a blouzing colour." The word occurs in this last sense in Tusser, p. 24; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 62; Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 380; Kennett's Glossary, p. 30. *Blowesse*, Hall's Satires, p. 4. To be in a blouse, to look red from heat, a phrase that is used by Goldsmith in the Vicar of Wakefield. In some glossaries, *blousy*, wild, disordered, confused.

BLOUTE. Bloody. (*A.-S.*)

BLOUȝMAN. A ploughman.

And swarttore than evere ani *blouȝman*,
With foule frrinde chere. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 159.

BLOW. (1) A blossom. Also a verb, to blossom. *Var. dial.*

(2) A bladder. *Devon.*

(3) A word used by the head of a body of reapers. He cries "blow!" when, after a fatiguing exertion, it is time to take breath.

BLOW-BALL. The corn-flower. Bloweth, *blaverole*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk!
Sad Shepherd, p. 8.

BLOWBELLOWS. A pair of bellows. *Salop.*

BLOWBOLL. A drunkard.

Thou blynkerd *blowboll*, thou wakyst to late.
Skelton's Works, i. 23.

BLOWE. To blow; to breathe. (*A.-S.*) "His browys began to blowe, to perspire? Torrent of Portugal, p. 11.

BLOWER. A fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges. *North.*

BLOWING. (1) A blossom. *Wilts.*

(2) Apparently the egg of a bee, Harrison's Description of England, p. 229.

BLOW-MAUNGER. A full fat-faced person; one whose cheeks seem puffed out. *Exmoor.*

BLOW-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

BLOWN. Swelled; inflated. Hence, proud, insolent. Also, stale, worthless. A cow or beast is said to be blown, when in pain from the fermentation of green food. Meat impregnated with the eggs of flies is called *blown*, and bloated herrings are frequently termed *blown-herrings.*

BLOW-POINT. A children's game, conjectured by Strutt to consist in blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery. Nares thinks it was blowing small pins or points against each other. See Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 243; Strutt's Sports, p. 403; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 506.

BLOWRE. A pustule. (*Teut.*)

BLOWRY. Disordered; untidy. *Warw.*

BLOWS. Trouble; exertion. *Salop.*

BLOWT. To make a loud complaining noise. *North.*

BLOWTH. A blossom. *West.* The term is used by Sir Walter Raleigh. See Diversions of Purley, p. 622.

BLOXFORD. A jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi Block's-ford, or the ford of Blockheads. *Nares.*

BLOYSH. Blueish.

Smale *bloysh* flouris owt of hym lawnchis.
Arch. xxx. 373

BLU. Blew.

BLUB. To swell.

BLUBBER. (1) A bubble. *East.* The verb occurs in Syr Gawayne.

(2) To cry. *Var. dial.* "By these blubber'd cheeks," Dido, Queen of Carthage, p. 56.

BLUBBER-GRASS. Different species of bromus, from their soft inflated glumes; in particular mollis, which infests barren pastures. *East.*

BLUE. (1) Bloom. *Devon.*

(2) Ale. *Somerset.*

(3) To "look blue," to look disconcerted, a common phrase. "True blue will never stain," another phrase mentioned by Strutt, ii. 215. A blue-apron statesman is a tradesman who meddles with politics.

BLUE-BOTTLE. A term of reproach for a servant or beadle, their dresses having formerly been blue.

BLUE-BOTTLES. The blue flowers which grow among wheat. *Oxon.*

BLUE-CAPS. Meadow scabious. *Yorksh.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a kind of stone so called.

BLUE-ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*

BLUE-JOHN. Fluor spar. *Derbysh.*

BLUE-MILK. Old skimmed milk. *Yorksh.* In London milk is often called *sky-blue.*

BLUE-VINNIED. Covered with blue mould. *South.*

BLUFF. (1) Surly; churlish. *South.*
(2) A tin tube through which boys blow peas. *Suffolk.*
(3) To blindfold. *North.* Blufted, hoodwinked. Bluffs, blinkers. *Linc.*
BLUFFER. A landlord of an inn.
BLUFFIN. To bluster; to swagger. *Staff.*
BLUFTERS. Blinkers. *Linc.*
BLUNDER. (1) Confusion; trouble. Also a verb, to disturb, as in Palsgrave.

Thus hold thay us hunder,
Thus thay bryng us in *blonder*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 98.

(2) To blunder water, to stir or puddle, to make it thick and muddy. This is given as a Yorkshire word by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
BLUNDERBUSS. A stupid fellow. *North.*
BLUNGE. To blend, or break whilst in a state of maceration; a term used by potters. A *blunger* is a long flat wooden instrument, with a cross handle at the top, used for mixing or dissolving clay in water.
BLUNK. (1) A steed. *Gaw.*
(2) Squally; tempestuous. *East.* Also, to snow, to emit sparks. Any light flaky body is called a blunk. A blunk of weather is a fit of stormy weather.
BLUNKET. A white stuff, probably woollen. *Gaw.* A light blue colour is so called. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 461; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 478; Cotgrave, in v. *Indé.*
BLUNT. At tops, when the top flies away out of the hand without spinning, "that's a *blunt*." Cotgrave has, "*batre le fer*, to play at *blunt*, or at foyles." It is also a well-known slang term for money.
BLUR. A blot. *North.* Blurry, a mistake, a blunder. "Broght on blure," deceived, ridiculed, Towneley Myst. p. 310. Some copies of Pericles, iv. 4, read *blurred* instead of *blurted.*
BLURT. An interjection of contempt. "Blurt, master constable," a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase. To blurt at, to hold in contempt. *Nares.* Florio translates *boccheggiáre*, "to make mouthes or *blurt* with ones lips;" and *chicchere*, "a flurt with ones fingers, or *blurt* with ones mouth in scorne or derision." See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xxi. 162.

Yes, that I am for fault of a better, quoth he. Why then, *blurt!* maister constable, sales the other, and clapping spurres to his horse, gallop'd away amaine. *Jests to make you Merie*, 1607, p. 6.

BLUSH. Resemblance; look. *Blushe*, to look; and *blusschande*, blushing, glittering, occur in Syr Gawayne. To blush up, to clear up, to be fine, spoken of the weather.
BLUSHET. One who blushes.
BLUST. Erysipelatous inflammation. *Yorksh.*
BLUSTERATION. Blustering. *North.*
BLUSTER-WOOD. The shoots of fruit trees or shrubs that require to be pruned out. *East.*
BLUSTREN. To wander or stray along without any particular aim.

But *blustreden* forth as beestes
Over bankes and hilles. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 106.

BLUSTROUS. Blustering. *Var. dial.*
BLUTER. Dirty. See Robin Hood, i. 105. Also a verb, to blot, to dirty, to blubber. *North.* Jamieson has, "*blutter*, a term of reproach, Dumfr."
BLUTTER. To speak nonsensically.
BLUV. To believe. *East.*
BLW. (1) Blew. *Gaw.*
(2) Blue.

Grymdylstons in grwell *with tho blw* brothes.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 8

BLY. Likeness; resemblance. *East.* It is a provincial form of *blee*, q. v.
BLYCANDE. Shining; glittering. (*A.-S.*)
BLYDE. Blithe; glad. (*A.-S.*)
BLYFE. Quickly. See *Blive.*

The world bedyth me batayll *blyfe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.
Florent told her also *blyf*. *Octovian*, 725.

BLYKKED. Shone; glistened. (*A.-S.*)
BLYLK. Splendour? (*A.-S.*) See Cat. Douce MSS. p. 36. Perhaps an error for *blyss.*
BLYNK. To blind?

We Englysmen theron shulde thynke,
That envye us nat *blynk*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 23.

BLYSCHEDE. Started.

The lady *blyschede* up in the bedde,
Scho saw the clothes alle by-bledde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

The kyng *blyschit* one the beryne with his brode eghne.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 54.

BLYSSYD. Wounded. (*A.-N.*)

Whenne I hym had a strok i-fet,
And wolde have *blyssyd* hym bet,
No moo strokes wolde he abyde.
Richard Coer de Lion, 546.

BLYSTE. Actively?

To be thaire beschope blethely thay bedde the so *blyste*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 233.

BLYTHE. Appearance.

Loke thy nayles ben clene in *blythe*,
Lest thy felaghe lothe therwyth.
Boke of Curtasye, p. 3.

BO. (1) A hobgoblin. *North.*
(2) Both.
(3) But. *Hearne.*
BOALLING. Drinking. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 16.

And I would to God that in our time also wee had not just cause to complaine of this vicious plant of unmeasurable *boalling*. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 356.

BOAR. A clown. See Howell, sect. xxii; and its synonymes.
BOAR-CAT. A Tom-cat. *Kent.*
BOARD. (1) To address; to accost.
(2) An old cant term for a shilling. See Middleton's Works, ii. 542; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 254; Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.
(3) A kind of excavation. *North.*
BOARD. See *Borde.*
BOARDER. Made of board. *West.*
BOARDING-BRIDGE. A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. *West.*

BOAR-SEG. A pig kept as a *brawn* for three or four years. *Salop.* A gelded boar is called a *boar-stag.*

BOAR-THISTLE. The *carduus lanceolatus*, Lin.

BOB. (1) To cheat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 261; Sevyn Sages, 2246; Sir Thomas More, p. 19; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 22; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 484.

(2) A taunt or scoff. To "give the bob," a phrase equivalent to that of giving the door, or imposing upon a person.

(3) A blow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Blanc*; 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2; Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 168; Tusser, p. 315; Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 229.

(4) A louse; any small insect. *Hants.* "Spiders, *bobbs*, and lice," are mentioned in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 16.

(5) To fish. *North.* A particular method of taking eels, called *bobbing*, is described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 185.

(6) A ball. *Yorksh.*

(7) The engine beam. *North.*

(8) Pleasant; agreeable. *Dyche.*

(9) A bunch. *North.*

They saw also thare vynes growe with wondere grete *bobbis* of grapes, for a mane myȝte unnethez bere ane of thame. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 42.

(10) To disappoint. *North.*

(11) The pear-shaped piece of lead at the end of the line of a carpenter's or mason's level. *East.*

(12) "Bear a bob," be brisk. *East.*

(13) A joke; a trick.

BOBAN. Pride; vanity. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6151; Tyrwhitt, iv. 224; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25; Octovian, 1550.

So prout he is, and of so gret *boban*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 95.

And am y-come wyth the to fiȝt
For al thy grete *bobbaunce*. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 5.

BOB-AND-HIT. Blind-man's-buff. This name of the game is given by Cotgrave, in v. *Savate.*

BOBBANT. Romping. *Wilts.*

BOBBEROUS. Saucy; forward. *West.* Mr. Hartshorne says *bobber* is a familiar term applied good-naturedly to any one.

BOBBERY. A squabble; a tumult. *Var. dial.*

BOBBIDEN. Buffeted; struck. See the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 45, 47.

Take hede whan that oure Saveoure
Was *bobbid*, and his visage alle be-spet.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 271.

Ye thoght ye had a full gode game,
When ye my sone with buffettes *bobbydd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

They dampnede hym, despysede hym, and spyttе in his faire face: they hilllde his enghne, and *bobbyd* hym, and withe many dispysynges and reprevynges they travelde hym bougely.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 180.

BOBBIN. A small fagot. *Kent.*

BOBBING-BLOCK. A block that persons can strike; an unresisting fool.

Became a foole, yea more then that, an asse,
A *bobbing-blocke*, a beating stocke, an owle.
Gascoigne's Devises, p. 337.

BOBBISH. Pretty well in health; not quite sober; somewhat clever. *Var. dial.*

BOBBLE-COCK. A turkey-cock. *North.*

BOBBS. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the potters put their leaded hollow wares into shragers, i. e. course metalld pots made of marle, wherein they put commonly three pieces of clay calld *bobbs* for the ware to stand on, and to keep it from sticking to the shrager." *Staff.*

BOBBY. (1) To strike; to hit.

The clooth byfore thi eyen to,
To *bobby* the thay knyt hit so.
MS. Addit. 11748, f. 145.

(2) Smart; neat. *North.*

BOBBY-WREN. The common wren. *East.*

BOB-CHERRY. A children's game, consisting in jumping at cherries above their heads, and trying to catch them with their mouths.

BOBET. A buffet or stroke. *Prompt. Parv.*

BOBETTE. Buffeted. The Oxford MS. reads *bolled*, as quoted in Warton, ii. 106.

Whyche man here abowte *bobette* the laste.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109

BOBETTS. Thick pieces. "Bobetts of grete elys" are mentioned in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 306.

BOBOLYNE. A stupid person?

Be we not *bobolynes*,
Sutch lesinges to beleve. *Skelton*, ii. 445.

BOBTAIL. (1) To cut off the tail. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24.

(2) In archery, the steel of a shaft or arrow that is small-breasted, and big towards the head. *Kersey.*

BOBY. Cheese. *West.*

BOC. A book. *Rob. Glouc.*

BOCARDO. The old north gate at Oxford, taken down in the last century. It was formerly used as a prison for the lower sort of criminals, drunkards, bad women, and poor debtors. It was also a term for a particular kind of syllogism; but there does not appear to be any connexion between the two words. See Ridley's Works, p. 359; Middleton, ii. 120.

BOCASIN. A kind of buckram. See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 63; Howell, sect. xxv.

BOCCONE. A morsel.

BOCE. To emboss. *Palsgrave.*

BOCELERIS. Bucklers; shields. *Weber.*

BOCHANT. A forward girl. *Wilts.*

BOCHE. A swelling; a boil. (*A.-N.*)

BOCHER. A butcher. *Weber.* "Bochery," butchery, butchers' meat, Table Book, p. 147. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 14; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 92. A fish called a *bocher* is mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BOCHIS. Bushes.

Or upon *bochis* grown slone or hawes,
So ofte and ofter I sygh for yowre sake.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

BOCHOUSE. A library. See *Ayenbyte.*

BOCHT. Bought. *Kennett.*

BOCK. Fear. *Devon.*

BOCKE. Palsgrave has, "I bocke, I belche, *je roucte.* I bocke upon one, I loke upon hym disdaynfully to provoke hym to anger, *je aposte.*

I boeke as a tode dothe, I make a noyse, *je grouille.*" See his Table of Verbes, f. 169.

Boeking, flowing out, Robin Hood, i. 103.

BOCKEREL. A long-winged hawk.

BOCKNE. To teach; to press upon.

BOCLE. A buckle.

BOCRAME. Buckram.

BOCSUMNESSE. Obedience. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 234, 318.

BOCTAIL. A bad woman. *Coles.*

BOCULT. Buckled.

BOCUR. A kind of bird.

> He broȝt a heron with a poplere,
> Curlews, *bocurs*, bothe in fere.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

BOD. To take the husks off walnuts. *Wilts.*

BODDLE. A small iron instrument which woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees. *North.*

BODDUM. Principle. *North.*

BODE. (1) Remained. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A stay or delay. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, as in Skelton, i. 8.

(3) An omen. Also, to forbode. Still in use. *Boder*, a messenger, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(4) Commanded. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, as in Amadas, 682.

(5) A message; an offer. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1359; Arthour and Merlin, p. 76; Leg. Cathol. p. 28; Langtoft, p. 61.

(6) Addressed; prayed. Also, bidden, invited, as in Robin Hood, i. 40.

(7) Board, as "*board* and lodging." (*A.-S.* bcod.) The term occurs in Piers Ploughman, p. 493, and the verb is still in use according to Forby, i. 31. *Bode-cloth*, a table-cloth.

BODED. Overlooked; infatuated. *Devon.*

BODELOUCE. A body-louse.

BODERING. The lining of the skirt of a woman's petticoat. *Holme.*

BODGE. (1) A patch. Also, to patch clumsily. Hence, to boggle, to fail, as in 3 Henry VI. i. 4. It is also explained, "to begin a task and not complete it."

(2) A kind of measure, probably half a peck. See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 76; Jonson's New Inn, i. 5. Hence, perhaps, *bodger*, Harrison's Description of England, p. 202, which we have already had under *badger*.

BODILY. Excessively; entirely. *North.*

BODIN. Commanded. *Chaucer.*

BODISE. Bodies.

> Alle men schul then uprise
> In the same stature and the same *bodise*.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 64.

BODKIN. (1) A dagger. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3958; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 24; Dodsley, ix. 167; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 80; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 326; Lilly's Sapho and Phao.

(2) A species of rich cloth, a corruption of *baudkin*, q. v. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 295; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 132. Bodkin-work, a kind of trimming formerly worn on the gown.

BODLE. A small coin, worth about the third part of a halfpenny, not "imaginary," as stated in the Hallamshire Glossary. *North.*

BODRAGE. A border excursion. Spenser has the term, and it also occurs in Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 172. *Bodrakes*, State Papers, ii. 480.

BODWORD. A message; a commandment. (*A.-S.*) See Sir Amadas, 70, 604; Langtoft, p. 47; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 75; Ps. Met. Cott. ii.

> *Bodewcord* cam him fro heven.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, f. 8.

BODY. (1) The middle aisle of the nave of a church, or the nave itself. A corner buttress is sometimes called a *body-boterasse* in old accounts.

(2) A person. See Perceval, 1166, &c. According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire "only for the belly or lower part." It is still in general use, but often applied in a light or commiserating manner, or to a simpleton, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BODY-CLOUT. A piece of iron which adjoins the body of a tumbrel, and its wheels.

BODY-HORSE. The second horse of a team of four.

BODY-STAFF. Stakes or rods of withy, &c., used in making the body of a waggon. *Warw.*

BOE. "He cannot say *boe* to a goose," said of a bashful or timid person. The phrase is given in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 17. *Boes*, boughs, Privy Purse Expenses of Mary, p. 32; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 2. *Boe*, a beau, Love's Leprosie, p. 76.

BOECE. Boethius. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6750, 15248; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

BOF. Quick lime. *Howell.*

BOFFLE. To change; to vary; to prevent any one from doing a thing; to stammer from anger. *East.*

BOFFYING. Swelling; puffing. *Hearne.*

BOG. Sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant. Also a verb, to boast. *East.*

BOG-BEAN. Marsh trefoil. *Yorksh.*

BOGETT. A budget.

BOGGARD. A jakes. *Huloet.*

BOGGART. A ghost; a goblin. *North.* Sometimes spelt *boggle*. From this perhaps is derived *boggarty*, apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

BOGGE. A bug-bear.

BOGGING. Botching up. *Philpot.*

BOGGLE. "Boggle about the stacks" is a favourite game amongst children in the North, in which one hunts several others.

BOGGLER. A vicious woman. *Nares.*

BOGGY-BO. A goblin. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *bugabo*.

BOGGYSCHE. Swelling. *Pr. Parv.*

BOGHED. Obeyed.

BOGHSOME. Buxom; obedient.

BOGHT. Expiated.

BOGING. Sneaking. *Beds.*

BOGTROTTER. An Irish robber. *Miege.*

BO-GUEST. A ghost. *Yorksh.*

BOG-VIOLET. The butterwort. *Yorksh.*

BOGY. Budge fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 69; Test. Vetust. p. 569; Strutt, ii. 102, 247.

BOH. But. *Lanc.*

BOHACKY. A donkey. *Yorksh.*

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5. *Nares.*

BOHEYNGE. Bowing.

> The *boheynge* or the leynynge of Cristes hoved betoken[d] his mekenes, the wiche had no place in that falles feynar. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 67 b.

BOIDER. A basket. *North.*

BOIE. An executioner. (*A.-N.*)

> He het mani a wikke *boié*
> His sone lede toward the hangging.
> *Seyn Sages*, 960.

BOIER. A collation; a bever, q. v. See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, B. 893. *Boire*, Nomenclator, p. 81, wrongly paged.

BOILARY. A place where salt is deposited. *North.*

BOILING. (1) A quantity or number of things or persons. *Var. dial.*

(2) A discovery. An old cant term, mentioned by Dekker.

BOILOUNS. Bubbles in boiling water. *Weber.* In the provincial dialects, any projecting knobs are so called.

BOINARD. A low person, a term of reproach. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 8, 13; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 9.

BOINE. A swelling. *Essex.*

BOIS. Wood. (*A.-N.*)

BOIST. (1) A threat.

(2) A box. (*A.-N.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 1835, 1841; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12241; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51; Maundevile, p. 85; Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, ii. 95; MS. Linc. Med. f. 281; MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(3) A swelling. *East.*

BOISTER. A boisterous fellow.

BOISTNESS. Churlishness.

BOISTOUS. Rough; boisterous; churlish; stubborn. Costly, rich, applied to clothing. See Prompt. Parv. p. 42, and Ducange, in v. *Birrus.* Cf. Gesta Rom. p. 250; Chaucer, Cant. T. 17160; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 91; Prompt. Parv. pp. 84, 194; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 124; Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

> Beholde now wele how he es led forthe of the wykked Jewes towarde Jerusalem agayne the hille hastyly with grett payne, and his handes boune behynd hyme, *boystously* gyrdide in his kirtille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 180.

BOKE. (1) To nauseate; to vomit; to belch. *North.*

(2) Bulk. *East.* "Boke and bane," lusty and strong. Boke-load, a large, bulky load.

(3) A break or separation in a vein of ore.

(4) To point, or thrust at. *North.*

(5) Baked. *North.*

(6) To write; to enter in a book.

> Sum newe thynge y schulde *boke*,
> That hee himselfe it myste loke.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 30.

(7) To swell out. *East.*

BOKELER. A buckler. (*A.-N.*) A *bokeler-maker*, a buckle-maker. *Bokeling*, buckling.

BOKEN. To strike. *Skinner.*

BOKERAM. Buckram. A description of making it is in MS. Sloane 73, f. 214. Cf. Arch. ix. 245.

BOKET. A bucket. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1535; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.

BOKEYNGE. See *Emele.*

BOKEYS. Books.

> Ye schall be sworne on *bokeys* gode,
> That ye schall wende to the wode.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

BOKID. Learned.

> Sche was wel kepte, sche was wel lokid,
> Sche was wel tauȝte, sche was wel *bokid.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 237.

BOKY. Soft. *Northumb.* "Boky-bottomed," broad in the beam. *Linc.*

BOKYLYD. Buckled.

BOL. A bull. *Weber.*

BOLACE. Bone-lace.

BOLAS. A bullace. See Rom. of the Rose, 1377; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

BOLCH. To poach eggs. *Yorksh.*

BOLDE. (1) To encourage; to embolden; to get bold. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 55; Kyng Alisaunder, 2468; Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 98.

> When he Clementes speche harde,
> Hys harte beganne to *bolde.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89

(2) A bold person; a brave man. See Sir Perceval, 1164; App. W. Mapes, p. 340.

(3) A building. *Hearne.*

(4) Magnificent; famous; grand. Byggynges bolde, borowes bolde, &c. Isumbras, 78, 691.

(5) Smooth.

> In chooseing barley for his use the malster looks that it be *bold*, dry, sweet, of a fair colour, thin skin, clean faltered from hames, and dressed from foulness, seeds and oatts.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 304.

BOLDER. (1) A loud report. A cloudy, thundering day is called a *boldering* day. *North.*

(2) The rush used for bottoming chairs. *Norf.*

BOLDERS. Round stones. *Var. dial.*

BOLDHEDE. Boldness; courage. See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 281, 340.

BOLDLOKER. More boldly.

> They ben more hardy and *boldo* to fi3te and to werre, and *boldloker* dure abide wounides and strokes.
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 6.

BOLDRUMPTIOUS. Presumptuous. *Kent.*

BOLDYCHE. A bowl. In an early inventory of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 1735, f. 46, occurs the entry, "Item a *boldyche.*" Palsgrave has, "*boledysshe* or a bole, *jatte*;" and Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 334, "*bowldish*, a large round dish, chiefly used for lavatory purposes."

BOLE. (1) The body or trunk of a tree. *North.* See Morte d'Arthur, i. 181.

It es nozte levefulle, quod he, in this haly place, nowther to offre encense, no to'sina na bestez, bot to knele doune to the *bolez* of thir treez, and kysse thame. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 39.

(2) A bull. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A bowl.

(4) A measure, two bushels. *North.*

(5) A small boat able to endure a rough sea. "Let go the bole." *Taylor.*

BOLEARMIN. Sinople.

BOLE-AX. Explained *pole-axe* by Weber, Octovian, 1023, 1039; but see Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176, "hail be ȝe, potters, with ȝur *bole-ax.*"

BOLE-HILLS. A provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts.

BOLE-HOLES. The openings in a barn for light and air. *North.*

BOLES. Places on hills where the miners smelted or run their ore, before the invention of mills and furnaces.

BOLE-WEED. Knopweed. *Bole-wort*, bishop's-weed, Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 77.

BOLEYN-DE-GRACE. Bologna in Italy. See Nugæ Poet. p. 2; Kyng Alisaunder, 1444.

BOLGED. Displeased; angry. *North.*

BOLGIT. Large; bulky?

And after they com with grat navi,
With *bolgit* schipis ful craftly,
The havyn for to han schent. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 24.

BOLINE. A *boline* is translated by Wase, Dictionary, 1662, *clavus in navi.* Howell has *boling*, sect. 6, apparently the bow-line.

BOLISME. Immoderate appetite. See a list of old words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOLKE. (1) To belch. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 100. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

That blaw and *bolkye* at thaire moutho,
And perchaunce ellysquare.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 84.

(2) A heap. *Pr. Parv.*

BOLL. (1) An apparition. *Lanc.*

(2) A man who manages power-looms. *North.*

BOLLE. (1) A bud; a pod for seed. See Nares, p. 48, a verb.

Take the *bolle* of the popy while it is grene, and stampe it, and temper it with oyle roset, and make a plastur, and ley to the temples, and that schal staunche heede-ache. *MS. Med. Cath. Hereford.* f. 6.

(2) A bowl, cup, or tankard, with a cover to it. See Arch. xxiii. 26; Lydgate, p. 52; Piers Ploughman. pp. 83, 99.

Do now, and ful the *bolle*,
And ȝe schal here of pympurnolle.
MS. Sloane 2457, f. 6.

BOLLED. Struck; buffeted.

ȝif thou be prophete of pris, prophecie, they sayde,
Whiche man here aboute *bolled* the laste.
MS. Laud. 656, f. 1.

BOLLEN. To swell. (*A.-S.*)

BOLLER. A drunkard. Cf. Towneley Myst. p. 242.

The prestes and prynces gun hem araye,
Bothe *bollers* of wyne and eche a gadlyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.

BOLLEWED. Ball-weed.

BOLLEYNE. Bullion. Arch. xviii. 137.

BOLLING. A pollard. *Var. dial.*

BOLLS. The ornamental knobs on a bedstead. See Howell, sect. 12.

BOLLYNE. To peck. *Pr. Parv.*

BOLLYNGE. Swelling. (*A.-S.*)

Bile and blister *bollynge* sore
On alle his folke lasse and more.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

BOLNED. Emboldened.

BOLNEDE. Swelled. (*A.-S.*)

Wyndis wexe bothe wilde and wode,
Wawes *bolnede* in the flode.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

The kyng say this and wepte sore,
How meunes bodies *bolned* wore.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

It blewe on the brode see, and *bolnede* up harde.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

BOLNING. Swelling. (*A.-S.*)

The fyre it quenchoth also of envye,
And represseth the *bolnynge* eke of pryde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21.

BOLSTER. The bed of a timber carriage. Pads used by doctors were formerly called *bolsters.* See Middleton's Works, iv. 452. A long round jam pudding is called a bolster-pudding, no doubt from its shape.

BOLT. (1) According to Holme, an arrow with a round knob at the end of it, and a sharp pointed arrow-head proceeding therefrom. *Bolt-upright, bolt on end*, straight as an arrow. To bolt food, to throw it down the throat without chewing. "Wide, quoth Bolton, when his *bolt* flew backward," a proverb recorded by Howell, p. 20.

To a quequer Roben went,
A god *bolt* owthe he toke. *Robin Hood*, i. 90.

(2) To sift. *North.* Bolted-bread, a loaf of sifted wheat-meal, mixed with rye.

(3) A narrow piece of stuff. "Boltes of single worstede," Strutt, ii. 83. Perhaps a measure of cloth, as in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 453; but see Kennett's Glossary, p. 34.

(4) To dislodge a rabbit. See Twici, p. 27; Howell, sect. 3; Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

(5) To run away.

(6) Straw of pease. *East.* A bolt of straw is a quantity tied up fast.

BOLTELL. A round moulding.

BOLTING-HUTCH. The wooden receptacle into which the meal is sifted.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputations, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "An exercise performd in the inns of Court inferiour to mooting."

BOLTS. The herb crowfoot; the *ranunculus globosus*, according to Gerard, who inserts it in his list of obsolete plants. It is perhaps the same with, "bolte, *petilium, tribulum,*" Prompt. Parv. p. 43.

BOLT'S-HEAD. A long, straight-necked glass

vessel or receiver, gradually rising to a conical figure.

BOLYE. Huloet has, "*bolye* or plummet whyche mariners use, *bolis*."

BOLYON. A small kind of button, used as fastenings of hooks, &c. but sometimes a merely ornamental stud or boss, and employed in various ways, as on the covers of books and other articles. See *Bullions*.

BOLYS. Bowls.

BOMAN. A hobgoblin or kidnapper.

BOMBARD. (1) A large drinking can, made of leather. Heywood mentions, "the great black-jacks, and *bombards* at the court, which when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported, at their return into their country, that the Englishmen used to drink out of their boots." Hall, in his Satires, vi. 1, talks of charging "whole *boots-full* to their friends welfare." See *Boots*. Hence *bombard-man*, a man who carried out liquor. *Bombort*, a person who serves liquor, Peele's Jests, p. 27.

(2) A kind of cannon. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 100, 112, 127. *Bombardille*, a smaller sort of bombard, Arch. xi. 436; Meyrick, ii. 291. Bombard words, high-sounding words, Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 50.

(3) A musical instrument. (*A.-N.*) See Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 190.

In suche acorde and suche a souno,
Of *bombarde* and of clarion.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

BOMBARDS. Padded breeches.

BOMBASE. Cotton.

Here shrubs of Malta, for my meaner use,
The fine white bals of *bombace* do produce.
Du Bartas, p. 27.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton, and hence applied to the stuffing out of dress, because usually done with that material, and often employed metaphorically. It is also a verb. Cf. Florio, in v. *Gnafalio, Imbottire;* Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 45.

To flourish o're, or *bumbast* out my stile,
To make such as not understand me smile.
Taylor's Motto, 1622.

BOMBAZE. To confound; to bewilder; to perplex. *East.*

BOMBONE. To hum, as bees. Palsgrave has, "I bomme as a bombyll bee dothe, or any flye, *je bruys*."

BOMESWISH. Helter-skelter. *I. Wight.*

BOMING. Hanging down. *Somerset.*

BON. (1) A band. "To work in the *bon*," signifies the employment of a collier when he labours an entire day in stocking coals down.

(2) Prepared. Richard Coer de Lion, 1625.

(3) Good. (*A.-N.*)

(4) Bound.

(5) Bane; destruction.

Who that may his *bon* be. *Perceval*, 1338.

BONABLE. Strong; able. Howell has, "*bonage*, or all the bones," Lex. Tet. Sect. 1.

BONAIR. Civil; courtly; gentle. (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *bonere*. See Sevyn Sages, 307; Kyng Alisaunder, 6732; Sir Tristrem, p. 152; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28; Chester Plays, i. 75; Apol. Loll. p. 94.

Housewifly loke thin house, and alle thin meyné,
To bitter ne to *boner* withe hem ne schalt thou be.
The Goode Wif, p. 11.

BONA-ROBA. A courtezan. (*Ital.*) See Cotgrave, in v. *Robbe*; Tarlton's Jests, p. 63.

Once a *bona-roba*, trust me,
Though now buttock-shrunk and rusty.
Barnaby's Journal.

BONA-SOCIAS. Good companions.

BONCE. A kind of marble.

BONCHEF. Prosperity; opposed to *mischief*, misfortune. See Prompt Parv. p. 144; Syr Gawayne, p. 65.

That in thi mischef forsakit the noyth,
That in thi *bonchef* axit the noyth.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 16.

BONCHEN. To beat. Qu. *bonched*, Piers Ploughman, p. 5, beat, conquered.

And right forthewith of hertely repentaunce,
They *bonchen* theire brestis with fistes wondre soore,
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 47.

BOND. Bondage. "Bondes, *bendeaus*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83, bands, a common form.

BONDAGER. A cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. *Brockett.*

BONDEMEN. Husbandmen. (*A.-S.*)

BONDENE. Bound. See Langtoft, p. 238. *Bonden*, subjection, Towneley Myst. p. 51.

A birde brighteste of blo
Stode faste *bondene* tille a tre.
Sir Perceval, 1830.

BONDERS. Binding stones.

BONDY. A simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BONE. (1) Good. (*A.-N.*) See Torrent of Portugal, p. 86; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 41; Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.

(2) Ready.

Whan he sauh that Robord for wroth turned so sone,
And nothing answord, but to wend was alle *bone*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

(3) A petition; a request; command. (*A.-S.*) See Audelay's Poems, p. 15; Minot's Poems, p. 15; Cov. Myst. p. 28; Warton, i. 89; Chester Plays, i. 42.

(4) A ship is said to carry a bone in her mouth, and cut a feather, when she makes the water foam before her. *Howell.*

(5) To seize; to arrest.

BONE-ACE. A game at cards. Florio, in v. *Trentuno*, mentions "a game at cards called one and thirtie, or *bone-ace*."

But what shall bee our game? Primero? Gleeke?
Or one and thirty, *bone-ace*, or new-cut?
Machivells Dogge, 1617.

BONE-ACHE. Lues venerea. Likewise called the bone-ague.

Which they so dearly pay for, that oft times
They a *bone-ague* get to plague their crimes.
Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 35.

BONE-CART. The body. Moor gives it as a

verb, to carry on the shoulder articles more fitted from their weight to be moved in a cart.

BONE-CLEANER. A servant. *I. Wight.*

BONE-DRY. Perfectly dry.

BONE-FLOWER. A daisy. *North.*

BONE-GRACE. A border attached to a bonnet or projecting hat to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, a kind of veil attached to a hood. Cotgrave says, in v. *Cornette*, "a fashion of shadow, or *boonegrace*, used in old time, and at this day by some old women." See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 340; Baret's Alvearie, B. 922; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 246; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 387. In Scotland the term is still in use, applied to a large bonnet or straw-hat.

Her *bongrace*, which she ware with her French hode
Whan she wente oute alwayes for sonne bornynge.
The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

BONE-HOSTEL. Lodging. *Gaw.*

BONE-LACE. Lace worked on bobbins, or *bones*, q. v. And hence the term, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Strutt, ii. 99; Unton Inventories, p. 30; Arch. xi. 96.

BONE-LAZY. Excessively indolent.

BONELESS. A kind of ghost. See Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

BONENE. Of bones, gen. pl.

Thah thou muche thenche,
Ne spek thou nout al;
Bynd thine tonge
With *bonene* wal. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 112.

BONERYTE. Gentleness. (*A.-N.*)

There beth twey wymmen yn a cyté
Of so moche *boneryté*,
That alle the penaunce that thou mayst do,
Ne may nat reche here godenes to.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

BONES. (1) Dice. *Rowley.*

And on the borde he whyrled a payre of *bones*,
Quater treye dewe he clatered as he wente.
Skelton's Works, i. 43.

(2) To make no bones of a thing, to make no difficulty about it. See Cotgrave, in v. *Difficulter*. In Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 72, mention is made of the proverb, "better a castell of bones than of stones."

(3) The carcase of a hog is divided into two parts, 1. the flick, the outer fat, which is cured for bacon; 2. the *bones*, consisting of the other part of it.

(4) Bobbins for making lace. *North.*

BONESETTER. A rough trotting horse. *South.* A doctor is occasionally so called.

BONE-SHAVE. The sciatica. *Devon.* The following is a noted charm for this complaint.

"Bone-shave right;
Bone-shave straight;
As the water runs by the stave,
Good for bone-shave."

BONE-SORE. Very idle. *West.* Sometimes *bone-tired* is used in the same sense.

BONET. A kind of small cap worn close to the head. See Planché's British Costume, p. 213. Huloet has, "*bonnet* or undercappe, *galericulum*;" which Elyot translates, "an under *bonet* or rydynge cappe."

BONEY. A cart-mare. *Suffolk.*

BONGAIT. To fasten. *Cumb.*

BONHOMME. A priest. *Skinner.*

BONIE. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "a *bonie* on the head, a blow or wound on the head. *Ess.*"

BONITO. A kind of tunny-fish, mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 331.

BONKE. A bank; a height. (*A.-S.*)

BONKER. Large; strapping. *East.* Also to outdo another in feats of agility.

BONKET. A huckle-bone. See Cotgrave, in v. *Astragale*. Howell, sect. 28, mentions a game, "to play at *bonket*, or huckle-bone."

BONNAGHT. A tax paid to the lord of the manor, a custom formerly in vogue in Ireland. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

BONNE. To bend? See Chester Play, i. 136. May we read *boune?*

BONNETS. Small sails.

BONNILY. Pretty well. *North.*

BONNY. (1) Brisk; cheerful; in good health. *Var. dial.*

(2) Good; valuable; fair. *North.*

He had his folk fyghte harde,
With spere mace, and sweord;
And he wolde, after fyght,
Bonis londis to heom dyght.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3003.

BONNY-CLABBER. Usually explained, sour buttermilk; but Randal Holme, p. 173, has, "*boniclatter*, cream gone thick;" and in another place, "*boni thlobber* is good milk gone thick."

BONNY-GO. Spirited; frisky. *I. Wight.*

BONOMABLY. Abominably, excessively. See Peele's Works, iii. 88.

BONSOUR. A vault. (*A.-N.*)

The butras com out of the diche,
Of rede gold y-arched riche;
The *bonsour* was avowed al
Of ich maner divers animal.
Sir Orpheo, ed. *Laing*, 325.

BONTEVOUS. Bounteous.

BONTING. A binding; curved bars of iron connected together by hooks and links, and put round the outside of ovens and furnaces to prevent their swelling outwards.

BONUS-NOCHES. Good night. (*Span.*)

BONWORT. The less daisy. See Arch. xxx. 404; Reliq. Antiq. i. 37.

BONX. To beat up batter for puddings. *Essex.*

BONY. A swelling on the body arising from bruises or pressure. *Pr. Parv.*

BOO. Both. (*A.-S.*)

Into the diche they fallen boo,
For they ne seen howe they go.
Cat. of Douce MSS. p. 15.

BOOBY-HUTCH. A clumsy and ill-contrived covered carriage or seat. *East.*

BOOD. Abode; tarried. *Chaucer.*

BOODGE. To stuff bushes into a hedge. *Herefordsh.*

BOODIES. Broken pieces of earthenware or

glass used by girls for decorating a play-house, called a boody-house, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet. *North.*

BOODLE. Corn marigold.

The brake and the cockle be noisome too much,
Yet like unto *boodle* no weed there is such.
Tusser, p. 152.

BOOF. Stupid. *Linc.*

BOOGTH. Size. *Yorksh.*

BOOING. Roaring; bleating; making a noise like cattle. *North.*

BOOK. This word was formerly used for any composition from a volume to a single sheet, particularly where a list is spoken of. See the State Papers, i. 402. To be in a person's books, to be in his favour. To say off book, to repeat.

BOOKHOLDER. A prompter. See Ben Jonson, iv. 366; Nomenclator, p. 501, "he that telleth the players their part when they are out and have forgotten, the prompter or *bookeholder*." Palsgrave has, "boke bearer in a playe, *prothocolle*."

BOOKING. A scolding; a flogging. *South.*

BOOKSMAN. A clerk or secretary.

BOOL. To bawl. *Becon.*

BOOLD. Bold. (*A.-S.*)

BOOLK. To abuse; to bully. *Suffolk.*

BOOLY. Beloved.

BOOM. Sticks placed at the margin of deep channels along the coast or in harbours, to warn boats from the mud. *South.*

BOOMER. Smuggled gin. *Brockett.*

BOON. (1) Good; fair. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A bone. *Weber.*

(3) Going. *North.*

(4) To mend the highways. *Linc.*

BOON-DAYS. The days on which tenants are bound to work for their lord gratis. *North.*

BOONS. (1) Fowls. *Yorksh.*

(2) Highway rates, or rates for repairing the roads. *Linc.* The surveyor is called a *boon-master*. In Arch. x. 84, mention is made of a boon-wain, a kind of waggon.

BOOR. A parlour. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "the parlor, bed-chamber, or any inner room."

BOORD. To board.

BOORSLAPS. A coarse kind of linen, mentioned by Kennett.

BOOSE. A stall for cattle. *Boosy-pasture*, the pasture which lies contiguous to the boose. *Boosy*, the trough out of which cattle feed. *Boosing-stake*, the post to which they are fastened. *North.* Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 41, 103.

BOOSENING. A method of curing mad people by immersion, described in Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 149.

BOOSH. To gore as a bull. *West.*

BOOST. Boast; noise. *Weber.*

BOOSTER. To perspire. *Devon.*

BOOSY. Intoxicated.

BOOT. (1) A kind of rack for the leg, a species of torture described in Douce's Illustrations, i. 32. Cf. Florio, in v. *Bolgicchino*.

(2) Bit. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 29; Octovian, 329.

Bothe thei *boot* mon and beest,
To flesshe flejes were thei likest.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.

(3) A boat. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Help; reparation; amendment; restoration; remedy. (*A.-S.*)

BOOTCATCHER. A person at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED-CORN. Corn imperfectly grown, as barley, when part of the ear remains enclosed in the sheath. *South.*

BOOTHALING. Robbery; freebooting. *Boot-haler*, a robber or freebooter. *Boothale*, to rob, to steal, which Miege gives as a North-country word. See Florio, in v. *Abottino;* Cotgrave, in v. *Destrousser;* Middleton, ii. 532; Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BOOTHER. A hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl. *North.*

BOOTHYR. A small river vessel. *Pr. Parv.*

BOOTING. A robbery.

BOOTING-CORN. A kind of rent-corn, mentioned by Blount and Kennett.

BOOTNE. To restore, remedy. (*A.-S.*)

Blynde and bed-reden
Were *bootned* a thousande. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 128.

BOOTS. A person who is very tipsy is said to be in his boots. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 32, who calls it "a country proverb." To give the boots, to make a laughing-stock of one, as in Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.

BOOTY. To play booty, to allow one's adversary to win at first in order to induce him to continue playing afterwards. See Howell, sect. 28.

BOP. To dip; to duck. *East.*

BO-PEEP. An infantile game, played by nurses, according to Sherwood, *se cachans le visage et puis se monstrant*. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 146; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 123; Goodwin's Six Ballads, p. 6; Hudibras, II. iii. 633.

BOR. A boar. (*A.-S.*)

BORACHIO. Minsheu mentions "the Spanish *borachoe*, or bottle commonly of a pigges skinne, with the haire inward, dressed inwardly with rozen and pitch to keepe wine or liquor sweet." See Ben Jonson, v. 44. Florio, ed. 1611, p. 65, says it was made of goat's skin. Hence the term is figuratively applied to a drunkard, as in Middleton, iv. 103.

BORAS. Borax. (*A.-N.*)

BORASCOES. Storms of thunder and lightning. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BORATOE. Bombasin. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 27.

BORD. A border; the side of a ship. (*A.-N.*) Hence, *over bord*, or over-board, as we now have it. "Stood to bord," stood on the board or side of the vessel. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 2531, 2543; Sir Eglamour, 902. The bord, or border of a shield, Kyng Alisaunder, 1270. Some of the dramatists seem to use it in the sense of *size*. See Middleton's Works, iv. 5.

BORDAGE. A bord-halfpenny. *Skinner.*

BORDE. A table. (*A.-S.*) Hence the modern

expression, *board* and lodging. To begin the borde, to take the principal places at the high table, which was generally the upper end, and called the *board-end*. The table-cloth was called the *borde-clothe*, as in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89; Boke of Curtasye, p. 5, and it still retains that name in East Anglia, according to Forby, i. 31.

Than seyd thei all at a word,
That cokwoldes schuld begynne the *bord*,
And sytt hyest in the halle.
Cokwoldis Daunce, 209.

BORDEL. A brothel. (*A.-N.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 44; Relig. Antiq. ii. 61. Later writers have the form *bordello*.

He ladde hire to the *bordel* thoo,
No wondir is thouje sche be wo.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

BORDELL. A border? See MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi.—"Item, a great *bordell* enameled with redde and white."

BORDELLER. The keeper of a brothel.

BORDERED. Restrained. *Shak.*

BORD-HALFPENNY. Money paid in fairs and markets for setting up tables, *bords*, and stalls, for sale of wares. *Blount.*

BORDJOUR. A jester.

And a blynde man for a *bordjour*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 524.

BORDLANDS. The lands appropriated by the lord of a manor for the support of his board or table.

BORDOUR. Apparently a piece of armour attached to the cuirass. *Gaw.*

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the borders.

BORD-YOU. A term used by a harvest man to another who is drinking from the bottle or small cask, meaning that he may have the next turn of drinking. *Norfolk.*

BORDYS. Tournaments.

So longe he hath hawntyd *bordys*,
That of armes he bare the prys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 155.

BORE. (1) Born. Ellis, iii. 137.

(2) A pore. *Weber.*

(3) A kind of cabbage. *Tusser.*

(4) An iron mould in which nails are manufactured. *Salop.*

(5) That peculiar head or first flowing of the water from one to two or more feet in height at spring tides, seen in the river Parrot, for a few miles below and also at Bridgewater, and which is seen also in some other rivers. [Boreas?] "Boriall stremys," Reliq. Antiq. i. 206.

BOREE. A kind of dance.

BOREL. A kind of coarse woollen cloth. According to Ducange, *panni spissioris ac viliorís speciei*; and Roquefort says, "grosse étoffe en laine de couleur rousse ou grisâtre, dont s'habillent ordinairement les ramoneurs." In MS. Graves 42, f. 73, "a borrell, a pleye-fellow;" and the term is constantly applied to *laymen*, as *borel folk* and *borel men*. See Wright's Glossary to Piers Ploughman, p. 583. It seems to mean *unlearned*, in contradistinction to the priests, or *clarkes*.

But wele I wot as nice, freeche, and gay,
Som of hem ben, as *borel* folkis ben,
And that unsittynge is to here degré.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 258.

Thus I, whiche am a *borell* clerke,
Purpose for to write a booke,
After the worlde that whilom toke
Longe time in olde daies passed.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 1.

And we see by experience in travell the rudenesse and simplicity of the people that are seated far North, which no doubt is intimated by a vulgar speech, when we say such a man hath a *borrell* wit, as if we said *boreale ingenium*.
The Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 99.

BORELY. Large; strong.

BORESON. A badger. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 90.

BORFREIE. Same as *berfrey*, q. v.

Sewis to myne men made sleie,
And *borfreies* to ryse an heie.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

BORGH. A pledge; a surety. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 346; Towneley Myst. p. 333.

BORGHEGANG. Surety. (*A.-S.*) Or, perhaps, some duty paid for leave to pass through a borough town. The term occurs in Robert de Brunne's translation of the *Manuel des Pechés*, MS. Harl. 1701, and MS. Bodl. 415.

BORGHTE. A borough.

BORH. A boy. *East.*

BORHAME. A flounder. *North.*

BORITH. A herb used by fullers to take out stains. *Skinner.*

BORJAES. Burgesses.

BORJOUNE. A bud. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 65. Also a verb, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 276, erroneously spelt *borionne*.

BORKEN. Barking. (*A.-S.*)

BORLER. A clothier. See a list of trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

BORLICH. Burly.

BORN-DAYS. Life-time. *Var. dial.*

BORNE. (1) To burn. See Chester plays, i. 134, 177. "Shee borned a knave," gave birth to a boy, ib. p. 181.

(2) To burnish. See Skinner, and Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 275.

(3) A stream. *Gaw.*

BORN-FOOL. An idiot. *Var. dial.*

BOROW. A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other's good behaviour. According to Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27, "that which in the West countrey was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a *borow*." Harrison, Description of England, p. 174, has *borowage*, borrowing.

BOROWE. A pledge; a surety. Also a verb. See Robin Hood, i. 13; Towneley Myst. pp. 25, 156; Relig. Antiq. i. 9; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 54. *Borowehode*, surety-ship, Robin Hood, i. 43. "Saint George to borowe," i. e. St. George being surety, a common phrase in early poetry.

Thus leveth the kyng in sorowe,
Ther may no blys fro bale hym *borowe*,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
And thus Saince George to *borowe*,
Ye shall have shame and sorowe.
Skelton's Works ii. 83.

BORREL. A borer or piercer.

BORRID. A sow *maris appetens.*

BORRIER. An auger. Lluyd's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Ashm.

BORROW-PENCE. Ancient coins formerly so called in Kent. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 218.

BORSE. A calf six months old. *Hants.*

BORSEN. Burst. (*A.-S.*) See Chester Plays, ii. 123. *Borsen-bellied*, ruptured. *Var. dial.*

BORSHOLDER. A superior constable.
Item that no constable, *borsholder*, nor bailly, lette any man or womman to baille, *mayneprise* or ondirborwe. *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 225.

BORSOM. Obedient. Leg. Cath. p. 44.

BORSTAL. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "any seat on the side or pitch of a hill."

BORSTAX. A pick-axe.

BORT. A board; a table. This word occurs as the translation of *mensa* in a curious list of words in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the 15th century.

BORWAGE. A surety. *Prompt. Parv.*

BORWE. (1) A bower; a chamber.
(2) A town; a borough. See Sir Tristrem, p. 140; Leg. Cath. p. 183.
(3) To save; to guard. (*A.-S.*)
(4) A pledge; a surety.

BORWEN. To give security or a pledge to release a person or thing; to bail; to borrow. (*A.-S.*)

BORȝE. Borough; city; castle.

BOS. A game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BOSARDE. A buzzard; a species of hawk unfit for sporting. Hence, a worthless or useless fellow, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 189.

BOSC. A bush. (*A.-N.*)

BOSCAGE. A wood. See *boskage*, Ywaine and Gawin, 1671; Skelton, ii. 28. According to Blount, "that food which wood and trees yield to cattle." Cotgrave has, "*Infoliature*, boscage, or leafe-worke, in carving."

BOSCHAYLE. A thicket; a wood. (*A.-N.*)

BOSCHES. Bushes.

BOSE. (1) Behoves.
The synfull, he sayse, als es wrytene,
Wyth pyne of the dede when he es smytene,
That he thorgh payne that hym *bose* drye,
Hymselfe forgettes when he salle dye.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 67.
(2) A hollow. *North.* The term occurs in an early and curious vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.
(3) Boast; praise? [Lose?]
And so tille Saturday were fynischid and done,
Of alle oure byleve sche bare the *bose*.
Legends, Rawlinson MS.

BOSEN. A badger. *North.*

BOSH. A dash, or show. *East.*

BOSHES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the bottom of the furnace in which they melt their iron ore, the sides of which furnace descend obliquely like the hopper of a mill."

BOSHOLDER. A tithing-man; the chief person in an ancient tithing of ten families. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27.

BOSKE. A bush. "A *boske* of breres, *la dume*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. *Bosky*, bushy, but generally explained *woody*, as in the Tempest, iv. 1.

BOSKED. See *Buske.*

BOSOM. (1) To eddy. *Yorksh.*
(2) Wish; desire. *Shak.*
(3) Bosom-sermons are mentioned in the Egerton Papers, p. 9.

BOSOMED. See King Lear, v. 1; and an instance of the word in the same sense in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BOSON. A boatswain. An early form of the word occurring in the first edition of Shakespeare, and other authors. Lye, in his additions to Junius, has, "*boson* corrupte pro *boatswain*, præpositus remigum, scaphiarius."

BOSS. (1) A head or reservoir of water. See Ben Jonson, viii. 9.
(2) A great stone placed at the intersection of the ribs. An architectural term. Willis, p. 43.
(3) To emboss; to stud.
(4) A hassock. *North.*
(5) A protuberance. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3268; Gesta Rom. p. 446; Marlowe, i. 48.
(6) A large marble. *Warw.*
(7) A hood for mortar. *East.*
(8) To throw. *Sussex.*

BOSSOCK. Large; fat; coarse. Also, to top and tumble clumsily. *Var. dial.*

BOSS-OUT. A game at marbles, also called *boss and span*, mentioned in Strutt's Sports, p. 384.

BOSSY. (1) Thick set; corpulent. *North.*
(2) Convex.

BOSSY-CALF. A spoilt child. *Dorset.*

BOST. (1) Pride; boasting. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Aloud. *Chaucer.*
(3) Embossed. *Middleton.*
(4) Burst. *West.*

BOSTAL. A winding way up a very steep hill. *Sussex.*

BOSTANCE. Boasting; bragging. *Chaucer.*

BOSTEN. To boast. (*A.-S.*)

BOSTLYE. Boasting. *Gaw.*

BOSTUS. Boastful; arrogant.

BOSWELL. Some part of a fire-grate. *Suffolk.*

BOT. (1) A boat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.
(2) A sword; a knife; anything that bites or wounds.
(3) Bit. "Mani mouthe the gres *bot*," slain.
(4) A jobber; a botcher. *Yorksh.*
(5) Bought. *Devon.*
(6) Both.
(7) Unless.

BOTANO. A kind of blue linen.

BOTARGE. The spawn of a mullet.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard row of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking. *Nares.*

BOTCH. (1) A thump. *Sussex.*

(2) An inflamed tumour. *North.*

BOTCHET. Small beer mead. *North.*

BOTCHMENT. An addition.

BOTE. (1) Bit; wounded. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 77; Langtoft, p. 243.

(2) Ate. *Gaw.*

(3) Help; remedy; salvation. Also a verb, to help. "There is no bote of manys deth," there is no help for it, Orpheo, MS. Ashmole. Bote-less, without remedy.

(4) Better. *Ritson.*

BOTEL. A bottle. (*A.-N.*)

BOTELER. A butler. Rob. Glouc. p. 187. *Botileris*, Kyng Alisaunder, 834.

BOTEMAY. Bitumen. *Weber.* Spelt *botemeys* in Kyng Alis. 4763.

BOTENEN. To button. (*A.-N.*)

BOTENUS. Buttons.

BOTENYNG. Help; assistance. (*A.-S.*)

> A wode man touched on hys bere,
> And a party of hys clothyng,
> And anone he hadde *botenyng*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 73.

BOTER. Butter.

BOTE-RAIL. A horizontal rail. *North.*

BOTERASSE. A buttress.

BOTERFLIE. A butterfly. (*A.-S.*)

BOTESCARL. A boatswain. *Skinner.*

BOTEWS. A kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 119; Howard Household Books, p. 139.

BOT-FORKE. A crooked stick, the same as *burn-stick*, q. v.

> Mon in the mone stond ant strit,
> On is *bot-forke* is burthen he bereth.
> *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 110.

BOTHAN. A tumour. *Devon.*

BOTHE. A store-house; a shop where wares are sold. It is translated by *selda* in Prompt. Parv. p. 46. A booth.

> They robbedyn tresours and clothes,
> And brenten townes and *bothes*.
> *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3457.

BOTHEM. A watercourse.

BOTHER. (1) To teaze; to annoy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Of both, gen. pl. See Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 63; Perceval, 31; Leg. Cath. p. 52.

BOTHERING. A great scolding. *East.*

BOT-HIER. Boat hire.

BO-THRUSH. The squalling thrush. *I. Wight.*

BOTH-TWO. Both. *Junius.*

BOTHUL. A cowslip? *Pr. Parv.* Perhaps the marigold. See Arch. xxx. 404.

BOTHUM. (1) Bottom. See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 433. Mr. Hartshorne gives *botham* as the Salopian word, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, as a technical word connected with iron ore. *Botme*, Prompt. Parv. p. 45.

(2) A bud. (*A.-N.*)

BOTON. A button.

BOTOR. A bustard.

> Ther was venisoun of hert and bore,
> Swannes, pecokes, and *botors*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 116.

BOTRACES. Venomous frogs. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOTRASEN. To make buttresses to a building. (*A.-N.*)

BOTRE. A buttery.

> Then usshet gose to thō *botré*.
> *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 20.

BOTS. A kind of worms troublesome to horses. See Dodsley, ix. 214; Men Miracles, 1656, p. 34; Tusser, p. 62.

BOTTE. (1) A boat.

(2) Bit. *North.*

> He toke the stuarde by the throte,
> And asonder he it *botte*. *Syr Tryamouré*, 554.

(3) A bat; a club.

> He bare a *botte* to geve a strokk
> All the body of an oke.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 112.*
> He toke hys *bott* and forthe goyth,
> Swythe sory and fulle wrothe. *Ibid. f. 97.*

BOTTLE. (1) A small portable cask, used for carrying liquor to the fields. *West.* "Bag and bottle," Robin Hood, ii. 54.

(2) A bubble. *Somerset.*

(3) A seat, or chief mansion house. (*A.-S.*) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, is our authority for the provincial use of the word. It is retained in the names of places, as Nowbottle, co. Northampton.

(4) A bundle of hay or straw. Cotgrave has, "*Boteler*, to bottle or bundle up, to make into botles or bundles." A *botell-horse*, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 97, a horse for carrying bundles? *Bottleman*, an ostler. To look for a needle in a bottle of hay, a common proverb, which occurs in Clarke's Phrasco-logia Puerilis, 1655. Cf. Topsell's Beasts, p. 303; Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 58; Howell, sect. 40; Florio in v. *Grégne.*

> A thousand pounds, and a *bottle* of hay,
> Is all one thing at Dooms-day.
> *Howell's English Proverbs*, p. 1.

(5) The dug of a cow. *East.*

(6) A round moulding.

(7) A pumpion. *Devon.*

BOTTLE-BIRD. An apple rolled up and baked in a crust. *East.*

BOTTLE-BUMP. The bittern. *East.*

BOTTLE-HEAD. A fool.

BOTTLE-NOSE. A porpoise. *East.* A person with a large nose is said to be *bottle-nosed.*

BOTTLE-UP. To treasure in one's memory. *Var. dial.*

BOTTOM. (1) A ball of thread. See Elyot, in v. *Anguinum*; Sir Thomas More, p. 41; Florio, in v. *Gorlo.*

(2) A vessel of burden. See Kennett's Glossary. p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Droict*; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163.

BOTTOMER. One who drags or assists in con-

veying the coal or other produce of a mine from the first deposit to the shaft or pit.

BOTTOMING-TOOL. A narrow, concave shovel used by drainers. *Salop.*

BOTTOM-WIND. A phenomenon that occurs in Derwent-water. The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause, and in a perfectly calm day; are seen to swell in high waves, which have a progressive motion from West to East.

BOTTRY-TREE. An elder tree. *North.*

BOTTY. Proud. *Suffolk.*

BOTTYS. Butts; marks for shooters.

BOTUNE. Bottom. *Prompt. Parv.*

BOTY. A butty; a partner. *Palsgrave.*

BOTYD. Saved. (*A.-S.*)

Grete othys to me he sware
That he was *botyd* of mekylle care.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

BOTYNG. Assistance. (*A.-S.*)

BOTYNGE. "Encrese yn hyynge," Prompt. Parv. p. 45. We still have the phrase *to boot.*

BOUCE-JANE. An ancient dish in cookery, a receipt for which is given in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 431.

BOUCHART. See *Babbart.*

BOUDE. To pout. (*Fr.*)

BOUDGE. To budge; to move. See Nares, and Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 455.

BOUDS. Weevils. *East.* Tusser, p. 40, speaks of "bowd-eaten malt."

BOUERIE. Baudrie? See Harrison's Description of England, p. 178.

BOUFFE. Belching. *Skinner.*

BOUGE. (1) A cask. *South.*

By draught of horse fro ryvers and welles,
Bouges be brought to brewers for good ale.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 151.

(2) An allowance of meat or drink to an attendant in the court. Spelt *bouche* and *boudge.* See Ben Jonson, vii. 217; Thornton Rom. p. 218; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 79.

(3) A purse. *Harman.*

(4) "To make a bouge," to commit a gross blunder, to get a heavy fall. Also, to bulge, to swell out. *East.*

(5) To prepare a ship for the purpose of sinking it. See Hall, Hen. V. f. 23; Harrison's Description of England, p. 200.

BOUGERON. An unnatural person. (*A.-N.*)

BOUGET. A budget; a portmanteau. Elyot has, "*hippopera,* a male or *bouget.*" See also King Cambises, p. 262; Brit. Bibl. iv. 103; Fry's Bibl. Mem. p. 343; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 18, spelt in various ways.

BOUGH. Reginald Scot gives *bough* as a common exclamation of a ghost.

BOUGH-HOUSES. Private houses, allowed to be open during fairs for the sale of liquor.

BOUGHRELL. A kind of hawk.

BOUGHT. (1) A bend; a joint; a curve. "Bought of a sling, *fundæ circulus,*" Junius, Addend. See Cotgrave, in v. *Peru, Inarcature du col;* Torrent of Portugal, p. 24; Arch. xvii. 295; Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, no. 44; Middleton, iii. 281.

(2) "Bought and sold," entirely overreached, utterly made away with. *Shak.*

BOUGHT-BREAD. Bakers' bread. *North.*

BOUGILL. A bugle-horn.

BOUGOUR. Cinædus, "or one that is past shame," but not necessarily in the bad sense. This term occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

BOUGY. A small round candle. (*Fr.*) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BOUKE. (1) The body. (*A.-S.*) Also the bulk, the interior of a building. See Towneley Myst. p. 313; Chron. Vilodun. p. 38; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2748; Kyng Alisaunder, 3254, 3946; Langtoft, p. 174.

He thought might y mete that douke,
His heved y schuld smite fro the *bouke.*
Guy of Warwike, p. 345.

(2) To wash clothes. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 274, 306; Reliq. Antiq. i. 108.

(3) A pail. *North.*

(4) The box of a wheel. *Salop.*

(5) A bolt. *North.*

BOUKED. Crooked.

BOUL. An iron hoop. *Line.* "Throwing of the dart and *bowle*" is mentioned among youthful athletic exercises in Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 137.

BOULDER-HEAD. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. *Sussex.*

BOULTE. To sift. (*A.-S.*) *Boulter,* a person who sifts, Howard Household Books, p. 27; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 71. *Boulted-bread,* bread made of wheat and rye.

BOUMET. Embalmed.

BOUN. Ready. (*A.-S.*) See Chester Plays, i. 37; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11807; Pilkington, p. 353. In the North country dialect it is interpreted *going;* also, to dress, to make ready, to prepare. "*Boun* is a woman's garment; *boun,* prepared, ready; *bown,* going or ready to goe; he's *bown* with it, i. e. he has done with it." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOUNCE. The larger dogfish.

BOUNCHING. Bending or swelling. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOUND. (1) Sure; confident. *Var. dial.*

Yet will tutlers in toune talk *bound,*
That we wer the moon that Roulond wold quell.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 387.

(2) A mark.

BOUNDE. A husband. (*A.-S.*)

Tho that the *bounde* y-seighe this,
Anon he stats for diol y-wis.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 27.

BOUNDER. A boundary. *North.*

It hath beene at times also a marke and *bounder* betweene some kings for the limits of their jurisdictions and authoritie. *Lambarde's Perambulation,* 1596, p. 270.

BOUND-ROOD. The name of an altar in Durham Cathedral, mentioned in Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 70.

BOUNG. A purse.

Be lusty, my lass, come for Lancashire,
We must nip the *boung* for these crowns.
Sir John Oldcastle, p. 59.

BOUNTEE. Goodness. (*A.-N.*)

BOUNTEVOUS. Bountiful. See Malory's Morte d'Arthur, ii. 325.

BOUNTRACE. A buttress. (*Fr.*)

Ye remembre youre wittes, and take hede
To kepe Irland, that hit be not lost,
For hit is a *bountrace* and a post.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.

BOUNTY-DAYS. Holidays, on which provision was furnished for the poor. *North.*

BOUR. A bower; a chamber.

BOURAM. A sink. *Yorksh.* This word is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOURDAYNE. A burden. *Palsgrave.*

BOURDE. A game; a joke. Also a verb, to jest. (*A.-S.*) See Cokwoldis Daunce, 4; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12712, 17030; Notes to Chaucer, p. 213. "Soth bourde is no bourde," an old proverb mentioned by Harrington.

Boyes in the subarbis *bourdene* ffulle heghe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

Wele *bourdet*, quod the doke, by myne hat,
That men shulden alway love causelesse.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 33.

BOURDON. A staff. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 3401, 4092; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 150; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. One kind of staff, much ornamented, was called a *bourdonasse*.

I may the *bourdone* heght esperaunce, which is goode in every faysoun, for he that leenethe him therto sekurlych, he may not falle: the woode of Sechim of which it is made shewethe ful weel whiche it is. *Romance of the Monk, Sion Coll. MS.*

The joynours of *bourdons*, of speres long and rounde:
In feyre knyves gladethe the cuttiller.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.

Harlotes walkeris thorow many townes
With spekketh mantelis and *bordounes*.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 174.

Now shal I tellyn the faconn
And the maner of the *bordoun*.
MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 99.

BOURDOUR. (1) A pensioner. So explained by Hearne, Langtoft, p. 204.

(2) A circlet round a helmet. *Gaw.*

BOURGEON. To bud; to sprout. (*Fr.*)

BOURGH. A borough.

BOURIIOLM. The burdock. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 8.

BOURMAIDNE. A chambermaid.

Hail be ȝe, nonnes of seint Mari house,
Goddes *bourmaidnes* and his owen spouse.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 178.

BOURN. (1) A limit, or boundary.

(2) A brook; a rivulet. (*A.-S.*) Hence, *water*, as explained by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033; and also, to wash or rinse. According to Aubrey, Royal Soc. MS. p. 61, "in South Wilts they say such or such a *bourn*, meaning a valley by such a river."

(3) Yeast. *Exmoor.*

BOURNEDE. Burnished.

Upon the toppe an ern ther stod,
Of *bournede* gold ryche and good. *Launfal*, 269.

BOURT. To offer; to pretend. *North.*

BOUS. A box; a chest. *Yorksh.*

BOUSE. (1) Ore as it is drawn from the mines. *Yorksh.* Small ore as it is washed by the sieve, is called bouse-smithen.

(2) Perhaps a boss, or round plate of metal used to adorn a horse. See Arch. xvii. 293.

(3) To drink. An old cant term, and still in use. *Bouzing-can*, a drinking can. There was formerly a kind of drink so called, as appears from Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 70.

BOUSTOUS. Impetuous. *Palsgrave.*

BOUT. (1) A batch. *Var. dial.*

(2) In ploughing, the distance from one side of a field to the other, and back again.

(3) A contest; a struggle. *North.*

(4) But.

(5) Without; except. *North.* See Chester Plays, i. 47, ii. 55, 123; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 227.

BOUTE-FEU. An incendiary. Also spelt *boutefell*. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 72, 244. The term is given by Skinner, and also occurs in Hudibras.

BOUT-HAMMER. The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths. *East.* See *About-sledge*, and Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 289.

BOUT-HOUSE. On the ground; anywhere. *I. Wight.*

BOVE. Above. See Forme of Cury, p. 75; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 5. In later writers it is merely an elliptical form, as in the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. F. i.

BOVERT. A young ox. (*A.-N.*)

BOVOLI. A kind of snails or periwinkles, mentioned as delicacies by Ben Jonson. (*Ital.*)

BOW. (1) A yoke for oxen.

(2) A bow's length. *Shak.*

(3) A boy.

(4) To bend. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small arched bridge. *Somerset.* An arch or gateway was formerly called a *bow*.

BOW-BELL. A cockney, one born within the sound of Bow bells. The term occurs in the London Prodigal, p. 15; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186.

BOW-BOY. A scarecrow. *Kent.* Du Bartas, p. 9, "a blinde bow-boy," a blind archer.

BOWCER. The bursar.

BOWCHYER. A butcher.

BOWDIKITE. A contemptuous name for a mischievous child; an insignificant or corpulent person. *North.*

BOWDLED. Swelled out, particularly applied to a hen when ruffled with rage, as in Harrison's Description of England, p. 172.

BOWE. (1) A bough; a branch. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To bend; to curve; to bow.

Wulde they bydde hym sytte or stande,
Ever ne wulde be *bowande*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

Yf ther be dewke or erle in lande,
But they be to hym *bowe and*,

The steward wyll anone ryse,
And dystroye hym on all wyse.
MS. Cantab. Pf. ii. 38, f. 304.

And togedur they wente,
That hyt *bowed* and bente. *MS. Ibid.* f. 70.

BOWE-DYE. A kind of dye. In MS. Sloane 1698, f. 163, is a notice how "to dye scarlett after the manner of the *bowe-dye.*"

BOWELL-HOLE. A small aperture in the wall of a barn for giving light and air. *North.*

BOWEN. A relation, or narrative. Qu. *A.-S.* bocung.

BOWER. A chamber. (*A.-S.*)

BOWERINGE. The part of a tree consisting of the boughs.

BOWERLY. Tall; handsome. *West.*

BOWERS. Young hawks, before they are branchers. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 293. Also called *bowets* and *bowesses.* The term seems to be applied to hawks at the period when they are in the transition between the nest and trees, too old for the former, and yet not strong enough to attach themselves exclusively to the freedom of the latter.

BOWERY. See *Boodies.*

BOWETY. Linsey-wolsey. *North.*

BOWGHSOMME. Buxom; obedient. (*A.-S.*)

Wake aye, als thow had no knawyng
Of the tyme of the dedes commyng,
That the dede may fynd the when it salle comme,
Ay redy to Godd and *bowghsomme.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 65.

BOW-HAND. The left hand. To be too much of the bow-hand, to fail in any design. See Nares, in v.

BOWHAWLER. A man acting in the place of a horse, to draw barges or small vessels along the Severn.

BOWIE-FRAME. A phrase applied to toads when together, in Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 130.

BOWIS. Boughs. Cf. Urry, p. 415.

Makynge the *bowis* as lusty to the syȝte,
As fresche and as fayre of coloure and of hewe.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

BOWIT. A lanthorn. *North.* See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 14.

BOWK. Bent; crooked. *North.*

BOWK-IRON. A circular piece of iron which lines the interior of a cart or waggon wheel. *West.*

BOW-KITT. A kind of great can with a cover. *Yorksh.*

BOW-KNOT. A large, loose, and wide knot.

Gave me my name, which yet perchaunce you know not,
Yet 'tis no riddle bound up in a *bow-knott.*
The Christmas Prince, p. 41.

BOWL-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling green. See Earle's Microcosmography, p. 86. A street in Westminster is still called the Bowling-Alley. Bowls were prohibited during the church service in 1571. See Grindal's Remains, p. 138. According to the Grammont Memoirs, ed. 1811, ii. 269, the game was fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II. It was played by both sexes. Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 20.

BOWL-DISH. See *Boldyche.*

BOWLEYNE. A bow-line.

BOWLING-MATCH. A game with stone bowls, played on the highways from village to village. *North.*

BOWLTELL. A kind of cloth.

BOWN. Swelled. *Norf.*

BOWNCHE. A bunch; a swelling. *Huloet.*

BOWNDYN. Ready; prepared.

BOW-NET. A kind of net, mentioned in Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 47.

BOW-POT. A flower-vase. *West.* "Bough pots, or flower pots set in the windowes of private houses," Nomenclator, p. 388.

BOWRES. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 24.

BOWSING. A term in hawking, when the hawk "oft drinks, and yet desires more." See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 61.

BOWSOM. Buxom; obedient. (*A.-S.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 1155.

And if he be tylle God *bowsom,*
Tille endles blys at the last to com.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 215.

BOWSOMNES. Obedience. It is glossed in the margin by *obidiencia.*

And when this grownde es made, than salle come a dameselle *Bowsomnes* on the tone halfe, and damesselle *Miserecorde* one the tother halfe. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 271.

BOWSTAVES. "Paied to maister Cromewelle by the kinges commaundement for *bowestaves* for his Graces use," Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. p. 267. See also Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BOWSY. Bloated by drinking.

BOWT. The tip of the nose. See the Nomenclator, p. 28. Also part of an angler's apparatus, Brit. Bibl. ii. 472.

BOWTELL. A convex moulding.

BOWTH. Bought.

BOW-WEED. Knapweed.

BOW-YANKEES. See *Yankees.*

BOWYER. (1) A maker of bows. See Chester Plays, i. 6; Skelton, i. 151; Rob. Glou. p. 541. (2) A small ship. *Skinner.*

BOWYN. Went.

BOX. (1) A blow. Also a verb, to strike. *Var. dial.*

Ac natheles, God it wot,
Yif ich alle nedes mot,
Yit ich wile assaie
A lite *box* the to paie. *Bevȝe of Hamtoun,* p. 68.

(2) A chest. *Oxon.*

(3) A club or society instituted for benevolent purposes. *North.* Their anniversary dinner is called a box-dinner.

(4) To "box the fox," to rob an orchard. *West.*

BOX-AND-DICE. A game of hazard.

BOX-BARROW. A hand-barrow. *Salop.*

BOX-HARRY. To dine with Duke Humphrey; to take care after having been extravagant. *Linc.*

BOXING. Buxom. *Linc.*

BOXING-DAY. The day after Christmas, when

tradespeople are visited by persons in the employment of their customers for Christmas boxes, or small presents of money.

BOX-IRON. A flat-iron. *East.*

BOY-BISHOP. See *Nicholas.*

BOYDEKIN. A dagger. *Chaucer.* See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 25. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 42, translated by *subucula, perforatorium.*

BOYE. A lad servant. (*A.-S.*)

BOYKIN. A term of endearment, found in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 38, and Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

BOYLES. Lice. *Linc.*

BOYLUM. A kind of iron ore. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOYLY. Boyish. *Baret.*

BOYS. (1) Voice. *Maundevile.*

(2) Boethius. Lydgate, p. 122.

(3) A wood. (*A.-N.*)

And bad them go betyme
To the *boys* Soynt Martyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

BOY'S-BAILIFF. An old custom formerly in vogue at Wenlock, and described in Salop. Antiq. p. 612.

BOYSHE. A bush. Malory, i. 181.

BOYSID. Swelled.

My thoujte also with alle vices *boysid,*
My brest resceit and chof of wrecchidnesse.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

BOYS'-LOVE. Southernwood. *West.*

BOYSTONE. To cup a person. *Pr. Parv.*

BOYSTORS. Boisterous. *Skelton.*

BOYT. Both.

BOZZUM. The yellow ox-eye. *Vect.*

BOZZUM-CHUCKED. Having a deep dark redness in the cheeks. *West.*

BOȝE. To move, rise, go. *Gaw.*

BOȝEZ. Boughs. *Gaw.*

BRAA. An acclivity. *North.*

BRAB. A spike-nail. *Yorksh.*

BRABAND. Cloth of Brabant. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

BRABBLE. To quarrel. Also a substantive. *Brabbling,* squabbling, quarrelling, Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 36; Middleton, iii. 458; Skelton, ii. 131. *Brabblement,* a quarrel. *Brabbler,* a wrangler, a quarrelsome person.

BRAC. Broke.

BRACCO. Diligent; laborious. *Chesh.*

BRACE. (1) To embrace.

A gryscly geste than bese thou presto,
In armes for to *brace.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 213.

(2) Armour for the arms. Hence an arm of the sea, Maundevile's Travels, p. 15.

(3) To brave a person; to swagger. Palsgrave has, "I *brace* or face, *je braggue;* he *braced* and made a bracying here afore the dore as thoughe he wolde have kylled, God have mercy on his soule." It occurs as a substantive in a similar sense in Othello, i. 3. "Facing and *bracing,*" Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 63.

(4) The clasp of a buckle.

(5) A piece of timber framed with a bevil joint, so disposed as to keep the parts of a building together. Palsgrave has, "brace of an house *brace.*"

BRACER. Armour for the arms. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 111; Florio, in v. *Bracciale;* Cotgrave, in v. *Brasselet;* Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 426; Privy Purse Expences of Hen VIII. p. 47.

Brasers burnysto bristez in sondyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

BRACH. A kind of scenting hound, generally of a small kind. Elyot has, "*catellus,* a very littell hounde or *brache,* a whelpe;" and the terms *brach* and *ratch* were always applied to the hounds which formed the pack, which of course differed in breed according to time and place. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 151, it seems to be synonymous with *acquill,* q. v. See Twici, p. 28; Florio, in v. *Braccare;* Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 9; Ford, i. 22, 58; Webster, i. 156; Dodsley, vi. 319; Ben Jonson, iv. 19; Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 137. The author of the romance of Perceval, using the term *brachet,* explains it, *brachet cest à dire ung petit braque ou chien.* This form of the word occurs in Morte d'Arthur, i. 75, 80; Brit. Bibl. i. 478.

BRACHICOURT. A horse whose fore-legs are bent naturally.

BRACING. Fresh, cool, applied to the atmosphere. *Var. dial.*

BRACING-GIRDLE. A kind of belt. "Bracynge gyrdle, *subcingulum,*" Huloet.

BRACK. (1) A crack or break; a flaw. Cf. Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 316; Middleton, iv. 6; Brit. Bibl. i. 355. Also a verb, to break, Diversions of Purley, p. 489; *broke,* in the Northern dialects. Lilly, in his Euphues, says the "finest velvet" has "his *bracke,*" flaw or imperfection.

(2) A piece. *Kennett.*

(3) Salt water; brine. In Drayton, as quoted by Nares, the term strangely occurs applied to river-water.

Suffolke a sunne halfe risen from the *brack,*
Norfolke a Triton on a dolphins backe.
Drayton's Poems, p. 20.

(4) A kind of harrow. *North.*

(5) To mount ordnance.

(6) Florio has, "*bricche,* crags, cliffs, or *brackes* in hills." Mention is made of "a large and *bracky* wood" in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 81.

On rockes or *brackis* for to ronne.
Hycke-Scorner, n. d.

BRACK-BREED. Tasted. *North.*

BRACKEN. Fern. *North.* Bracken-clock, a small brown beetle commonly found on fern.

BRACKLY. Brittle. *Staff.*

BRACKWORT. A small portion of beer in one of its early stages, kept by itself till it turns yellow, and then added to the rest. See the curious early account of the method of brewing in Harrison's Description of England, p. 169, and *Bragwort* in Jamieson.

BRACONIER. The berner, or man that held the hounds. See *Berners.*

BRAD. (1) Opened; spread; extended. *North.*
(2) Roasted. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Hot; inflamed. *North.*

BRADDER. Broader. (*A.-S.*)

BRADE. (1) To pretend. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To bray; to cry. *R. de Brunne.*
(3) Broad; large. Cf. Sir Tristrem, p. 181; Ywaine and Gawin, 163, 259; Sir Perceval, 126, 269, 438, 1653, 1748, 1762; Minot's Poems, p. 20.

BRADES. Necklaces; hanging ornaments. See the Test. Vetust. p. 435.

BRADOW. To spread; to cover. *Chesh.*

BRADS. (1) Money. *Essex.*
(2) Small nails. *Var. dial.*

BRAEL. The back part of a hawk. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 296, 301.

BRAFFAM. See *Barfhame.*

BRAG. (1) Brisk; full of spirits. Proud, insolent, Skelton, i. 125. *Bragance*, bragging, Towneley Myst. p. 99. The crowing of the moor-cock is called *bragging.*
(2) A ghost or goblin. *North.*
(3) An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. n. d.

BRAGGABLE. Poorly; indifferent. *Salop.*

BRAGGADOCIA. A braggart. *Var. dial.*

BRAGGED. Prègnant; in foal. See Gent. Rec. ii. 88. [*Bagged?*]

BRAGGER. A wooden bracket. Higins translates *mutuli*, "peeces of timber in building called *braggers*; it is thought to be all one with *proceres*; in masons worke they be called corbelles." See the Nomenclator, p. 210. Minsheu, Span. Dict. p. 263, spells it *bragget*, and the term also occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

BRAGGING-JACK. A boaster. Higins, p. 532, has, "*Thraso*, a vaine-glorious fellow, a craker, a boaster, a *bragging Jacke.*"

BRAGGLED. Brindled. *Somerset.*

BRAGLY. Briskly. *Spenser.*

BRAGOT. A kind of beverage formerly esteemed in Wales and the West of England. According to some, it was composed of wort, sugar, and spices; or merely another name for mead. See Ben Jonson, vii. 343, 378; Skinner, pars. 1.

> With stronge ale bruen in fattes and in tonnes,
> Pyng, Drangoll, and the *braget* fyne.
> *MS. Rawl.* C. 86.

BRAID. (1) To resemble. *North.* "Ye *braide* of the millers dogg, ye lick your mouth or the poke be open," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 86.
(2) A reproach. Also a verb, to upbraid. See *Abrayde*, which is written *a brayde* in the True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 22, in concordance with the original copy, so that the *a* in that instance is probably an exclamation.
(3) A start; a sudden movement; a moment of time. A toss of the head was called a *braid.* Hence apparently a quick blow, in Syr Degoré, 256; MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245; Brit. Bibl. iv. 90. See Tale of the Basyn, xxi.; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 17, "scho *brayd* hit a-don at on *brayd*," i. e. she threw it down at one start or movement.

> Out upon the, thefe! sche seyde in that *brayde.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.
>
> The woman being afraid, gave a *braid* with her head and ran her way, and left her tooth behind her.
> *Scogin's Jests.*

(4) Palsgrave, in his table of subst. f. 21, has, "brayde or hastynesse of mynde, *colle*," i. e. passion, anger. See Roquefort, in v. *Cole*; Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 49. It seems to mean *craft, deceit*, in Greene's Works, ii. 268; and Shakespeare has the adjective *braid*, generally explained *deceitful*, and Mr. Dyce thinks it means *lustful*, Remarks, p. 73; but perhaps we may adopt the less objectionable explanation, *quick, hasty.* It occurs, however, in the A.-S. sense of *deceit* in Langtoft, p. 138. See also Hearne's glossary, p. 536.
(5) To nauseate. *North.*
(6) To beat or press, chiefly applied to culinary objects. *East.*
(7) A row of underwood, chopped up and laid lengthways. *Oxon.*
(8) To net. *Dorset.*
(9) To fade or lose colour.

BRAIDE. (1) To draw, particularly applied to drawing a sword out of the scabbard. See *Abraide.* Also, to pull, Octovian, 336; Croke's Psalms, p. 6; to strike, Kyng Alisaunder, 5856; Richard Coer de Lion, 411; to spread out, to brandish, Kyng Alisaunder, 7373; to beat down, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94; Rob. Glouc. p. 22, tw.
(2) To start quickly or suddenly; to leap; to turn. "All worldly thing *braidith* upon tyme," i. e. turneth or changeth with time, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 24.

> Thus natheles to me sche seyde,
> What arte thou, sone? and I *breyde*
> Ryȝt as a man doth oute of slepe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39.

BRAIDERY. Embroidery. *I. Wight.*

BRAIDS. (1) A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. *Glouc.*
(2) Scales. *North.*

BRAIDY. Foolish. *Yorksh.*

BRAIL. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 48, "to *brayle* the hawks wing is to put a piece of leather over the pinion of one of her wings to keep it close." The term occurs in the old play of Albumazar. *Brail-feathers* are the long small white feathers hanging under the tail.

BRAIN. To beat out the brains. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 60.

> Dyvers tymes like to ben drowned, *brayned*, and overronne with horses bofor he was four yers old.
> *MS. Ashm.* 208, f. 220.

BRAINISH. Mad. *Shak.*

BRAIN-LEAF. Apparently a kind of herb. It is mentioned in Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.

BRAIN-PAN. The skull. See Skelton, i. 24; Nomenclator, p. 23; Morte d'Arthur, i. 256, ii. 403. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BRAINSICK. Wildbrained; mad; impetuous. See Skelton, i. 267; If you know not mee, you know Nobody, 1639, sig. B. iii.

I aymo at no such happinesse. Alas!
I am a puny courtier, a weake braine,
A *braine-sicke* young man.
Heywood's Iron Age, sig. D. i.

BRAIN-STONES. According to Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 13, stones the size of one's head, nearly round, found in Wiltshire, and so called by the common people.

BRAIN-WOOD. Quite mad.

BRAIRD. Fresh; tender. *North.* Also, the first blade of grass. *A.-S.* brord.

BRAISSIT. Inclosed.

BRAIST. Burst.

BRAIT. A kind of garment. (*A.-S.*) "*Caracalla est vestis villosa quæ Anglice dicitur* brait *vel* hakel," MS. Laud. 413. See Ducange, in v. *Caracalla.*

BRAK. Broke. Minot, p. 29.

BRAKE. (1) To beat. *North.*

(2) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines *brake*, "a small plat or parcel of bushes growing by themselves." This seems to be the right meaning in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1, although a single bush is also called a *brake.* In Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, p. 32, "*spinetum, dumetum*, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood." A brake is also a little space with rails on each side, which Mr. Hunter thinks is the Shakespearian term, an explanation rather at variance with Quince's "hawthorn brake;" and moreover, the *brake* mentioned by this commentator from Barnaby Googe would only be found in cultivated land, not in the centre of the "palace wood." When Puck says, "through bog, through bush, through *brake*, through briar," an expression, the latter part of which is repeated word for word in Drayton's Nymphidia, we clearly see that Kennett's explanation exactly suits the context. So also when Demetrius says, ii. 2, "I'll run from thee, and hide me in the *brakes*," can these be little enclosed spots in the middle of the wood in which he is followed by Helena? There is a spot near Broadway, co. Worc., filled with hawthorn bushes and short underwood still called the Brakes. See also Florio, in v. *Broncóso*, "full of brakes, briers or bushes."

(3) Fern. *North.* Called also *braken.* The term occurs in Cov. Myst. p. 22; Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Elyot, in v. *Filix.*

(4) An enclosure for cattle.

(5) An old instrument of torture, described in Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 44. In the State Papers, i. 602, is the mention of one in the Tower in 1539. Hence the word is used for *torture* in general, as in the Table Book, p. 101.

(6) A snaffle for horses. Also, a strong wooden frame in which the feet of young and vicious horses are frequently confined by farriers, preparatory to their being shod. See Ben Jonson, iii. 463; Topsell's Beasts, p. 302.

(7) Elyot has, "*balista*, a crosbowe or a *brake.*" A similar entry occurs in Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

(8) A large barrow. *North.*

(9) An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. See Hollyband, in v. *Brosse.* This is perhaps the meaning of the word in Thynne's Debate, p. 50.

(10) A harrow. *North.* It is translated by *rastellum* in a MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 47.

(11) A baker's kneading-trough.

(12) The handle of a ship's pump.

(13) A cart or carriage used for breaking in horses. It has generally no body to it. The term is still in use.

(14) A flaw or break. See *Brack.* This is clearly the meaning in Webster's Works, iv. 141, "the slighter *brakes* of our reformed Muse," not *fern*, as stated by the editors, nor do I see the application of that meaning in the passage referred to.

(15) To vomit. *Pr. Parv.*

(16) A mortar. *North.*

BRAKE-BUSH. A small plot of fern. See Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Nutbrowne Maid, xv.

BRAKEN. Broke.

BRAKES. Fern. *Var. dial.*

BRAKET. See *Bragot.*

BRALER. A bundle of straw. *Dorset.*

BRAMAGE. A kind of cloth, mentioned in the inventory of Archbishop Parker's goods, Arch. xxx. 13. Carpets were sometimes made of this material.

BRAMBLE-BERRIES. Blackberries. *North.*

BRAME. Vexation. *Spenser.*

BRAMISH. To flourish, or assume affected airs; to boast. *East.*

BRAMLINE. A chaffinch.

BRAN. (1) A brand, or log of wood. *West.*

(2) To burn. *North.*

(3) Quite. *Devon.*

(4) Thin bark; skin.

BRANCH. (1) To make a hawk leap from tree to tree. *Blome.*

(2) To embroider, figure, sprig. Branched velvet, Ford, ii. 510, and Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., wrongly explained by Gifford. Cf. Middleton, v. 103; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 292.

(3) A small vein of ore.

BRANCH-COAL. Kennel coal. *North.*

BRANCHER. (1) A young hawk, just beginning to fly; or a short winged hawk. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28, 62, 164; Reliq. Antiq. i. 293.

Tharoby *braunchers* in brede bettyr was nover.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

(2) One of the officers belonging to the Mint. See Ord. and Reg. p. 255.

BRANCHES. Ribs of groined roofs.

BRANCHILÆT. A little branch or twig.

BRANCORN. Blight. Cotgrave, in v. *Brulure.* "Brand, the smut in wheat," Forby, i. 38.

BRAND. A sword.

BRANDED. A mixture of red and black. *North.* Topsell uses the term, Foure-footed Beasts, p. 114.

BRANDELLET. Some part of the armour, mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 322.

BRANDENE. Roasted.

BRANDERS. The supporters of a corn stack. *Var. dial.*

BRANDES. Sparks.

BRAND-FIRE-NEW. Quite new. *East.* Also bran-new, bran-span-new, and brand-spander-new, in the same sense.

BRAND-IRONS. See *Andirons*; Huloet, 1552; Florio, in v. *Capifuochi.*

BRANDISHING. A crest, battlement, or other parapet. See Davies' Ancient Rites and Monuments, ed. 1672, pp. 8, 69.

BRANDLE. To totter; to give way. See Cotgrave, in v. *Branler*; Howell, sect. 5.

BRANDLET. See *Brandreth.*

BRANDLING. The angler's dew-worm.

BRANDLY. Sharply; fiercely. *North.* See Tullie's Siege of Carlisle, p. 38.

BRANDON. (1) They burnt, pl. Tundale, p. 19.

(2) A fire-brand. See Palmendos, 1589, quoted in Brit. Bibl. i. 233.

(3) A wisp of straw or stubble. *East.*

BRANDRETH. An iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which a pot or kettle is placed. *North.* The forms *brandelede*, *branlet*, and *branlede*, occur in Prompt. Parv. p. 47.

Tak grene 3erdis of esche, and lay thame over a *brandethe*, and make a fire under thame, and kepe the woyse that comes owt at the endis in egges-schelles. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 283.

BRANDRITH. A fence of wattles or boards, set round a well to prevent the danger of falling into it. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BRANDUTS. Four wooden arms affixed to the throat of a spindle in an oatmeal-mill. *Salop.*

BRAND-WINE. Brandy.

BRANDY-BALL. A game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BRANDY-BOTTLES. The flowers of the yellow water-lily. *Norf.*

BRANDYSNAP. A wafer gingerbread. *North.*

BRANGLED. Confused; entangled; complicated. *Line.*

BRANK. (1) To hold up the head affectedly; to put a bridle or restraint on anything. *North.*

(2) Buck-wheat. *East.* See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 9; Tusser, p. 35. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "bran of the purest wheat. *Norf.*"

BRANKES. A country saddle of straw. Urry's MS. add. to Ray.

BRANKKAND. Wounding. (*A.-N.*)

With brandez of browne stele *brankkand* stedez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

BRANKS. (1) An instrument, formerly used for punishing scolds. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while the mouth is gagged by a triangular piece of the same material. There is one still preserved at Newcastle.

(2) A kind of halter or bridle, used by country people on the borders.

BRANNY-BREAD. Coarse bread. *Huloet.*

BRANSEL. A dance, the same as the brawl, q. v. (*A.-N.*) Florio has, "*brándo*, a French dance called a *bransel* or braule." See also *bránla* in the same dictionary.

BRANT. (1) Steep. *North.* "Brant against Flodden Hill," explained by Nares from Ascham, "up the steep side." Cf. Brit. Bibl. i. 132, same as *brandly?*

And thane thay com tille wonder heghe mountaynes, and it semed as the toppes had towched the firmament; and thir mountaynes ware als *brant* upriste as thay had bene walles, so that ther was na clymbyng upon thame. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln*, f. 38.

(2) A harrow. *Huloet.*

(3) A brantgoose, or barnacle. See Harrison's Desc. of England, p. 222; MS. Sloane 1622, f. 51.

(4) Consequential; pompous. *North.*

(5) Burnt. *Chesh.*

BRAN-TAIL. The redstart. *Salop.*

BRANTEN. Bold; audacious. *Dorset.*

BRASE. To make ready; to prepare. See Todd's Illustrations, p. 299. *Brased*, ready, prepared, Nares, p. 57, who is puzzled with the word.

BRASEY. A kind of sauce. "Pykes in *brasey*," Forme of Cury, p. 53; Ord. and Reg. p. 451. Called *brasill* in the latter work, p. 446.

BRASH. (1) The refuse boughs and branches of fallen timber; clippings of hedges; twigs. *Var. dial.*

(2) To run headlong. *North.* Also, impetuous, rash. Any violent push is called a brash.

(3) A rash or eruption. *West.* Hence any sudden development, a crash.

(4) To prepare ore. *North.*

BRASHY. Small; rubbishy; delicate in constitution. *North.*

BRASIANTUR. An account of the liquor brewed in a house. (*Lat.*)

BRASIL. A word used in dycing to give a red colour. It has nothing to do with the country of that name in America, having been known long before the discovery of the New World. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 15465; and also in the accounts of the Grocers' Company, 1453, Heath, p. 322; Harrison's Description of England, p. 233.

BRASS. (1) Copper coin. *Var. dial.*

(2) Impudence.

BRASSARTS. In ancient armour, pieces between the elbow and the top of the shoulder, fastened together by straps inside the arms. Skinner spells it *brassets.* See *Bracer.*

BRASSISH. Brittle. *North.*

BRAST. The past tense of *burst.* It is also used for the present. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, 687; Brit. Bibl. i. 25; Feest, xvii. Huloet has, "brasten beallye, *herniosus.*"

BRASTLE. To boast; to brag. *North.*

BRASTNES. A rupture. *Huloet.*

BRAT. (1) A turbot. *North.*

(2) Film or scum. *North.*

(3) A child's bib or apron. *North.* A.-S. bratt, a coarse mantle, Chaucer, Cant. T. 16349.

BRATCHET. A term of contempt. *North.* Perhaps from *brach*, q. v.

BRATER. A vambrace.

Thorowe *brater* of browne stele, and the bryghte mayles,
That the hilte and the hande appone the hothe ligges.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

BRATHE. Fierce. Syr Gowghter, 108. *Brathli*, fiercely, excessively.

Berls to syr Berille, and *brathely* hym hittes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.
Schuldirs schamesly thay schent,
And *brathly* bledis. *Sir Degrevant, Linc. MS.* 897.
This fol folk tham sammen than,
Brathli thai this werk bigan.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 14.

BRATTICE. A partition. *North.*

BRATTISH. A shelf; also, a seat with a high back. *North.*

BRATTISHING. Brandishing, q. v.

BRATTLE. (1) To thunder. *North.*

(2) To lop the branches of trees after they are felled. *East.*

(3) A race, or hurry. *North.*

(4) A push, or stroke. *North.*

BRATTY. Mean and dirty. *Linc.*

BRAUCH. Rakings of straw. *Kent.*

BRAUCHIN. A horse-collar. *North.*

BRAUDED. Embroidered.

BRAUGHWHAM. A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread and butter, boiled together. *Lanc.*

BRAUNCE. A branch. *Skinner.*

BRAUNGING. Pompous. *North.*

BRAVADOES. Roaring boys.

BRAVATION. Bravery; good spirits. See Wily Beguiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 375.

BRAVE. (1) Finely drest; fine; good. Also a verb. Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 23; Drayton's Poems, p. 23; Timon, p. 19; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 22; Jacke of Dover, p. 6, *braverly*.

(2) A boast; a vaunt. See Drayton's Poems, p. 71; Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 36; Du Bartas, p. 7; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 55.

(3) A bravo; a ruffian.

(4) Well; in good health. *North.*

(5) A trophy. Nomenclator, p. 288.

BRAVERY. (1) Finery. The ancient Britons painted their bodies, "which they esteemed a great braverie," Holinshed, Chron. England, p. 55. Cf. Tarlton, p. 98.

(2) A beau; a fine gentleman. See Ben Jonson's Works, iii. 358.

BRAVI. A reward, or prize. (*Lat.*)

BRAWDEN. Woven; embroidered. *Brawderer*, an embroiderer, Elizabeth of York, p. 55.

BRAWDRY. Sculptured work. *Skinner.*

BRAWET. A kind of eel. *North.*

BRAWL. (1) A kind of dance, introduced into this country from France about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is fully described by Douce, Illustrations, i. 218, and in Webster's Works, iv. 94. Cotgrave translates *bransle*, "a brawle, or daunce. wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move altogether."

Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,
The brydeal is full near-a;
There is a *brall* come out of Fraunce,
The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.
Good Fellowes, a Ballad, 1569.

(2) A brat. *Nares.*

BRAWN. (1) The smut of corn. *West.*

(2) The stump of a tree. *Devon.*

(3) A boar. *North.*

Brok brestede as a *brawne*, with brustlis fulle large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

(4) The term was formerly applied to any kind of flesh, not merely that of the boar, and to the muscular parts of the body.

BRAWNDESTE. Brandished.

Brawndeste browne stele, braggede in trompes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

BRAWNESCHEDYN. Branded. Tundale, p. 40.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Very thin.

BRAWNS. The muscles.

BRAWTHERER. An embroiderer.

BRAY. (1) To beat in a mortar. Hence, to beat, to thrash. To bray a fool in a mortar, an old proverb. See Dodsley, vii. 137, x. 262; Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 364.

And *bray* hem alle togedere small.
Archæologia, xxx. 394.

(2) Good; bold.

(3) To throw.

(4) To upbraid. *Huloet.*

(5) To cry.

For hyt bygan to *bray* and crye,
As thoghe hyt shuld al to flye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33.

(6) A cliff; a rising ground. See Holinshed's Scotland, pp. 9, 15.

Ney the forde ther is a *braye*,
And ney the *braye* ther is a well.
MS. Sloane 2578, f. 10-11.

BRAYING-ROPES. Part of the harness of a horse. Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward IV. p. 123.

BRAZE. (1) To acquire a bad taste, applied to food. *North.*

(2) To be impudent. *Var. dial.*

BRAZIL. Sulphate of iron. *North.*

BREACH. (1) A plot of land preparing for another crop. *Devon.*

(2) The break of day, Harrison's Description of England, p. 242. It is often used for *break* by our early dramatists in an obscene sense, as in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, sig. F. i.

BREACH-CORN. Leguminous crops.

BREACHING. Quarrelling. *Tusser.*

BREACHY. (1) Spoken of cattle apt to break out of their pasture. *South.*

(2) Brackish. *Sussex.*

BREAD. "He took bread and salt," i. e. he swore, those articles having formerly been eaten at the taking an oath.

BREADINGS. According to Kennett, "breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or lows wherein the mower leaves them. *Chesh.*"

BREAD-LOAF. Household bread. *North.*

BREAK. (1) A break is land that has long lain fallow, or in sheep walks, and is so called the first year after it has been ploughed or broken up. *Norf.* To run the horsehoe between rows of beans is called *breaking* them.

(2) A beast *breaks* cover, when he goes out before the hounds. He *breaks water*, when he has just passed through a river. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

(3) To tear. *Hants.*

(4) To break with a person, to open a secret to him.

BREAK-DANSE. A treacherous person.

BREAK-DEAL. To lose the deal at cards. *Devon.*

BREAKDITCH. A term originally applied to a cow that will not stay in her appropriate pasture; and generally, any one in the habit of rambling. *North.*

BREAK-NECK. A ghost. *North.*

BREAK-UP. To cut up a deer; a term anciently and properly applied technically to that operation only, but it afterwards came to be a general term for carving. A huntsman is now said to *break up* his fox, when he cuts off the head and brush, and gives the carcase to the hounds. Twici, p. 47.

BREAM. Cold and bleak. *North.* Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Froid;* Florio, in v. *Brina, Bruma,* the latter writer using it apparently in the sense of *frost.*

BREAN. To perspire. *Yorksh.*

BREANT-NEED. Assistance in distress. *North.*

BREAST. (1) The voice.

> I syng not musycall,
> For my *brest* is decayd. *Armonys of Byrdes,* p. 5.

(2) To trim a hedge. *Salop.*

(3) The face of coal-workings.

(4) To spring up. *North.*

BREAST-SUMMER. A beam supporting the front of a building, after the manner of a lintel. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BREAT. A kind of turbot, mentioned in Ordinances and Regulations, p. 296.

BREATH. (1) Breathing; exercise. *Shak.* "To breathe in your watering," to take breath while drinking, a Shakespearian phrase.

(2) A smile. *Somerset.*

(3) To bray; to neigh. *Devon.*

(4) Smell; scent; odour. *West.*

(5) Futuo. "And think'st thou to *breath* me upon trust?" Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. iii. This is a meaning that has been overlooked. "Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too," Pericles, ii. 3.

BREATHING-HOLE. A vent-hole in a cask.

BREATHING-WHILE. A time sufficient for drawing breath; any very short period of time. *Nares.*

BREAU. Spoon meat. *North.*

BREC. Broke. Rob. Glouc. p. 490. *Breche,* breaking, fracture, Kyng Alisaunder, 2168.

BRECHE. (1) Breeches. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The buttocks of a deer.

BRECK. A piece of unenclosed arable land; a sheep walk, if in grass. *East.* Tusser, p. 18, has *breck,* a breaking or fracture.

BRECOST. A barbican.

BREDALE. A marriage-feast. (*A.-S.*)

> No man may telle yn tale
> The peple that was at that *bredale.* Octovian, 56.

BREDDEN. Roasted. (*A.-S.*)

> Man and hous thai brent and *bredden,*
> And her godes oway ledden.
> *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 270.

BREDE. (1) Breadth. *North.* Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 328; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1972.

> The angel began the childe to lede
> Into a forest was fayre in *brede.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 68.
> Oon hoore *brede* owt of thys poyne
> They have no power to lyste moo.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

(2) Broad; extended. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 2322; Wright's Purgatory, p. 86. "Take grene bowys of asche, and cut hem, and ley hem on a *brede* yren," MS. Med. Cath. Heref.

(3) Abroad. *Skinner.*

(4) Bread; employment. *North.*

(5) A knot. *West.*

(6) A board. (*A.-S.*) Still used in Suffolk for a board to press curd for cheese.

> Naylyd on a *brede* of tre,
> That men callyt an abece. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 63.

BREDECHESE. Cream-cheese. *Pr. Parv.*

BREDEN. To breed. (*A.-S.*)

BREDGEN. To abridge. *Skinner.*

BREDHERE. Bretheren.

> Everylkone hys *bredhere* alle,
> Tyte thai come before me here.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes,* p. 18.

BREDHITITHE. A lump of bread. *Pr. Parv.*

BRED-SORE. A whitlow. *East.*

BREDURNE. Bretheren.

> These ij. *bredurne* upon a day
> Wyth enemys were slayn in fyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

BREE. (1) A bank; a declivity. *North.*

(2) Agitation. *North.*

(3) To frighten. *North.*

(4) An eyebrow. *Var. dial.* Palsgrave has, "*Bree* of the eye, *poil de loiel,*" subst. f. 21.

> For hir hare and *brees* shone lyke the golde,
> The best maid thynge that ever trodde molde.
> *MS. Laned.* 208, f. 22.

BREECH. To flog; to whip.

BREECHES-BIBLE. One of our translations of the Bible from the Geneva edition, on which some ridicule has been thrown on account of the following words, "And they sewed fig-tree leaves together, and made themselves *breeches,*" Gen. iii. 7. The peculiarity is imaginary, the same word occurring in several of the early translations. See Douce's Illustrations, i. 378.

BREECHMEN. Sailors. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BREED. To prat. *South.*

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention.

BREEDER. A fine day. *East.*

BREEDING-IN-AND-IN. Crossing the breed.

BREEDS. The brims of a hat. *Glouc.*

BREEK. Breeches. *North.* Also *breeks.* See Skelton, ii. 173; bryk, Songs and Carols, x.; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; breke, Langtoft, p. 161, where the French original reads *brayse.* Breek-girdille, Maundevile's Travels, p. 50, a kind of girdle round the middle of the body, *zona circa renes,* Ducange in v. *Renale.*

He made hym nakyd, for he was meke,
Save hys schurte and hys *breke.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 163.

At ys *breggurdle* that sword a-stod.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 39.

BREEL. A contentious person? [Brethel?]

Why lowtt ȝe nat low to my lawdabyll presens,
Ye brawlyng *breele* and blabyr-lyppyd bycchys.
Digby Mysteries, p. 107.

BREEN. A goblin. *North.*

BREER. A briar. *North.*

BREEZE. (1) To lean hard. *Devon.*

(2) A quarrel. *Var. dial.*

BREFF. Brief; short. *Shak.*

BREFFET. To ransack. *Linc.*

BREGEN. They break, pl.

BREGGE. A bridge. Lyb. Disc. 1271.

BREGID. Abridged; shortened.

BREID. Sorrow?

For evere were thou luther and les,
For to browe me bitter *breid,*
And me to puyton out of pees.
Walter Mapes, p. 342.

BREKE. To part; to break. *North.* "Poverté *brekys* companye," MS. Douce 52. (*A.-S.*)

BREKET. A pike? *Meyrick.*

BREME. (1) Fierce; furious; vigorous. (*A.-S.*) See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 201; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1701; Leg. Cathol. p. 17; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7; Amadas, 171; Towneley Myst. p. 197; Piers Ploughman, p. 241; Ritson's Songs, i. 58, 64; Depos. Ric. II. p. 27. Also spelt *brim,* as in Langtoft, p. 154. The term is still applied to a sow *maris appetens.*

They ar bold and *breme* as bare.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 89.

(2) Briny? cuirass? Or very possibly the word may be incorrectly written for *bremie* in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

BREN. Bran. *North.* See an early instance in Piers Ploughman, p. 128.

Than take an hanfulle of *brenne,* and putt hit into the herbis, that hit wexe summewhat townde and thykke. *MS. Med. Coll. Eman.* f. 18.

BRENCH. The brink. Ellis, ii. 138.

BREN-CHEESE. Bread and cheese. *South.*

BRENDE. (1) To make broad; to spread about. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Burnished.

BRENDSTON. Brimstone. *Sulphur vivum,* MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

BRENNE. To burn. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 4881; Minot's Poems, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 367; Leg. Cathol. p. 224; Maundevile's Travels, p. 55; Todd's Illustrations, p. 219.

No so hote fyre ys yn no land,
As hyt ys aboute me *brennand.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

And kyndels thaire willes with the fyre of love, makand thaim hate and *brynnand* within, and fayre and lufely in Jhesu Crist eghe.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

BRENNINGLY. Hotly. (*A.-S.*)

BRENT. Steep. *North.*

BRENWATER. Aqua fortis.

BRENYEDE. Brave; courageous. (*A.-N.*)

I salle to batelle the brynge of *brenyede* knyghtes
Thyrtty thosaunde be tale, thryftye in armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

BRERD. Surface; top; brim. (*A.-S.*)

BRERE. (1) Briar. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1534; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) To sprout. *North.*

BREREWOOD. Cotgrave has, "*Aile,* a wing; also, the brimme or *brerewood* of a hat." Carr gives *breward* as still in use in the same sense.

BRERN. A man. *Ps. Cott.*

BRESE. To bruise. (*A.-N.*) See Towneley Myst. p. 214; Skelton, ii. 100; Leg. Cathol. p. 199.

Ful faste they wrastyn, no thyng they wounden,
Nedes they mote *brese* foule hys honden.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.

And set hur upon an olde stede,
That was *bresyd* and blynde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

BRESSEMOR. A beam. *North.*

BRESTE. (1) To burst. (*A.-S.*)

Bothe thorow owt back and bone,
He made the blode to owt-*breste.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(2) A burst of sorrow.

All that there were, bothe moost and leeste,
Of Gye thoy had a grete *breste.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

BRESURE. A bruise or sore.

BRET. To fade away; to alter. *Kent.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Standing corn so ripe that the grain falls out, is said to *bret out.*

BRETAGE. A parapet.

Thanne alle the folke of thatyeté
Rane the geaunte for to see,
At the *bretage* thare he stode.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.

Whennie he had slayne the knyghtes fyve,
Agayne to the walles ganne he dryve,
And over the *bretage* ganne lye. *Ibid.* f. 103.

BRETAGED. Embattled.

Towred withe torettes was the tente thanne,
And aftur *bretaged* abowte bryȝte to byholde.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 112.

BRETEXED. Embattled. *Lydgate.*

BRETFULL. Brimful. See Todd's Illustrations, p. 324; Chaucer, Cant. T. 689, 2166; House of Fame, iii. 1033; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33.

Tak the leves of henbayne one Missomer evene, and stampe thame a littille, and fille a mekille pott *bretfulle,* and thirlle the pott in the bothome.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 300.

BRETH. Rage; anger.

BRETHELING. A worthless person. See Arthour and Merlin, pp. 7, 219; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. Brethellys, Cov. Myst. p. 308; and *breyel* in Prompt. Parv. p. 50, seems to be an error for *brethel*, translated by *miserculus*.

BRETISE. See *Bretage*.

BRETYNYD. Carved; cut up. (*A.-S.*)

He broghte in that brynande croke,
And *bretynyd* saules, and alle to-schoke.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 1.

BREVE. (1) To tell; to speak; to inform; to esteem, or account. Also, to mark, to write. See Boke of Curtasye, p. 23; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 47; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102. *Brevement*, an account, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 71; *brever*, ib. p. 70.

(2) Brief; short. See Octovian, 533; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 157.

BREVET. (1) A little brief, or letter. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 5, 116; Boke of Curtasye, p. 22. Brevetowre, a porter or carrier of letters, *brevigerulus*, Ducange and Prompt. Parv.

(2) To move about inquisitively; to search diligently into anything. *West.*

BREVIALL. A breviary.

BREVIATURE. A note of abbreviation. See the Nomenclator, p. 9.

BREW. A kind of bird, mentioned in the Archæologia, xiii. 341.

BREWARD. A blade of corn. *North.*

BREWER'S-HORSE. A drunkard was sometimes said to be "one whom the *brewer's horse* hath bit." See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 72. Falstaff compares himself to a brewer's horse, 1 Henry IV. iii. 3, in a contemptuous manner.

BREWET. Pottage; broth. (*A.-S.*) Brouwys, Richard Coer de Lion, 3077. This probably differed from the North country *brewis*, which is made of slices of bread, with fat broth poured over them. "*Adipatum est quodlibet edulum adipe-inpinguatum*, browesse," Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 152, brews.

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne bread for fine manchet, beefe and *brewis* for quailes and partridge. *Lyly's Euphues.*

BREWLEDE. The leaden cooling vessel used by brewers.

BREWSTER. A brewer. *North.*

BREYDE. (1) A board. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Force; violence.

A squyer brake a bogh with grete *breyde*,
Hyt bledd on hym bothe honde and face.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

(3) To frighten; to startle.

BREYT. Broth.

BREȝE. To frighten. (*A.-S.*)

BREȝET. Breath. In MS. Med. Coll. Eman. f. 3, a kind of *aqua-vitæ* is said to "amend stynkyng *breȝet*, ȝif a man drynk it."

BRIAN. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven. *North.*

BRIBAGE. Bribery. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 149.

BRIBE. To rob; to steal. (*A.-N.*) "Have stolen and *bribed* signetis;" Rot. Parl. as quoted by Tyrwhitt, v. 33. Palsgrave has, "I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll," f. 174. "Divide me like a *brib'd buck*, each a haunch," says Falstaff, Merry Wives, v. 5, which modern editors most unaccountably alter. Was the allusion unnatural for a man who had so recently killed deer, and broken open a lodge?

BRIBOUR. A robber. Also, a beggar. (*A.-N.*) See Cov. Myst. p. 183; Prompt. Parv. p. 50, translated by *manticulus*.

BRICCO. Brittle. *Chesh.*

BRICHE. Happy.

BRICK. (1) To break by pulling back. Hence in Kent, to *bricken* and to *britten* up the head is to hold it up and backward. *Kennett.*

(2) A kind of loaf. *Var. dial.*

(3) A rent or flaw. *Devon.*

BRICKEN. Made of brick. *South.*

BRICKETTES. The pieces of armour which covered the loins, and joined the tassets.

BRICK-KEEL. A brick-kiln. *South.* Florio has the term in v. *Mattoniéra*.

BRICKLE. Brittle. *North.* See Topsell's Fourefooted Beasts, p. 321; Harrison's Description of England, pp. 21, 213, 221; Romeus and Juliet, p. 56.

BRICKNOGGIN. An old strong mode of building with frequent wooden right-ups, or studds, filled in between with bricks. Half-timbered houses are called brick-pane buildings.

BRICKSTONE. A brick. *North.* Also called a brick-tile.

BRICK-WALLS. To swallow one's meat without chewing, is sometimes called making brick-walls.

BRICOLE. (1) The rebound of a ball after a side stroke at tennis. In English often called a *brick-wall*, as in Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. *Bricole*; brickoll, Florio, in v. *Briccola*.

(2) An ancient military engine, used for battering down walls. (*A.-N.*) See Du Bartas, p. 491.

BRID. A bird. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 31; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 53; Chaucer, Cant. T. 10925. The herb bird's-tongue is called *briddestonge* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 6.

I am as joly as *brid* on bough. *MS. Chetham*, 6680.

BRIDALE. See *Bredale*.

BRIDDIS. Brood; family. (*A.-S.*)

Anoone he ordeynide a vessel afore hir hole, and put therin everi daye milke, that the serpent withe his *briddis* myght licke hit oute.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 196.

BRIDE. (1) A bridle. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Florio, in v. *Cincischiáre*, has, "to mince or *bride* it at the table or in speech as some affected women use." Lilly, in his Mother Bombie, applies the term to the behaviour of newly-married people.

BRIDE-DOOR. To run for the bride-door, is to

start for a favour given by a bride to be run for by the youth of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door until the marriage is over, and then run to the bride's door. The prize a riband, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. *North.*

BRIDE-LACES. A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings, alluded to in the Gamestor, iii. 3, and by Lancham.

BRIDEWELL. A well-known prison, and hence generally applied, as in the OptickGlasse of Humors, 1639, p. 21.

BRIDGE-PIN. Part of a gun, mentioned in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 124.

BRIDGES. A kind of thread.

BRIDLE. An ancient instrument for punishing a scold; one of them still exists at Congleton. See England and Wales, p. 519. "To bite on the bridle," to suffer great hardships.

BRIDLEGGED. Weak in the legs. *Chesh.*

BRIDLE-ROAD. A road for a horse only. Also called a bridle-sty and a bridle-way.

BRIDLING. A bitch maris appetens.

BRIDLING-CAST. A parting turn or cast. See Skelton, ii. 117.

BRIDRIS. Breeders.

BRIDWORT. Meadow-sweet.

BRIEF. (1) A petition; any short paper, or speech; a letter. See Towneley Myst. p. 127; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 118. Hence an abstract, an account. The word is still retained by lawyers.

(2) Rife; common; prevalent. *Shak.* Still used in the provinces, but chiefly applied to epidemic disorders.

(3) A horse-fly. Elyot, in v. *Oestrum*, says, "it semeth to bee the fly called a *briefe* or horse flie, by reason that it doeth so vexe cattell in sommer tyme."

(4) A breve in music.

BRIG. An utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer upon. *North.* A kind of iron, set over a fire, is so called.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer.

BRIGANTAYLE. Brigandine, an extremely pliable kind of armour, consisting of small plates of iron sewn upon quilted linen or leather. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 16; Test. Vetust. p. 189.

> Of armis or of *brigantayle*,
> Stood nothynge thanne upon batayle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 32.

BRIGE. Contention. (*A.-N.*)

BRIGGE. A bridge. *North.*

BRIGGEN. To abridge. *Briggid*, abridged, Langtoft, p. 247.

> Byreven man his helthe and his welfare,
> And his dayes *briggen*, and schorte his lyf.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 251.

BRIGHT. Celandine.

BRIGHTSOME. Bright. See Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 99; Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 28.

BRIGIRDLE. See *Breek.*

BRIK. Narrow; straight. *Coles.*

BRIKE. Breach; ruin. (*A.-S.*)

BRIM. (1) Sea; flood; river. Sea-sand is still called brim-sand in Dorset.

(2) The same as *breme*, q. v.

(3) The forehead. *North.* This seems to be the right meaning in Octovian, 93 b.

(4) To bring. *East.*

BRIMME. Public; known.

BRIMMER. A hat. *North.*

BRIMMLE. A bramble. *West.* Huloet, 1552, has *brymble*. Brymmeylle, bremmyll, *Pr. Parv.*

BRIMS. A gadfly. *Kent.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, who gives the phrase, "You have a *brims* in your tail," i. e. are always running about. *Brimsey* occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Oestre;* Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 247; and Skinner refers to Higins for it.

BRIMSTONE. Rampant. *South.*

BRINCH. To drink in answer to a pledge. Lyly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii. *Bryncher*, Gascoyne's Delicate Diet, 1576. Nares is at fault with respect to this word, which is sometimes spelt *brindice.*

BRINDED. Fierce. *Devon.*

BRINDLED. Streaked; variously coloured.

BRINGEN. To bring. (*A.-S.*) "To bring one going," to bring one on one's way, to accompany a person part of a journey.

BRINI. A cuirass. See Kyng Alisaunder, 1249, 1869, 5149; Kyng Horn, 1230; Kyng of Tars, 949; Horn Childe, p. 284; Gy of Warwike, p. 140; Minot's Poems, p. 171; Arthour and Merlin, p. 287; Sir Tristrem, pp. 147, 301.

> Buskede in *brenyes* bryghte to behalde.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 80.

BRINKLE. A dog "with one patch of black brown *brinkle* on the left eye and left ear" is mentioned in the Times, April 24, 1845.

BRINK-WARE. Small faggots to repair the banks of rivers. *East.*

BRINT. Burnt. (*A.-S.*)

> The trees hit brast, the erthe *brint*,
> At Gesson londe there hit stint.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 38.

BRISE. (1) To bruise; to break.

(2) A bristle. *North.*

(3) Fallow ground. *East.*

BRISK-ALE. Ale of a superior quality. See Toulmin's Hist. of Taunton, p. 25.

BRISKEN. To be lively.

BRISLE-DICE. A kind of false dice.

BRISS. Dust; rubbish. *Devon.* Briss-and-buttons, sheep's droppings.

BRISSE. To bruise.

BRISSLE. To scorch; to dry. *North.*

BRISSOUR. A sore place; a chap. (*Dan.*) The term occurs in MS. Med. Linc. f. 299. Compare MS. Med. Coll. Eman. fol. 19, "also it is good emplastres for wowndis that ben ranclyd, for to sese ache, and do awey *brisouris.*"

BRISTEZ. Bursts.

> Of myne hard herte than es gret wondire,
> That it for sorowe *bristes* noghte in sundyre.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 190.

BRIST-HIGH. Violent. *Yorksh.*

BRISTLE-TAIL. A gadfly. *North.*

BRIT. To indent; to bruise. *West.* It is also another form of *brute.*

BRITAIN-CROWN. A gold coin, worth about five shillings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.

BRITH. Wrath; contention.

BRITONNER. A swaggerer. *Skinner.*

BRITTENE. To cut up; to carve; to break, or divide into fragments. (*A.-S.*) Used in the North, according to Kennett's Glossary, p. 33. See *Langtoft*, p. 244; Robson's Romances, p. 64; Illust. of Fairy Mythology, p. 67.

> Wenez thow to *brittene* hym with thy brande ryche.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.*

BRITTLING. The slow-worm.

BRIZE. A gadfly.

BRO. Brow; brink.

BROACH. (1) A spit. Also a verb, to spit or transfix, as in MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65. Kennett says, "in Yorkshire they call a scewer or any sharp pointed stick a *broche*, as also the spindle stick whereon the thread or yarn is wound." The term is applied to a larding-pin in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 43. Brochecturners, lads who turned the spit, ib. p. 97. Cf. Tundale, p. 13.

(2) A steeple. *North.* The term is now nearly obsolete. A pyramidical spire is still called a broach-steeple, a phrase which occurs in the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

(3) A taper; a torch. See Piers Ploughman, p. 362; Anturs of Arth. xxxv. 9.

(4) An irregular growing of a tooth. Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, pp. 159, 331. Phillips has *brochity*, a crookedness, especially of the teeth.

(5) A kind of buckle or clasp; a breast-pin; a sort of jewel or ornament; an ornamental pin or loop. See Kyng Alisaunder, 6842; Richard Coer de Lion, 2067. The term is also used metaphorically for *ornament.*

(6) To deflower. *Miege.*

(7) According to Polwhele, a sharply pointed stick to thrust into mows of corn. A rod of willow or hazle used by thatchers is so called. *Var. dial.*

(8) A spur. Also a verb, to spur. "Ther stedes *broched* thei fast," Langtoft, p. 277.

(9) To shape stones roughly. *North.*

(10) A fishing-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*

BROAD. A large flooded fen. *East.*

BROAD-ARROW. An arrow with a very large head, and forked.

BROAD-BAND. Corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain. *North.*

BROAD-BEST. The best suit of apparel. *East.*

BROAD-CAST. Corn sown by the hand and not drilled. *South.*

BROAD-HEADS. The heads of broad-arrows, used for shooting.

BROAD-SET. Short and thick. The term is applied to cloth in Strutt, ii. 94.

BROAK. To belch. *East.*

BROAN. A faggot. *North.*

BROB. To prick with a bodkin. *North.*

BROBILLANDE. Weltering.

> Many a balde manne laye there swykede,
> *Brobillande* in his blode. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 115.

BROC. A rupture.

BROCAGE. A treaty by a broker or agent. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 33, 289; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239.

BROCALE. Broken victuals. *Pr. Parv.*

BROCHE. See *Broach.*

BROCHET. A brocket, q. v. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 238.

BROCHT. Brought.

BROCK. (1) A badger. It is the translation of *castor* in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28, so that it was probably also applied to a beaver. "*Taxus*, a brokke," Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Mirror for Magistrates, p. 119; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79, 83; Ywaine and Gawin, 98; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 260; Piers Ploughman, p. 119. It is also a term of contempt, as in Peele's Jests, p. 22.

(2) A cabbage. *North.*

(3) A piece or fragment. *West.*

(4) A cow or husbandry horse. *North.* Brocking mongrel, a vicious jade.

(5) The insect that produces the froth called cuckoo-spittle. *Var. dial.*

(6) A brocket, q. v. Florio has, "*Cerbiátto*, a brocke or a staggard."

BROCKE. To brook; to enjoy.

BROCKET. According to Twici, Reliq. Antiq. i. 151, and Harrison, Description of England, p. 226, a stag in its second year, but Blome, ii. 75, says the name is given to a stag in its third year, which agrees with the Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

BROCKLE. Brittle. *North.* It is found in Huloet, 1552, and is also applied to cattle apt to break through a field.

BROCOUR. A seller or broker. (*A.-N.*)

> With avarice usuré I syȝe,
> With his *brocourie* that renne aboute.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 154.*

BRODDLE. To make holes. *North.*

BRODE. To prick. *North.* Florio mentions a kind of nail so called, ed. 1611, p. 68, which may be the same with *brodyke* in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 132.

BRODEKINS. Buskins or half-boots, similar to what were afterwards called startups, and generally worn by rustics. (*Fr.*)

BRODEL. A brothel. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 216. Also a term of abuse.

BRODELYCHE. Strong; furious.

BRODID. Spread.

BRODS. Money. *Linc.*

BROERH. Tractable. (*A.-S.*)

BROG. (1) A swampy or bushy place. *North.*

(2) To crop. *Yorksh.*

(3) To brog; a method of catching eels with *brags* or small sticks, which is called brogging. *North.*

(4) A trick. *East.*

BROGGER. A badger who deals in corn. See Holinshed, iii. 1588.

BROGUES. (1) Coarse shoes. *Shak.* According to Kennett, "a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast, commonly used by the wilder Irish." See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 160.

(2) Breeches. *Suffolk.*

BROIDED. Braided; woven. (*A.-N.*)

BROIDEN. Interwoven?

Lond of lif, of roo and rest,
With blis and boto *broiden* best.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

BROK. The name of an inferior horse, mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 7125, and said by Brand to be still in use, i. 293. Kennett says, "hence the name of brockman in Kent, i. e. horseman." See *Brock* (4). "*Brok*, an old sword," Ash.

BROKALY. Broken victuals.

BROKDOL. Brittle. *Prompt. Parv.*

BROKE. (1) To deal or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. *Nares.*

(2) A breach. *Becon.* Hence a misdeed, or crime.

(3) A brook. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To keep safe. *Skinner.*

(5) A rupture. *Kent.*

(6) Sheep are said to *broke* when lying under a broken bank. *North.*

BROKE-BAKKYDE. Crookbacked. *Pr. Parv.*

BROKELEAK. The water-dock.

BROKELETTES. Fragments.

BROKELL. Rubbish. *Huloet.* Brokle, brittle, Elyot, in v. *Aloe.*

BROKEN. A brook. *Skinner.*

BROKEN-BEER. Remnants of beer, as we now say broken victuals. Any single odd money, according to Kennett, is called broken money.

BROKER. A pander or go-between.

BROKET. (1) A lark. *Northumb.* See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1790, i. 48.

(2) A brook. "A *broket* to the sea" is mentioned in Lelandi Itin. iii. 18, 24, 132.

(3) A torch or taper.

BROKKING. Throbbing; quivering.

BROKLEMBE. The herb orpin. It is the translation of *fabaria* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. Spelt *broklemp* in Arch. xxx. 405.

BROL. A child or brat. (*A.-S.*)

BROLL. Part; piece. *Coles.*

BROM. The bit of a bridle. *North.*

BROMIDGHAM. A corruption of Birmingham. A Bromidgham groat, a spurious fourpenny-piece. A person neither Whig nor Tory, but between both, was called a Bromidgham.

BRONCHED. Pierced.

BRONDE. (1) A sword; a club.

Or thou passe thorow my honde,
And Mordelay my gode *bronde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 101.
He schulde hym dryve to grounde
With that *bronde* in a lytylle stounde.
Ibid. f. 246.

(2) A torch. (*A.-N.*)

BROND-IRON. A sword. *Spenser.*

BRONDIT. Branded; burnt. Huloet has *brondon* in the same sense.

BRONE. Brown.

BRONG. Brought. *North.*

BRONNYN. Burn, destroy, pl.

BRONSTROP. A prostitute.

BROO. (1) Brother. *North.*

(2) The top of anything.

Tak a knyfe, and schare it smal, the rute and alle, and sethe it in water; take the *broo* of that, and late it go thorow a clowte. *MS. Line. Med.* f. 293.

BROOCH. See *Broach.*

BROO-CHIP. A person of the same trade, or likeness. *North.*

BROOD. To cherish.

BROOD-HEN-STAR. A star mentioned by Florio, in v. *Vergilie.*

BROODLE. To cuddle. *North.*

BROODY. Sullen; ill-tempered. *Dorset.*

BROOK. (1) To brook up, spoken of clouds when they draw together, and threaten rain. *South.* Tusser uses the word.

(2) A boil or abscess. *Linc.* Given by Skinner, but now obsolete.

(3) To keep food on the stomach; to digest. *Palsgrave.*

BROOM-DASHER. A dealer in faggots, brooms, &c. *Kent.*

BROOM-FIELD. To sweep broom-field, to inherit the whole property; to get possession of the whole of anything. *East.*

BROOM-GROVES. A passage in the Tempest, iv. 1, has occasioned some difficulty, on account of a mention of the *shadow* of a broom-grove. It appears from Prompt. Parv. p. 53, that the term *brome* was also applied to the tamarisk; but there is no necessity for supposing that to be the tree alluded to by Shakespeare. See Gerard, p. 1132; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 222. That one species of broom would afford shade is apparent from the following passage:

In a *brom feld* ther wer hidde
Thre hundred Sarrazins wele y-schridde.
Gy of Warwike, p. 292.

BROOMSTAFF. The handle of a broom. Henry VIII. v. 3.

BROSE. To bruise.

Ther were monne brayned and *brosed* to the deth.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 117.

BROSELEY. A pipe, so called from a place in Shropshire famous for their manufacture.

BROSEWORT. Henbane. It is translated by *simphoniata* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9. Gerard has it in his supplement, but according to him it is the *consolida minor.*

BROSIER. A bankrupt. *Chesh.*

BROSSHING. Gathering sticks or bushes.

BROSTEN. Burst. *North.*

Stones *broston*, the orth schoke,
And dede folk ganne awake.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 134.

BROTCHET. A thin liquor made from the last squeezings of a honey-comb. *North.*

BROTEL. Brittle; unsteady. (*A.-S.*)

BROT-GROUND. Ground newly broken up. *Westmoreland.*

BROTH. Pottage. *North.* Often a plural noun, a few broth. A "broth of a boy," an excellent fellow.

BROTH-BELLY. A glutton. *North.*

BROTHE. (1) Enraged. *Brothefulle*, angry, violent, Langtoft, p. 55.

(2) Abroad. *North.*

BROTHEL. A wretch; a worthless person. (*A.-S.*) See *Bretheling.* The term was often applied to a harlot, especially by later writers. Elyot translates *meretrix*, "an harlot, a *brothel*," and the word also occurs in Skelton and Piers Ploughman.

BROTHERED. Embroidered.

BROTHERHED. Brotherly affection. (*A.-S.*)

BROTHER-IN-LAW. A half-brother. *East.*

BROTHER-LAW. A brother-in-law. *West.*

BROTHERWORT. Pennyroyal.

BROTHLY. Angrily; violently. See *Brothe*, and Sir Perceval, 2123.

And than the Bretons *brothely* enbrassez theire scheldez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

BROTHY. Hard; stiff. (*A.-S.*)

BROTTS. Fragments; droppings. *North.*

BROUD. A forehead. *West.*

BROUDER. Embroidery.

BROUGH. A kind of halo. *North.*

BROUGH-WHAM. According to Kennett, a dish made of cheese, eggs, clap-bread, and butter, boiled together. *Lanc.* Brockett writes it *Broughton*, and says it is an old Northumbrian dish, composed of two cakes, with thin slices of cheese in the middle.

BROUKE. To use; to enjoy. (*A.-S.*)

Take hir here and *brouke* hir wel,
Of thin wol I never a del.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.

BROUS. Brows; foreheads.

Come fendes fele with lothely *brous*,
And fylden ful alle the hous.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53.

BROUSE. Brushwood. *West.*

BROUSTE. Nourished.

BROUT. A moment of time.

BROUTH. Brought.

BROW. (1) Brittle. *Wilts.*

(2) Saucy; pert. *North.*

BROWDED. Embroidered. (*A.-N.*)

Hath on her tapites sondré hewes sene
Of fresh floures that so welle *browded* bene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

BROWDEN. Anxious for; attached to. Also, vain, conceited. *North.*

BROWDENE. Broad; extended. (*A.-S.*)

BROWEN. Brewed.

BROWING. Soup; pottage.

BROWN-BILL. The bill, an ancient weapon of the English soldiery.

BROWN-CLOCK. The cockchafer. *North.*

BROWN-CROPS. Pulse. *Glouc.*

BROWN-DAY. A gloomy day. *Wilts.*

BROWN-DEEP. Lost in reflection. *Kent.*

BROWN-GEORGE. A coarse kind of bread; also, a large earthen pitcher.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, temp. Elizabeth, and violently opposed to the Church of England. They are alluded to by Shakespeare and most writers of his time.

BROWN-LEEMERS. Ripe brown nuts. Called also *brownshullers.* The term is figuratively applied to generous persons. *North.*

BROWSAGE. Browsing.

BROW-SQUARE. A triangular piece of linen, usually bound about the head of an infant just born. *West.*

BROWYLLINGE. Broiling. See a curious drawing of Indians *browyllinge* their fish in MS. Sloane 1622, f. 83. *Broylly*, broiled, Maundevile, p. 107.

BROYLERY. A tumult.

BRUCE. Pottage.

BRUCHE. A brook. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272, 277. Also, a broach, as in the MS. Morte Arthure.

BRUCK. A field-cricket. *North.*

BRUCKELED. Wet and dirty; begrimed. *East.* Herrick has the word, i. 126. Kennett, p. 137, says "to brookle or brukle in the North is to make wet and dirty."

BRUDLE. To suffer a child to lie till he is fully awake. *Devon.*

BRUE. To embrue.

BRUET. A kind of thick pottage. See Towneley Myst. p. 43; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 446; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 30.

BRUFF. (1) Hearty; jolly; healthy; proud; elated. Also, rough in manners. Also, to go to *bruff*, the same as *brim*, applied to a sow. *Var. dial.*

(2) Brittle. *Dorset.*

BRUGG. A bridge. (*A.-S.*)

BRUIT. A rumour or report. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. C. iii.; Elyot, in v. *Ascribo.*

BRUITIST. A brute. See Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BRULLIMENT. A broil. *North.*

BRUMBLE-GELDER. A farmer. *East.*

BRUMMELL. A bramble. *Hants.*

BRUMMOCK. A kind of knife. *Salop.*

BRUMP. To lop trees in the night surreptitiously. *East.*

BRUMSTONY. Brimstone.

BRUN. To burn. *North.*

BRUNE. Brown. (*A.-S.*)

BRUNGEON. A brat; a poor child. *Kent.*

BRUNSWICK. A kind of dance.

BRUNSWYNE. A seal. *Pr. Parv.* It is translated by *foca*, *suillus*, and *delphinus*. Ducange, in v. *Foca*, says it is the *boca*, a fish for which Elyot could not find a name in English, in v. *Bocas.*

BRUNT. Sharp to the taste. *North.*

BRUNTE. To make a start; to leap.

BRURE. Brushwood. *West.*

BRUSELL. To bruise, or break.

BRUSH. (1) Stubble. *Staff.*

(2) To splash hedges. *Yorksh.*

(3) A nosegay. *Devon.*

(4) The tail of a fox.

(5) To jump quickly. *Var. dial.*

BRUSHALY. A bush or branch of a tree.

BRUSLERY. A tumult.

BRUSS. (1) Proud; upstart. *Sussex.*

(2) The dry spine of furze broken off. *Devon.*

BRUSSCHET. A bush, or thicket.

And in that like *brusschet* by
Five thousant of othre and more.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 10.

BRUST. (1) A bristle. Ellis, ii. 311. Hence rough, or covered with bristles, as in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.

(2) To burst. *North.*

BRUSTING-SATURDAY. The Saturday before Shrove-Tuesday, on which day there is eaten frying-pan pudding, made of the same material as a pancake, but stirred up and thick, and breaking into crumbly pieces. *Linc.*

BRUSTLE. To crackle, to make a noise like straw or small wood in burning; to rustle. Also, to parch. *East.*

And March that all doth parch,
And *brustleth* all aboute,
Doth dry the waies that winter wetes,
And dost doth fill the route.

MS. Ashmole 384, f. 188.

BRUSY. Be gone! *Beds.*

BRUTE. Rough. Drayton has this word, p. 21, and it occurs in Robert of Gloucester.

BRUTEL. Brittle. MS. Bodl. 294, reads *britel* in the following passage.

The worlde is passed and agone,
And nowe upon his olde tone
It stant of *brutel* erthe and stele,
The whiche acorden never a dele.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 6.

BRUTS. Old clothes. *North.*

BRUTTE. To browse. *South.*

BRUTTLE. Furious; wild. *Var. dial.*

BRUYSE. Brewis. *Huloet.*

BRUZZ. To blunt. *Yorksh.*

BRUZZLED. Over-roasted. *North.*

BRWKE. To brook, or enjoy.

No gyfte ne grace, nother thare gase,
Bot *brwke* as we hafe broghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

BRY. A kind of tart.

BRYARY. A place where briars grow. *Huloet.*

BRYBRE. Robbery.

BRYCHE. Low.

Now ys Pers bycome *brychc*,
That or was bothe stoute and rychc.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

BRYDE. Bowed; broke.

BRYGAUNTYS. Robbers.

BRYGOUS. Quarrelsome; contentious.

BRYLLYNE. See *Birle.*

BRYMEUS. An ancient dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 96. It is spelt *bryneux* in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23.

BRYMLENT. A kind of tart.

BRYMLYCHE. Fierce.

BRYN. Brains, way, path, passage, journey. *Hearne.*

BRYNE. Brows or bristles.

BRYNKE. To bring.

BRYNNYS. Bourns; streams.

BRYON. Wild nepte.

BRYSTE. Need; want.

Lord, when saghe we the have hunger or thryste,
Or of herber have grette *bryste*.

MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

BRYSWORT. The less daisy.

BRYTTYNE. See *Brittene.* Brittle, to cut up venison, still used in the North.

To *brytlyne* the bare thay went fulle tite;
That wolde no knyves in hym bytte,
So hard of hyde was he.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BRYVE. Brief.

BU. (1) An ox. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To bend. *North.*

BUB. Liquor. *Var. dial.* Hence *bubber*, a great drinker or bibber, as in Middleton's Works, iv. 121.

BUBALLE. An ox. See Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 17. "*Bubalus*, a wod or a *bubyl*," MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

BUBBLE. (1) A simple fellow.

(2) To cheat. *Var. dial.*

(3) To dabble in the water.

BUBBLE-AND-SQUEAK. A dish composed of fried beef and cabbage.

BUBBLE-HOLE. A child's game. There is also a game called Bubble the Justice, which, according to some, is the same with nine-holes.

BUBBLY-JOCK. A turkey-cock. *North.*

BUB-STICHALL. See *Stichall.*

BUBUKLE. A botch or imposthume. (*Lat.*)

BUCHT. A milking or herding place for sheep. *Northumb.*

BUCK. (1) To wash. Also, a quantity of linen washed at once, a tub full of linen in buck. Hence, to wash a buck, to wash a tub of that kind, a phrase punned upon by Shakespeare, and has been misunderstood. "Buck-ashes, the ashes whereof lye hath bin made," Cotgrave, in v. *Charrée.* Buck-basket, the basket in which linen is carried. *Bouckfatt*, Unton Inventories, p. 28, a washing-tub. *Bukked*, drenched, applied generally by Fabian. "*Bucáto*, washt in a buck," Florio.

(2) A gay or fashionable person. "As merry as a buck," Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 187.

And of these herded *buckys* also,
With hemself they mocho mysde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(3) The body of a waggon. *East.* Also, the iron to which the horses are tied.

(4) To spring with agility. *East.*

(5) The breast. *Sussex.*

(6) To swell out. *Somerset.*

(7) To fill a basket. *Kent.*

(8) To beat. *Yorksh.*

BUCK-BUCK. A child's game, perhaps more generally known as, "buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?" There is also another game, called buck-in-the-park.

BUCKE. A book.

BUCKED. Rancid; turned sour. *West.*

BUCKER. (1) A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is sus-

pended. Hence the phrase, "as bent as a bucker." The term is also applied to a horse's hind leg. *Suffolk.*

(2) A flat broad-headed hammer, used in mining.

BUCKERDO. Bocardo. Brit. Bibl. iv. 203.

BUCKERELS. "A kind of play used by boys in London streets in H. 8 time, now disused, and I think forgot," Blount's Glossographia, p. 95. Hall mentions this game, Henry VIII. f. 61.

BUCKET. A pulley. *North.*

BUCKETS. Square pieces of boggy earth, below the surface. *Yorksh.*

BUCKHEAD. To lop. *Var. dial.*

BUCKHORN. Dried haddock.

BUCKLE. (1) To bend, or yield to pressure. It occurs in this sense in 2 Henry IV. i. 1, and the commentators do not supply another example. "Ninepences a little buckled," i. e. bent, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 54.

(2) To quarrel. *Somerset.*

(3) To marry. *Var. dial.* "Good silly Stellio, we must *buckle* shortly," Mother Bombie.

BUCKLE-HORNS. Short crooked horns, turning horizontally inward. *Yorksh.*

BUCKLE-MOUTHED. Having large straggling teeth. *North.*

BUCKLER. (1) To defend. *Shak.*

(2) A great beam. *Linc.*

BUCKSOME. Blithe; jolly. *South.*

BUCKSTALL. A net for catching deer. See Hall, Henry VI. f. 99.

BUCKSTICK. A stick used in the game of Spell and Ore.

BUCKWASHER. A laundress.

BUCK-WEEL. A bow-net for fish.

BUD. (1) To make, or compel. *North.*

(2) A calf of the first year.

(3) Behoved. *Ritson.*

BUD-BIRD. The bullfinch. *West.*

BUDDLE. (1) The corn marygold. *East.* It occurs in an early list of plants, MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, spelt *budel.*

(2) To suffocate. *Somerset.*

(3) To cleanse ore. *North.* A vessel made for this purpose, like a shallow tumbrel, is called a buddle. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 116.

BUDDLED. Tipsy. *Devon.*

BUDDY-BUD. The flower of the burr, or burdock. *North.*

BUDE. Endured. *North.*

BUDEL. A beadle.

BUDGE. (1) Lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; often worn on the edges of capes, as gowns of Bachelors of Arts are still made. See Fairholt's Pageants, i. 66; Strutt, ii. 102; Thynne's Debate, p. 32; Pierce Penniless, p. 11.

(2) Brisk; jocund. *South.*

(3) Stiff; dull. *Sussex.*

(4) A bag or sack. *Kennett.*

(5) A kind of water-cask. *South.*

(6) To abridge, or lessen. *North.*

(7) A thief.

BUDPICKER. The bullfinch. *Devon.*

BUE. Fair. (*A.-N.*)

BUEINGS. Joints. *Devon.*

BUEN. To be. (*A.-S.*)

BUER. A gnat. *North.*

BUESS. A stall, or station. *North.*

BUF. Beef. *Warner.*

BUFARIOUS. Mendacious. *Junius.*

BUFF. (1) To rebound. *Warw.*

(2) To emit a dull sound. *Warw.*

(3) To stammer. *Herefordsh.*

(4) The bare skin. *Var. dial.*

(5) The bough of a tree. *North.*

(6) A tuft or hassock. *Kent.*

(7) To beat or strike. Spenser uses it for *buffet.*

(8) To boast. See a list of old words in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BUFFARD. A foolish fellow. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 32. *Buffer* is still in use in the same sense.

BUFFE. A buffalo. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 55; Hollyband, in v. *Bufle;* Florio, in v. *Buffalo;* Brit. Bibl. i. 478.

BUFFET. A kind of cupboard. (*Fr.*)

BUFFET-STOOL. A kind of small stool, variously described. The term was at an early period applied to one having three legs. See Prompt. Parv. p. 41. "Go fetche us a light *buffit,*" Towneley Myst. p. 199. There is a saying in Suffolk, "a dead ass and a new buffet-stool are two things which nobody ever saw."

BUFFIE. A vent-hole in a cask.

BUFFIN. A kind of coarse cloth. See Strutt, ii. 95; Book of Rates, p. 29. Certainly not buff leather, as Nares conjectures.

BUFFING-KNIFE. A knife used in scraping leather. *Var. dial.*

BUFF-JERKIN. A leathern waistcoat, one made of buff. Not an unusual garment. See Thynne's Debate, p. 31; Nares, in v.

BUFFLE. (1) To handle clumsily; to speak thick and inarticulately. *East.*

(2) A buffalo. See Harrison's Description of England, pp. 3, 201.

BUFFLE-HEADED. Stupid. *Miege.*

BUFF-NE-BAFF. Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all. *Nares.* Jamieson mentions the similar phrase, *buff nor stye.*

BUFT. The joint of the knee. *North.*

BUG. (1) A bugbear; a goblin. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 217; Douce's Illustrations, i. 328; Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 519; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 85; More Knaves Yet, 1612.

(2) Proud; conceited. "Bug as a lord." This seems to be the meaning in Skinner. "To take bug," to take fright or offence.

(3) To bend. *Kent.*

BUGABO. A bugbear; a ghost. *West.* According to Coles, the term was formerly applied to "an ugly wide-mouthed picture," carried about at the May games.

BUGAN. The devil. *West.*

BUGASIN. Calico buckram.

BUGE. To bend. (*A.-S.*)

Elde unbonde is he;
He chaungeth al my ble,
Ant *bugeth* me to grounde. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 122.

BUGGEN. To buy. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman; pp. 11, 70, 412; Reliq. Antiq. i. 144; Wright's Anec. Lit. pp. 9, 91.

After that God was y-bore
To *bugge* us to syne.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BUGGER. To cheat at play.

BUGLE. A buffalo. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5112; Maundevile's Travels, p. 269; Topsell's Beasts, p. 54; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 16. Hence bugle-horn, a drinking-vessel made of horn; also, a hunting horn.

BUGLE-ROD. The crosier of a bishop.

BUGS-WORDS. Fierce, high-sounding words. According to Miege, *paroles pleines de fierté.* "Cheval de trompette, one thats not afraid of shadowes, one whom no big, nor *bugs words* can terrifie," Cotgrave. See also the same dictionary, in v. *Faire;* Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 297, vii. 118; Ford, ii. 65.

BUGY. Rough.

BUILD. Built. *Leland.*

BUILLEN. To boil.

So *builleu* up the foule sawis.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.

BUIST. To mark sheep. *North.*

BUKE. A book.

BUKENADE. A dish in ancient cookery, receipts for which are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 22; Forme of Cury, pp. 17, 107, 109. Cf. Ordinances and Regulations, p. 450.

BULBS. The tonsils of the throat. *East.*

BULCH. To bilge a ship. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 94.

BULCHIN. A bull-calf. The term is often one of contempt, as *calf* is still used, but occasionally of kindness. Cf. Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 170; Langtoft, p. 174; Tusser, p. 81; Middleton, iii. 524. *Bulch,* Ford, ii. 540. *Bulcht,* attacked by a bullock's horns.

BULDER-STONE. A smooth round stone. See *Bolders.* "He gripen sone a bulder ston," Havelok, 1790. "*Rudus,* a buldyrstone," MS. Bodl. 604, f. 10.

BULE. (1) A boil or swelling.
(2) The handle of a pan, &c. *North.*

BULGOOD. Yeast. *East.*

BULK. (1) The body. Junius says, "from the neck to the middle." Also, the breast. See, Florio, in v. *Epigástrio,* where the last meaning is clearly implied. Cf. Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 262; Middleton, iii. 177, v. 509.
(2) The bottom part of a ship. See Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 335; Florio, in v. *Alveo.*
(3) The stall of a shop. See Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 37; King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640; Florio, in v. *Balcóne.* Hence, *bulker,* a night walker, one who sleeps under a bench. Skinner gives the Lincolnshire word *bulkar,* a beam. The front of a butcher's shop where the meat is laid is still called a *bulkar* in that county.
(4) To strike; to beat. The word is given by Forby in the sense of, to throb.

On her brestes gon thei *bulk,*
And uchone to her in to sculk.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 113.

BULKE. To belch. (*A.-S.*) Also, to bow, to bend. *Prompt. Parv.*

BULL. (1) Strong. *Kennett.*
(2) When cattle throw up the hedges, they are said in Yorkshire to *bull* them up.
(3) An instrument used for beating clay; a sandstone for scythes. *North.*

BULLACE. A small black and tartish plum, growing wild in some parts of the country, not the sloe. It must not be confused with the common plum so called. The provincial meaning seems to be intended in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 137; and Florio has *bulloes* in the same sense, in v. *Bulloi.*

BULLATE. To bubble or boil.

BULLBEAR. A bugbear. *Harvey.*

BULL-BEGGAR. A hobgoblin; any object of terror. See Taylor's Workes, i. 147; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 109; Nomenclator, p. 469; Middleton, ii. 20; Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 80.

BULLED. (1) Swollen. *Jonson.*
(2) Said of a cow *maris appetens.* Bulling, in Salop. Antiq. p. 341, also occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 73.

BULLEN. The stalks of hemp after they are pilled. *Var. dial.*

BULLER. (1) To roar. *North.*
(2) A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

The sefnte es of fals *bullers,*
That makes thaim or with werke weres.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7.
The sexte cas es of fals *bullers,*
Bath that tham makes and that tham wers.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 161.

BULLERAND. Weltering.

BULL-FACES. Tufts of coarse grass. *North.* Called also, bull-fronts.

BULL-FEIST. A puff-ball. *East.*

BULLFINCH. A stupid fellow. *North.*

BULL-HEAD. A tadpole. *Chesh.*

BULL-HEADS. The curled tufts of hair on the forehead of a woman.

BULLIES. Round pebbles. *South.*

BULLIMUNG. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. See Tussor's Husbandry, p. 38; Topsell's Beasts, p. 330.

BULL-IN-THE-PARK. A child's game, perhaps the same as frog-in-the-middle.

BULLIONS. Hooks used for fastening the dress; buttons; studs; embossed ornaments of various kinds. Elyot translates *bulla,* "a bullion sette on the cover of a booke, or other thynge;" and a similar explanation in v. *Umbilicus.* "Bullyon in a womans girdle, *clou,*" Palsgrave. "Bullions and ornaments of plate engraven; a bullion of copper set on bridles or poitrels for an ornament," Baret's Alvearie, 1580. "Bullions for purses," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29. Hence the term came to be used for a

pair of hose or doublets ornamented with bullions.

BULL-JUB. The fish miller's-thumb. *Derby.*

BULL-JUMPINGS. A kind of porridge. *North.*

BULL-KNOB. Same as *bull-jub*, q. v.

BULL-NECK. "To tumble a bull-neck," to place the hands under the thighs, and the head on the ground between the feet, and tumble over. *Yorksh.*

BULLOCK. To bully. *North.*

BULLOCKS. Any fatting cattle. *Norf.* A bullock is, properly speaking, a calf in the second year.

BULLS. The stems of hedge-thorns. Also, transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set.

BULLS-AND-COWS. The flower of the *arum maculatum*. *Var. dial.*

BULL-SEG. A gelded bull. *North.*

BULLS-EYES. A kind of coarse sweetmeat.

BULL'S-FEATHER. To stick a bull's-feather in one's cap, to make him a cuckold.

> And this same huffing Ironside
> Stuck a *bull's-feather* in his cap.
>
> *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 234.

BULL'S-FOREHEAD. The turfy air-grass. *North.*

BULL'S-NECK. A grudge. *Devon.*

BULL'S-NOON. Midnight. *East.*

BULL'S-PINK. A chaffinch. *North.*

BULL-STANG. A dragon-fly. *North.* Also, an upright stake in a hedge.

BULL-STONE. A kind of sandstone. *Yorksh.*

BULL-TROUT. A large species of trout, peculiar to Northumberland.

BULL-WEEK. The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning more than usual to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.

BULL-WORKS. Boisterous behaviour. *West.*

BULLY. (1) A companion, a familiar term of address, as *Bully* Jack, *Bully* Bob, &c., formerly in very common use, and not quite obsolete in the provinces, where *bully* is perhaps now more generally heard. Bully-Bottom, a term applied to a courtesan, and hence an equivoque in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 1, iv. 2, which has escaped the observation of the commentators. Cole has some remarks on this word in MS. Addit. 5852. p. 85.

(2) A parlour, or small room. *East.*

(3) To boil. Arch. xxx. 405.

BULLYNE. To boil. *Prompt. Parv.*

BULLYNG. Swelling; bubbling. *Huloet.*

BULLY-ROCK. Explained by Miege, *un faux brave*. The term occurs in Shakespeare, and is also spelt *bully-rook*.

BULSE. A bunch. *North.*

BULT. (1) Built; dwelt.

(2) A sifting cloth. See Ord. and Regulations, p. 103. Also, to sift, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 47. *Bultingarke*, the tub or chest in which the operation of sifting was performed. *Bulter*, a bag for fine meal, Ord. and Reg. p. 70 *bulte-pooke or bulstarre*, Prompt. Parv. p. 55.

BULTLE. Bran. *North.*

BULVER. To increase in bulk. *East.*

BULWARK. A rampart.

BULWORKS. Part of the armour, used to prevent the thighs of the wearer from being chafed by the pieces that terminated just above the knee. *Meyrick.*

BUM. (1) By my. *West.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *North.*

(3) To spin a top. *North.* Also, to rush with a murmuring sound. Any humming noise is called a *bum*. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 55.

(4) To dun. *Var. dial.*

(5) A bum-bailiff. *Var. dial.*

(6) A child's term for drink. See Huloet and Elyot, in v. *Bua*. *Bummed*, drunk, Piers Ploughman, p. 90. Coles explains *bummed*, tasted, desired.

BUMB. The game of bandy.

BUMBARD. Futuo. *North.*

BUMBARREL. The long-tailed tit.

BUMBASTE. To beat, or flog. *East.*

BUMBETH. Sounds. *Skinner.*

BUMBLE. (1) To muffle a bell. *East.*

(2) To make a humming noise. (*A.-S.*) Hence bumble-bee, a humble bee, Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 72; *bumbulation*, a humming noise.

(3) A small round stone. *West.*

(4) A confused heap. *North.*

(5) To start off quickly. *East.*

BUMBLE-BROTH. A curious term, occurring in Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 139.

> The olde woman to her payne
> In such a *bumble-broth* had layne.
>
> *The Unluckie Firmentie.*

BUMBLE-FOOT. A thick heavy foot. *East.*

BUMBLEKITES. Blackberries. *North.*

BUMBLE-PUPPY. The game of nine-holes.

BUMBLER. A humble bee. *North.*

BUMBLES. (1) Rushes. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of blinkers. *North.*

BUMBLE-STAFF. A thick stick. *North.*

BUM-BOAT. A boat attending ships on their coming into harbour, to retail greens, spirits, &c.

BUMBY. (1) By and bye. *Var. dial.*

(2) Any collection of stagnant filth. Also, a closet or hole for lumber. *East.*

BUMBYNE. To hum. *Prompt. Parv.*

BUMCARD. A card used by dishonest gamesters. See Melton's Sixe-Fold Politician, 1609, p. 16; Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 82; Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 442.

> To those exployts he ever stands prepar'd;
> A villaine excellent at a bum-card.
>
> *Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie*, n. d.

BUMCLOCK. A beetle. *North.*

BUMFIDDLE. A term readily explained by its first syllable. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 227. So also, bumfiddledumdick.

BUMMER. A rumbling carriage. *North.*

BUMMLE. To blunder. *North.*

BUMP. (1) To beat; also, a blow.

(2) To ride, without rising in the stirrups, on a rough trotting horse. *East.*
(3) The noise a bittern makes with its bill. *Holme.* Also to make that noise, Urry's Chaucer, p. 83, wrongly explained in the glossary.

BUMPING. Large. *West.* Also, a mode of punishment in schools.

BUMPSY. Tipsy. See *Bungy.*

BUMPTIOUS. Proud; arrogant. *Var. dial.*

BUMPY. Uneven. *Var. dial.*

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, worn by women about the hips to make the petticoats swell out, answering the purpose of farthingales.

BUN. (1) The tail of a hare. *North.*
(2) A dry stalk. *Var. dial.*
(3) A rabbit. *Var. dial.*
(4) Bound. *North.* See Ywaine and Gawin, 3179; Towneley Myst. p. 36.
(5) A term of endearment.

BUNCH. (1) To beat; to strike. *North.* See Piers Ploughman, p. 506; Harrison's Description of England, p. 167. To bend or bow outwards, Topsell's Beasts, p. 293. *Bunch*, a croope back, Florio, in v. *Gobbúto.*
(2) A pack of cards.
(3) A worthless woman. *East.*
(4) A company of teal.
(5) The horn of a young stag. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 79.

BUNCH-BERRIES. The fruit of the *rubus saxatilis. Craven.*

BUN-CROW. A kind of grey bird which is destructive to the corn. *Kent.*

BUNCUS. (1) A donkey. *Linc.*
(2) A number of people. *East.*

BUNDATION. Abundance. *West.*

BUNDEN. Bound. Langtoft, p. 138. *Bundyn*, bound, married, Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 89.

> But so in clowtes than was he wonden,
> And laid bitwene the bestes *bunden*,
> *MS. Harl.* 4196, f. 13.

BUNDLE. (1) A low woman. *Var. dial.*
(2) To set off in a hurry.

BUNDS. A species of scabious.

BUNE. Promptly.

> That was the byrde so bryghte with birdyne ȝode *bune*,
> And the barne alther-beste of body scho bare.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 231.

BUN-FEAST. A tea-drinking. *Linc.*

BUNG. (1) A pick-pocket. Also, a pocket or purse. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 152.
(2) A heap or cluster. *North.*

BUNGAY-PLAY. A simple straightforward way of playing the game of whist, by leading all the winning cards in succession, without endeavouring to make the best of the hand. *East.*

BUNG-DOCK. A curtail. *East.*

BUNGEE. Short and squat. *Somerset.*

BUNGERSOME. Clumsy. *Berksh.*

BUNGY. Intoxicated. *Beds.*

BUN-HEDGE. A hedge made of twisted sticks. *Lanc.*

BUNHORNS. Briars bored to wind yarn on, used by woollen weavers. *Lanc.*

BUNKS. The wild succory. *East.*

BUNNED. Shrunk. *Dorset.*

BUNNEL. A dried hemp-stalk. *Cumb.*

BUNNY. (1) A small swelling. *East.*
(2) A kind of drain. *Hants.*
(3) A rabbit. *Var. dial.*

BUNNY-MOUTH. The snap-dragon. *Surrey.*

BUNT. (1)) The middle part of a sail, formed into a kind of bag to receive the wind.

> I perceave men must not go to sea without vylats, in hope to have flying fyshes to break ther noses agaynst the *bunt* of the sayle. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

(2) To run like a rabbit. *North.*
(3) To raise; to rear, or spring. *Oxon.*
(4) To push with the head. *West.*
(5) Smut in corn. *Var. dial.*
(6) To sift. *Somerset.*

BUNTER. A bad woman. *East.*

BUNTING. (1) Sifting flour. *West.*
(2) Mean and shabby. *East.*
(3) A large piece of timber. *North.*
(4) A game among boys, played with sticks, and a small piece of wood cut lengthways. *Linc.*
(5) A shrimp. *Kent.*
(6) A term of endearment.
(7) The wood-lark.

BUNYS. Blows?

> Gret men forsake here housen ful timys, gret wrethe, deth of kyngys, voydyng of *bunys*, failyng of baneris. *MS. Harl.* 2320, f. 72.

BUR. (1) A blow; force, or violence.
(2) Florio translates *Bocchina*, "that stalke or necke of a bullet which in the casting remaines in the necke of the mould, called of our gunners the bur of the bullet."
(3) Sweet-bread of a calf. *Var. dial.*
(4) A stop for a wheel. *North.* Heywood apparently uses this meaning of the word metaphorically in his Iron Age, 1632, sig. H, or perhaps *burr* (2).
(5) A halo round the moon. *Var. dial.*
(6) A whetstone for scythes.
(7) A rabbit burrow. *Dorset.*
(8) But. *Yorksh.*

BURATO. A kind of woollen cloth.

BURBLE. (1) To bubble. *Burbly*, bubbling, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 181; *burbely*, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 215; *burbyll*, ib. p. 150; *burbley*, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 88; *burbelynge*, ib. ii. 4. Cf. Lelandi Itin. ii. 31; Palsgrave, f. 179, "I burbyll or spring up as water dothe out of a spring; this water burbylleth up pretyly;" Prompt. Parv. p. 56. "Bulla, a *burbyl* on the water," Medulla, MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

> And sum were swolle the vyseges stout,
> As thoȝ here yȝen shulde *burble* out.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67.

(2) A small pimple. *East.*

BURBOLT. The burbot. Brit. Bibl. ii. 364. It is also in both senses the same as *bird-bolt*, q. v.

BURCOT. A load. *Somerset.*

BURDE. Behoved; need.

> His dulefulle dede *burde* do me dere,
> And perche myne herte for pure petee;
> For peté myne herte burde breke in two.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 219.

BURDEN-BAND. A hay-band. *North.*

BURDES. Beards.

BURDIS. A tournament. *Burdised*, justed at a tournament.

BURDON. A staff. See *Bourdon.*

Sŏber smote Ascapart there
Wyth hys *burdon* yn the breste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

BURDONE. The burden of a song.

BURDOUN. The base in music. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 675, 4163; Tundale, p. 61. The latter reference confirms Tyrwhitt's explanation, which is seemingly doubted by Todd, p. 325.

BURE. A bower or chamber.

BUREDELY. Forcibly; swiftly.

BURELE. The spoke of a wheel.

BURET. A drinking vessel. Test. Vet. p. 241.

BUREWEN. To protect. (*A.-S.*)

BURFORD. A Burfort bait, "when one sipps or drinks but part, they still fill his cupp untill he drinketh all," Howell, p. 20.

BURGAGE. Lands or tenements in towns, held by a particular tenure. (*A.-N.*)

BURGANET. A species of helmet. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 113; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 185; Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 65, 71; Heywood's Iron Age, sig. E. ii. Sometimes contracted to *burgant.*

BURGASE. A burgess. (*A.-S.*)

BURGE. A bridge. *Oxon.*

BURGEN. To bud; to blossom. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 128; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 273; Elyot, in v. *Ayo. Burgeon*, a bud, Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 206, 337; *burgeant*, Harrison's Description of England, p. 242; *burgyons*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 56. (*A.-N.*)

And therof sprang owt of the rote
A *burgon* that was feyre and swote.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.

BURGHE. A hillock or barrow. Also, a town or borough. It is likewise the same as *bargh*, a barrow hog. "Breden as *burghe swyn*," satirically alluding to the incapability of gluttons, Piers Ploughman, p. 34.

BURGOOD. Yeast. *Norf.*

BURGULLIAN. A bully, or braggadocio. See Ben Jonson's Works, i. 112.

BURIEL. A burying-place. (*A.-S.*)

BURJONEN. To bud, or spring. (*A.-N.*) See *Burgen.* Burjoun, a bud. "As a *burjoun* oute of a stok growynge," MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14. Cf. Arthour and Merlin, p. 199.

And he made ech herbe of the feeld bifore that it *burjownyde*, for the Lord God hadde not reyned on erthe. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

BURKE. To bark. *West.* Burke, barked, Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

BURLAND. Weltering.

BURLE. (1) A knot or bump. See Topsell's Hist. Beasts, p. 250. Also, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth. "*Desquamare vestem*, to burle clothe," Elyot. Cf. Herrick's Works, ii. 15.

(2) The horn of a young stag. See Howell's Lex. Tet. sect. 3.

BURLED. Armed. *Skinner.*

BURLET. A hood, or head dress. It is glossed by *mitrum* and *mitella* in MS. Arundel 249, f. 88. "*Calantica*, a tyre, *burlet* oor coyfe, a kerchief, or a hood for a woman," Elyot. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 17; Hollyband, in v. *Calotte.* Jamieson explains it, "a standing or stuffed neck for a gown."

BURLEY. The butt end of the lance. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12.

BURLEY-MAN. An officer chosen in court-leets to assist the constable. *Kennett.*

BURLIBOUND. Rough; unwieldly.

BURLING. A young ox. *Linc.*

BURLING-IRON. An instrument used in burling cloth, made similar to large tweezers, but with very small points. Herrick's Works, i. 52.

BURLINGS. Pieces of dirty wool.

BURLOKEST. Biggest; strongest.

BURLY. (1) Big; strong; clumsy. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40; Stanihurst's Desc. Ireland, p. 45.

(2) Red and pimpled. *Somerset.*

BURMAYDENE. A chamber-maid. *Pr. Parv.*

BURN. (1) A man or knight. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 341, 346; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 884; Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Sir Degrevant, 301.

(2) A brook. *North.*

(3) A load or burden. *North.* See the Chester Plays, i. 65. Burn-rope, a rope used for carrying a burden.

(4) A term at the game of hide-and-seek, meaning to approach near the object sought after.

(5) To waste, especially applied to time. "Wee burne time," Mother Bombie, ed. 1632. To burn daylight, a common phrase with the same meaning. See the examples quoted by Nares, and Du Bartas, p. 574.

BURN-BEKING. Denshering land, burning turf for its improvement.

Mr. Bishop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by *burnbeking*, Denshering, about 1639.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 287.

BURN-COW. A species of beetle.

BURNED. Burnished. (*A.-N.*)

BURNELL. A name for an ass, given on account of its colour. See the Chester Plays, i. 84.

BURNESTE. Burnished. (*A.-N.*)

BURNET. (1) Brown cloth. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 226, 4756; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 108

(2) The herb pimpernel.

Of pympurnolle to speke thenke y ȝet,
And Englysch y-called is *burnet.*
MS. Sloane 2457, f. 6.

BURNEUX. An ancient sauce, made of butter, pepper, salt, &c.

BURNIE-BEE. The lady-bird. *Norf.*

BURNING. Lues venerea. In the original MS. regulations of the stews in Southwark, still preserved in the Bodleian Library, MS. e Mus.

229, is the following, "Item that no stue-holder kepe noo womman withynne his hows that hath any sikenes of *brennynge*, but that she be putte out." Hardyng, Supp. f. 111, mentions a plague which happened in this country in the reign of Henry VII. called the *burning sweat*, but this has no connexion with our first meaning.

BURNING-OF-THE-HILL. A curious method of punishing a thief, formerly practised by miners on the Mendip hills. The culprit was shut up in a butt, around which a fire was lighted, whence he made his escape in the best way he could, often of course severely injured, but was never more suffered to work on the hill.

BURNISH. To smooth or flatten. *North.* Also the same as *barnish*, q. v.

BURN-STICK. A crooked stick, on which a large piece of coal is daily carried from the pit by each working collier over his shoulder for his own private use. *North.*

BURN-THE-BISCUIT. A child's game.

BURNWIN. A blacksmith. *North.*

BURR. (1) The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12; Middleton, ii. 465.

(2) The prickly seed of the burdock. Also the plant itself, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 683.

(3) The blossom of the hop.

(4) The knot at the bottom of a hart's horn.

(5) The lap of the ear.

BURRAGE. The herb *borage*, formerly put in wine to increase its exhilarating effects. See Gerard, p. 654. This I suppose is what is alluded to in the Tatler, *burridge*.

BURRATINE. Some kind of clothing, mentioned by Ben Jonson, vii. 300.

BURR-CASTLE. Newcastle, so called from the *burr*, a particular sound made by the natives of that place in pronouncing the letter R.

BURRISH. Rough; prickly.

BURROW. Sheltered from the wind. *Somerset.*

BURRS. In armour, upright pieces in front of the thighs.

BURR-STONES. Rough unhewn stones.

BURRYN. To bud. *Prompt. Parv.*

BURSE. An exchange for merchants.

BURSEN. The name of a dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 15.

BURSEN-BELLIED. Ruptured. See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 67; Brit. Bibl. ii. 55.

BURST. To break. Also the part. past. See Middleton, v. 412.

BURSTE. Loss; adversity. (*A.-S.*)

BURSTYLL. A bristle. *Pr. Parv.*

BURSYD. Bruised.

BURT. To press or indent anything. *Somerset.* Huloet has, "*burt* lyke a ramme, *arieto*." Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 56.

BURTCHIN. Made of birch.

BURTH. Behoves. See Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 4. It is wrongly explained in the Brit. Bibl. iv. 196.

BURTHEN. (1) A quarter of ale.

(2) To press urgently. *East.*

BURTHENSOME. Productive. *North.*

BUR-THISTLE. The spear-thistle. *North.*

BURTLE. A sweeting apple. *North.*

BUR-TREE. The elder-tree. *North.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 137.

> Tak the myddes barke of the *bur-tre*, and anete, and areges sede, and ix. or x. grynes of spourge, and setho thame, and do a littille hony therto and drynk. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 286.

BURTYME. Birthtime. Rob. Glouc. p. 443.

BURWALL. A wall battered or inclined against a bank. *Yorksh.*

BURWE. To defend. (*A.-S.*)

BURWGH. A castle or palace. (*A.-S.*)

BURWHE. A circle. *Pr. Parv.*

BURY. (1) A house or castle. (*A.-S.*) "To this very day," says Miege, "the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England, and especially in Herefordshire." See also Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 82.

(2) A rabbit's burrow. *South.*

BURYDOKKES. Burdocks.

BURYING-A-WIFE. A feast given by an apprentice at the expiration of his articles.

BUS. Behoves; must. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1085; Sevyn Sages, 3150; Isumbras, 47; Nugæ Poet. p. 40; and *Blande*. In use in Skelton's time as a provincialism. "I *bus* goe tyll bed," Merie Tales, ii.

> And this sacrament *bus* have thre thynges. And es sorowe in oure herte that we have synnede; another es opyne scrifte of mouthe how we have synnede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 216.

BUSCAGE. A kind of cloth.

BUSCAYLE. A bush.

> Luke ȝe aftyre evensang be armyde at ryghttez
> On blonkes by ȝone *buscayle* by ȝone blythe stremez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 62.

BUSH. (1) The sign of a tavern, which in former times was generally an ivy-bush. "Good wine draws customers without any help of an ivy-bush," Cotgrave, in v. *Bon*. The term *bush* is however applied to the wooden frame of the sign itself, which was frequently ornamented with ivy-leaves, a practice that began to be obsolete about 1660.

(2) To go about the bush, a common proverbial expression. See Cotgrave, in v. *Aller*; Florio, in v. *Fusdre*.

(3) To butt with the head. *West.* To push, Urry's Chaucer, p. 595.

(4) The inner circle of a wheel that encloses the axle-tree. Also, to sheathe or enclose, as for example to renew the bush of a wheel, or to put in a new touch-hole to a gun.

(5) To retreat from. *South.*

(6) A kind of beard. "The bodkin beard or the *bush*," Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. C. xi.

BUSHETING. Shooting out at the roots. *Glouc.* Tusser, p. 111, has *bushets*, small shoots from bushes. *Busket*, Spenser, and Florio, in v. *Cespuglio*.

BUSHLOCK. A tuft of bushes?

At nyght Mr. Banyster cauled me up to se a comet, but yt was Venus with a great fyery haze lyke a *bushlock* about hir. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

BUSHMENT. An ambush. See Percy's Reliques, p. 25; Skelton, i. 9; Langtoft, p. 242; Sir Degrevant, 1581, 1610; Robin Hood, i. 54. Also, a thicket, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 169.

Whenne thay come to the slake,
The balde *buschement* brake.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

BUSHSITHE. A bill-hook. *Huloet.*

BUSINE. To trouble with business. (*Fr.*)

BUSINESS. Trouble. *Var. dial.*

BUSK. (1) A sort of linen cloth, apparently of a coarse and common description. Book of Rates, 1541, Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

(2) A piece of wood, or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays to keep them straight. Nares errs in thinking the term obsolete.

(3) A flock of sheep. *East.*

(4) A bush. *North.* (*A.-N.*) "On betyth the *buske*, another hathe brydde," MS. Douce 52. See Langtoft, p. 9.

With balefull *buskeys* ye hym bete,
And rente hys flesche fro the bon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

BUSKEN. To busk, go; to array, prepare. (*A.-S.*) See Minot, p. 7.

Bad them *buske* and make them yare,
Alle that stiff were on stede.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.

BUSKING. Bushy.

Those farmers that have it growing in their grounds doe keep the hay thereof for their chief winter-provision, and instead of provendor, the root is *busking* and fibrous.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 124.

BUSKLE. To bustle about; to move quickly. See Pilkington's Works, p. 353; Fraternitye of Vacabondes, p. 24; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

It is like the smoldring fyer of mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great *buskling* in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage. *Orations of Arsanes*, 1555.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk. *Nares.*

BUSKY. Woody; bushy. *North.*

I will go secke him in the *busky* groves.
Woman in the Moone, 1697.

BUSMER. See *Bismare.*

And lauȝe us a *busmer* a skorn,
In gret sklandre us brynge.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BUSS. (1) A calf. *West.*

(2) To kiss. *Var. dial.*

(3) To butt, or strike with the head. Florio has, "*Acceffáre*, to *busse* or beake as a hog doth."

(4) A large pitcher. *Devon.*

BUSSARD. A great drinker.

BUSSE. A kind of fishing-boat. (*Dut.*) See Langtoft, p. 149; Fairholt's Pageants, p. 40.

BUSSED. Laid in ambush. "*Bussed* beside the flom," Langtoft, p. 187.

BUSSES. Hoops for the top of a cart or waggon. *North.*

BUSSOCK. A thick fat person. *Warw.*

BUST. (1) A tar mark on sheep. *North.* This may be the meaning of *tarre boyste* in Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, although in the latter instance the Bodl. MS. reads *tar-box.*

(2) Kissed.

BUSTED. Burst. *West.*

BUSTER. A loaf. *Var. dial.*

BUSTIAN. A kind of coarse cloth, mentioned in Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29; Brit. Bibl. ii. 398; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163. It is perhaps the same as *fustian.* See Jamieson, Supp. i. 165.

BUSTOUS. See *Boistous.*

BUSY. To be active. (*A.-N.*)

BUSY-GOOD. A meddling person. *West.*

BUT. (1) A peculiar kind of conical basket used in the river Parret for catching salmon.

(2) A cast; a throw.

(3) Contended; struggled with each other. Havelok, 1916.

(4) A flounder or plaice. *North.* "Butte fysshe, *plye*," Palsgrave, f. 22. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 224; Havelok, 759; Howard Household Books, p. 120. (*Dut.*)

(5) Without; unless. Nares has it, "otherwise than." Cf. Palsgrave, f. 466.

(6) A piece of ground, portion of a garden, &c. Also, the thick or fleshy root of a plant, e. g. a potato or turnip, said to be large or small in the but. Hence the verb *but*, to grow or swell out. *North.*

(7) A shoemaker's knife. *North.*

(8) A buttock of beef. *West.*

(9) Any large vessel or cart. *Devon.*

(10) Strong leather. *North.*

(11) "But and ben," the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. *North.*

(12) A hassock. *Devon.*

(13) A bee-hive. *Exmoor.*

(14) Suddenly. *Devon.*

(15) A kind of cap. *North.*

(16) Rough; ragged. *North.*

(17) To exchange or barter. *Craven.*

BUT-BOLT. The strong, unbarbed arrow used by the citizens in shooting at the butt. See Ford's Works, ii. 479.

BUTCHE. To kill. *North.*

BUTE. Help; remedy.

BUT-GAP. A hedge of pitched turf. *Devon.*

BUTH. Be; are. (*A.-S.*)

BUTLANDS. Waste ground. *East.*

BUTLER. A housekeeper. *North.* Butler's-grace, without any ceremony.

BUT-SHOT. The distance an arrow will fly. Lelandi Itin. iii. 31.

BUTT. A boat. *Tempest*, i. 2. If *butt*, which is merely an old form of the word, is to be retained, it can only be in this sense. *Botte*, Chester Plays, i. 54.

BUTTAL. (1) A bittern. *South.*

(2) A corner of ground. *North.*

BUTTEN. To fall?

The knight donward gan *butten*,
Amidward the hors gutten. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 192.

BUTTER-AND-EGGS. The daffodil. *West.*

BUTTER-BOX. A Dutchman. This cant term is found in Miege.

BUTTER-BUMP. A bittern. *North.*

BUTTER-DAISY. The white ox-eye.

BUTTERED-ALE. Ale boiled with lump sugar, butter, and spice. *Salop.*

BUTTER-FINGERED. Slippery. *Var. dial.*

BUTTER-MIT. A small tub in which newly-made butter is washed. *West.*

BUTTER-PRINT. A child. This cant term occurs twice in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher.

BUTTER-PUMPS. The ovary of the yellow water lily. *Dorset.*

BUTTER-SHAG. A slice of bread and butter. *North.*

BUTTER-TEETH. The two middle incisors in front of the upper jaw. See Dodsley, i. 239.

> His two lower *butter-teath* stryke up quyte throe his snowt as thoe they wer riveted. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

BUTTER-WHORE. A scold. "They scold like so many *butter-whores* or oyster-women at Billinsgate," Howell, p. 20.

BUTTERY-HATCH. A half-door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in colleges and old mansions. Also called a buttery-bar, Twelfth Night, i. 3; Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 113. There was a small ledging or bar on this hatch to rest the tankards on.

BUTTILLARY. A buttery.

BUTTING-IRON. An instrument used for peeling bark from trees. *North.*

BUTTOCK. A common strumpet.

BUTTON. (1) A small cake. *East.*

(2) The chrysalis of an insect. *West.*

(3) A bud. *East.* See Harrison's Description of England, p. 210, "three score leaves growing upon one *button*," qu. part of the stalk.

(4) To shut up. *Oxon.*

BUTTON-NAILS. Roundheaded nails.

BUTTONS. Sheep's dung. *Devon.* His tail makes buttons, i. e. he is in great fear, a phrase occurring in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 209, 276; Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 87.

BUTTRICE. A farrier's tool used in shoeing horses to pare the hoofs.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts, formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet to be easily extracted. *Nares.*

BUTTY. A companion or partner in any work. *Var. dial.*

BUTURE. The bittern. *North.*

BUTYNE. Booty. Palsgrave, f. 313.

BUVER. A gnat. *North.*

BUVIDLY. Stout made. *North.*

BUXOM. Obedient. (*A.-S.*) And hence, meek, or humble.

BUYEDE. Bowed. Rob. Glouc. p. 475.

BUZ. A report or rumour.

BUZZ. To empty a bottle of wine in carousing; to drink.

BUZZARD. (1) A coward.

(2) A moth that flies by night. See the Craven Glossary. Nares wrongly explains it a *beetle* Buzze-flies, Florio, p. 69.

BUZZOM. Very red. *Devon.*

BWON. See *Boun.*

BY. (1) In. (*A.-S.*) "By the morwe," in the morning, or day-time. "By his life," in his lifetime. "By and by," exactly, distinctly, in order one after the other. See Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 325. *For*, Kyng Ali saunder, 3174. "By tha," with that. *Weber* It constantly occurs in the sense of *of*; to know nothing *by* a person, to know no *ill* of him, as in 1 Cor. iv. 4.

(2) To abie. (*A.-S.*)

> Scho sayd, traytoure, thou salle *by* I
> How was thou swa hardy,
> *MS. Linc.* A. i. 17, f. 133.

(3) A bee. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 88; Skelton's Works, ii. 112.

(4) A bracelet; a collar. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 9, "*dextrotirium*, a *by* of golde anornyng the ryght arme;" Sir Degrevant, 556.

(5) To abide. See the True Tragedie of Richard III., p. 57, repr. Perhaps a misprint in the original for *byd*, which occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 44.

(6) To buy. See Langtoft, p. 116; Rom. of the Rose, 7159.

(7) Be; continue. *Hearne.*

(8) A by-place. Florio translates *burella*, "a *by* or darke corner." He apparently gives another meaning to it in v. *Massáro*, "to play or cast at the *by*, at hazard or gresco."

(9) Besides. *Northumb.*

(10) The point or mark from which boys emit the marbles or taws. *Yorksh.*

BYAR. A cow-house. *North.* Douce, in his MS. papers, calls the field near the *byar* the *byerleys.*

BYBBEY. A kind of herb. See Chester Plays, i. 119, where the Bodl. MS. reads *tibbie.*

BY-BLOW. A bastard. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 187; Howell, sect. 24; Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 185. I am doubtful as to the meaning of the word in the last instance.

BY-CALLE. To accuse. (*A.-S.*)

> Thanne as Syr Mador loudeste spake,
> The quene of treason to *by-calle*,
> Comys Syr Launcelot du Lake
> Rydand ryght in the halle.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 105.

BYCHSCHOPE. A bishop.

BY-CLAGGEDE. Besmeared. *Gaw.*

BYCOKET. An ornament for the head. See a document dated 1513 in the Archæologia, xxvi. 398.

BYDAGGED. Splashed. *Weber.*

BYDANDE. Bearing?

> And ye, ser Gye, a thousande,
> Bolde men and wele *bydande*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 158.

BYDDING. Abiding. *Skinner.*

BYDE. Abode; dwelling.

BYDRYVEN. To commit evil. *Caxton.*

BYDWONGEN. Compelled; forced. *Caxton.*

BYE. A boy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYEBE. A dwelling. *Ash.*

BYE-BOOTINGS. The finest kind of bran. *North.*

BYED. "They *byed* on hym," MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103. Perhaps an error for *cryed.*

BYEN. Be. Table Book, p. 147.

BYER. A shrine. This is apparently the meaning in Rob. Glouc. p. 248. See Hearne's Glossary, in v. *Byers*, buyers, Hall, Henry VI. f. 10.

BYERLAWS. The townships of Ecclesall and Brightside are so called. The appellation was probably derived from the Byerlaw courts, formerly held there. See the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 17.

BYET. Work not finished. *North.*

BYETH. Be. (*A.-S.*)

BY-FAR. Much. *Var. dial.*

BYFFE. Beef. *Prompt. Parv.*

BY-FOUNDE. Found out; discovered. *Hearne.*

BY-FRUITS. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "those wens or humid bubbles which insects raise upon vegetables, wherein they lodge their egge and produce their young, are call'd *by-fruits.*"

BYGABBED. Deceived. Rob. Glouc. p. 458.

BYGAGED. Mad; bewitched. *Exmoor.*

BYGATES. Spoil; plunder. *Weber.*

BYGET. Occasioned; promised. *Hearne.*

BYGGERE. A buyer. *Maundevile.*

BY-GOLD. Tinsel. Cotgrave has, "*Orpel*, silver and *by-gold*, a kind of leafe-tinne used in the silvering over of trifles for children."

BYGORN. A goblin. *North.*

BYGYNG. Beginning. *Hearne.*

BYHANGGID. Hanged up.

> Y shull be *byhanggid* by all right and reason.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 61.

BYHEFDED. Beheaded. *Hearne.*

BYHETER. A surety. *Wickliffe.*

BYHOREDE. Committed adultery against.

> For thou haste *byhoreda* my lorde,
> Thou salle hafe wonderynge in the worlde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 120.

BYHOVE. To advantage. *Chaucer.*

BYHT. Beeth. *Ritson.*

BY-JAPEN. To mock; to ridicule. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 386, 453; and *Bejape.*

BY-JEN. By St. John. *North.*

BYKER. A beaker cup. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYLACE. Caught; beset. (*A.-N.*)

BYLAND. A peninsula. This term seems to have been introduced by Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 30.

BYLAY. Belonged. "As to hym *bylay*," Rob. Glouc. p. 421.

BY-LAYNE. Lain with. (*A.-S.*) See Ritson's Songs, i. 67; Richard Coer de Lion, 1119.

> He slepyd nevyr be hur syde,
> Nor hath hur not *by-layne.*
> *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 1071.

BY-LEMAN. A second lover or gallant. See Octovian, 119, 129. It was anciently believed that twins could not be the genuine offspring of one man, a notion there alluded to.

BYLEWYN. To remain; to stay. (*A.-S.*)

BYLIS. Boils; ulcers. *Wickliffe.*

BYLLEN. To peck with the bill. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYLLERNE. A kind of water-plant, translated by *berula* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BYLLYNE. To use a spade or mattock. *Prompt. Parv.*

BY-LOU. Laughed at. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYLUFFEDE. Beloved.

BY-MATTERS. Irrelevant circumstances. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 31.

BYME. Skinner refers to Gower, ed. 1532, f. 38, for this word, which appears to be merely *by me.* MS. Bodl. 294 has the same reading. He was misled by the apparent necessity of the rhyme. See, however, the example quoted under *Alkymistre;* and gloss. to Urry's Chaucer, in v. *Alouth.*

> So wolle I nouȝt that eny tyme
> Be loste of that thou hast do *by me*
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 101.
> For deth cam so in haste *by me*
> Ere I hadde therto eny tyme.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* f. 30.

BY-MOLEN. To spot; to stain. (*A.-S.*)

BYMOWE. To mock. *Apol. Loll.*

BYMYNSTER. To administer.

> In every thinge to his wille obeye,
> And *bymynster* unto his volunté.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14.

BYN. Within. *Ritson.*

BYNAME. To nick-name.

BYNDE. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYNDERES. Binders; robbers who bind. *Havelok.*

BYNE. (1) Malt. *Cambr.*

(2) A bin, a manger, according to Mr. Utterson, but more probably a corruption of *pyne.* See Syr Tryamoure, 160.

BYNNY. A kind of pepper. *Cowell.*

BY-NOMEN. Taken away. (*A.-S.*)

BY-NOW. A short time ago. *West.*

BYNTE. Bound.

> He drynketh the wyn, but at laste
> The wyn drynketh him, and *bynte* him faste.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 177.
> He taketh, he kepeth, he halte, he *bynte.*
> That lyȝter is to fle the flynte. *Ibid.* f. 150.

BYOFTHE. Behoof; profit. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYON. A quinsy. *North.*

BY-PAST. Past by. *North.*

BY-PLOT. A small piece of ground in an out of the way place.

> These daies works are not imploied upon those waies that lead from market to market, but ech surveior amendeth such *by-plots* and lanes as seeme best for his owne commoditie, and more easie passage unto his fields and pastures.
> *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 114.

BYQUIDE. Bequest.

> Hys *byquide* in thys manere he made byvore hys deth.
> *Rob. Glouc.* p. 381

BYRDE. Glossed "moste."

For sothe so hym *byrde*,
For he was a merveylus hyrde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

BYRDING. A burden? (*A.-S.*) It is explained, "playing, gamboling," Towneley Myst. p. 79.

BYRDUNE. A burden. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYRE. The stump of a tree. *North.*

BYREVYȝTHE. Bereaveth. See the Chron. Vilodun. p. 113.

BYREYNYNGE. Burning. *Hearne.*

BYRIDEN. Buried. *Wickliffe.*

BYRKYN. Breaking. *Towneley Myst.*

BYRLAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our Lady*, often introduced in old plays.

BYRNSTON. Brimstone. *Skelton.*

BY-RONNE. Run over. (*A.-S.*)

He fond Rymenild sittynde,
And wel sore wepynde,
So whyt so the sonne
Mid terres al by-ronne. *Kyng Horn*, 652.

BYRYNE. To bury. *Prompt. Parv*

BYS. Be. *Weber.*

BYSCHELLE. A bushel. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSCHYPRYCHE. A bishopric. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSCUTE. Biscuit. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSMALOW. The holyhock, a plant. See an old book of medical receipts, MS. Bodl. 591, ad fin.

BY-SMOKEDE. Covered with smoke. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne me thoghte the barelles brakke, and thare smote owte swylke a smoke, that it alle *by-smokede* thame that was abowte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 254.

BYSOM. Blind. (*A.-S.*) See *Bisen.* This form occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 238, the burden of a ballad being, "for now the *bysom* ledys the blynde."

BYSPYNG. Confirmation. Another form of *bishopping*, q. v. Cotgrave says *bisping* is the vulgar mode of speaking the word, in v. *Confirmation.*

Ȝet wolle y make relacion
Of the confirmacion,
That by Englysche menyng
Ys called the *byspyng.* *MS. Graves* 57.
The same cosenage ynne alle thyng,
Ys yn the childys *byspyng.* *Ibid.*

BYSSI. Soon; readily?

Sire, quod the stiwarde anoon,
Al *byssi* schal I fynde oon.
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 54.

BYSSINE. Fine silk. *Wickliffe.*

BYST. Prayest. See Rob. Glouc. p. 337, where the Heralds' College MS. reads *biddest.*

BYSTE. A temporary bed used by hop-driers and maltsters to rest on in the night, and at other times when tending their fires. *Sussex.*

BYSYLIERE. More busy; more attentive. It is translated by *attentius* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

BYSYSCHYPPE. Activity.

Wast hast thou do off *bysyschyppe*,
To love and to ladyschyppe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

BYT. Bite. *Ritson.*

BYTACK. A farm taken in addition to another farm, and on which the tenant does not reside. *Herefordsh.*

BY-TAIL. The right handle of a plough. *Var. dial.*

BYTE. (1) A morsel; a bit. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cut, as a sword, or any instrument. See Tundale, p. 24; Eglamour, 491.

Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym *byte.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

Gye, wyth hys owne hande,
Defendyd hym with hys axe *bytande.* *Ibid.* f. 189
Bot thofe he rade never so faste,
His nobille spere on hym he braste,
It wold nott in hym *bytt.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BYTH. (1) Is; shall be. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bite. *Cov. Myst.*

BY-THE-WALLS. Unburied. *East.*

BYTOC. Committed. Rob. Glouc. p. 183.

BYTTE. A bottle; a flagon. *Warw.*

BYTYLLE. A beetle. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYUEDE. Bowed. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYVONDE. Found; contrived. *Hearne.*

BYVORE. Explained "Far off," by Hearne, but it clearly means *before* in Rob. Glouc. p. 348.

BY-WAKE. Watched over.

Writ that nyȝt that he was take,
And with tourmentoures *by-wake.*
MS. Addit 11307, f. 69.

BY-WASH. The outlet of water from a dam. *North.*

BY-WAYT. To be patient.

BY-WIPE. An indirect sarcasm. *North.*

BYWOOPEN. Made senseless. *Coles.* It is explained "made of silk," in Cocker's English Dictionary, 1724.

BYWORD. A proverb. (*A.-S.*)

BYYN. To buy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYZANT. A besom. *Dorset.*

BYȝAR. A buyer. *Apol. Loll.*

BYȝING. Buying. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYȝT. A bend. Not "hollow, cavity," as explained in Syr Gawayne.

In the *byȝt* of the harme also
Anoȝyr hys that mot be undo. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 190.

CA. (1) To drive. *North.*
(2) A jackdaw. *Junius.*

CAAD. Cold. *North.*

CAAS. (1) Case. (*A.-N.*)

And in suche caas often tymes they be,
That one may make them play with strawes thre.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Chance. *North.*

(3) Because. *North.*

CAB. (1) A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *Sussex.*

(2) Any sticky substance. *Devon.*

CABBAGE. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. To cabbage, to grow to a head, applied to the horns of a deer. See Wyl Buckes Testament, p. 5; Skelton, ii. 350; Howell, sect. iii.

CABBY. Sticky; clammy. *Devon.*

CABES. A cabbage. "*Brassica capitata*, cole *cabes*," Blyot. *Cabbishes*, Middleton, v. 35, and var. dial.

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion introduced about 1599, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

CABLISH. Brushwood. Law term.

CABOB. A leg of mutton, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

CABOBBLE. To confuse or puzzle. *East.*

CABOCHE. To bend. (*A.-N.*)

> There nedeth no more but to *caboche* his heed, alle the over jawes stylle thereon, and the labelles forsayd. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

CABRIOLES. A lady's head-dress.

CABRITO. A kid. (*Span.*)

CABULATOR. Saltpetre. *Howell.*

CACCHEN. To catch; to take. (*A.-S.*)

CACHE. (1) To go.

(2) To couch or lay down. *Skelton.*

CACHERE. A hunter. (*A.-N.*)

CACHERELE. A catchpole.

CACHET. Gone.

CACK. Alvum exonerare. *Var. dial.* Cackabed, a term of contempt, Florio, in v. *Guázza letto*; Hawkins, iii. 63.

CACKLE. To babble. *Var. dial.*

CACKLING-CHEAT. A cock or capon. A cant term, found in Dekker's Belman of London, 1616; Earle's Microc. p. 254.

CACKMAG. Chatter; idle talk. *East.*

CACORNE. The windpipe. *Devon.*

CAD. A very small pig. *East.*

CADAR. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Staff.*

CADATORS. Beggars who make circuits round the kingdom, assuming the characters of decayed gentlemen.

CADDEL. Cow parsnip. *Devon.*

CADDIS. Worsted, or worsted ribbon. "Caddas, or cruel ribbon," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 293. The dresses of servants were often ornamented with it. There seems to have been a kind of woollen stuff so called. Palsgrave has, "caddas or crule, *sayette*." (f. 22.) This was used for stuffing dresses. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 57.

CADDLE. (1) A dispute, noise, contention, confusion. *Var. dial.*

(2) To coax; to spoil. *North.*

(3) To tease, or annoy. *West.*

(4) To scold; to hurry; to attend officiously. *West.*

(5) To squander money. *Warw.*

CADDOW. A jackdaw. *East.* "*Nodulus* is also for a *caddow* or dawe," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 87.

> "I saw a daw, a knot which roundly knat:
> Such a dawe I never saw but that."

CADDY. (1) A ghost or bugbear. *North.*

(2) The caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly. *Devon.*

(3) Well; strong; hearty; in good spirits. *North.*

CADE. (1) A barrel containing six hundred herrings was called a cade of herrings. In Kent a cade of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter. See Kennett, p. 36; Ord. and Reg. 102; Prompt. Parv. pp. 57, 299. A small cask was also termed a *cade*; Florio, in v. *Búgnola*. "Cadel of musculs to potage," Ord. and Reg. p. 445.

(2) Testis. *North.*

> Telle schul wives tuelve,
> 3if ani child may be made
> Withouten knowcing of mannes *cade*;
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 36.

CADE-LAMB. A house-lamb. *North.* Hence applied to a pet child.

CADENT. Falling. *Shak.*

CADER. A small frame of wood on which the fisherman keeps his line. *South.*

CADESSE. A jackdaw. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chouchette*; Hollyband, in v. *Chouca*; Marlowe, iii. 534; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 23.

CADEW. The straw-worm.

CADGE. (1) A circular piece of wood, on which hawks are carried when exposed for sale.

(2) To carry. *North.*

(3) To bind or tie. Thoresby says, "a term in making bone-lace." Palsgrave has, "I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."

(4) To stuff, to fill, generally at another's expense. *North.* Hence cadge-belly, a full fat belly.

CADGER. A packman or itinerant huckster. *Var. dial.* According to Kennett, p. 36, "a cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load."

CADGY. Merry; cheerful. *North.*

CADLING. False; insincere. *West.*

CADLOCK. The rough cadlock is the wild mustard, and the smooth cadlock is the wild rape. *North.*

CADMA. The least pig of the litter. *Var. dial.*

CADNAT. A canopy.

CADOCK. A bludgeon. *Somerset.*

CADUKE. Crazy; frail. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Edward IV. f. 59; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 154.

CADY. Foolish; addled. *Salop.*

CÆCITY. Blindness. *Miege.*

CAFART. A hypocrite. (*Fr.*)

CAFF. (1) Chaff. *North.* See Apol. Loll. p. 54. (*Bely.*)

(2) To cavil or run off a bargain; to abandon anything. *Craven.*

CAFFA. Some kind of rich stuff, perhaps taffata.

CAFFLE. To cavil. *North.*

CAFT. Intimidated. *Yorksh.*

CAG. A stump. *West.*

CAGED. Imprisoned; confined. *North.*

CAGEL. To harrow ground. *North.*

CAGMAG. (1) Properly an old goose, but applied to coarse bad food of any kind. There is a small inferior breed of sheep called *cagmags*.

(2) To quarrel. *Worc.*

CAIE. A quay. *Minsheu.*

CAILES. Nine-pins. *Minsheu.* "Caylys, cardyng, and haserdy," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 224.

CAINED. Mothery. *North.*

CAINGEL. A crabbed fellow. *North.* Caingy, peevish, illtempered.

CAIRD. A tinker. *Northumb.*

CAIRT. A chart. Brit. Bibl. ii. 143.

CAISAR. A king, or emperor. (*A.-N.*)

CAITCHE. The game of tennis, as appears from a passage quoted in the Brit. Bibl. i. 135. Jamieson gives another example, but seems in doubt as to the meaning of the term.

CAITIF. A wretch. (*A.-N.*) In the provinces a cripple is so called. An adjective in Hall's Satires, iv. 2, base, servile.

CAITIFTEE. Captivity. *Wickliffe.*

CAKE. (1) To cackle. *North.*

(2) A foolish fellow. *Var. dial.*

CAKE-BREAD. A roll or manchet. See Ben Jonson, iv. 512; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 262.

CAKE-CREEL. A rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oat-cakes. *North.*

CAKE-NIGHT. The eve of All Saints, so called at Ripon in Yorkshire, at which time a cake is made for every member of the family.

CAKERED. Bound with iron. *North.*

CAKE-SPRITTLE. A thin board of about the same dimensions with the bake-stone, used for turning the oat-cakes while over the oven. *Yorksh.*

CAKO. Some kind of mineral, mentioned by Forman in MS. Ashmole 208, f. 78.

CALABASS. A small kind of gun, alluded to by Bourne, in his Inventions or Devises, 1578.

CALABER. A kind of fur. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Strutt, ii. 102; Cov. Myst. p. 242.

CALABS. Steel.

CALAMANCE. Perhaps for *calamanco*, a kind of woollen stuff, in Lilly's Midas. Fustian is mentioned immediately afterwards, applied to language in a similar manner; and as the surface of calamanco shines somewhat like satin, our reading does not seem to be improbable.

CALANDER. A kind of lark. See Howell, sect. 39; Sex Linguarum Dictionarius, 8vo. Nur. 1549. This seems to have been corrupted into *carnal.*

CALANGY. To challenge. Rob. Glouc. p. 451.

CALASSES. Alms-houses. *Grose.*

CALCAR. An astrologer. To calke, or calkill, to cast a figure or nativity. See Ritson's Fairies, p. 45; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 71; Prompt. Parv. p. 58; Triall of Mens Witts, 1604, p. 183.

CALCOCOS. Brass. *Howell.*

CALCULE. To calculate. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 11596; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1398.

CALDAR. Tin. *Howell.*

CALDE. Called.

CALDESE. To cheat, or deceive, especially by fortune-telling. *Butler.*

CALE. (1) A turn. *North.*

(2) To throw; to move irregularly; to gambol. *East.*

(3) Pottage. "No man can make of ill acates good *cale*," Cotgrave, in v. *Viande.*

(4) Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts. p. 291, says that *cale* is a Dorsetshire term for colewort. *Calestoke* is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Med. Linc. f. 297. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 58; Skelton, ii. 38.

CALEEVER. To gambol. *North.*

CALENDER. To smooth woollen cloths, and give them a gloss.

CALENTURE. A hot fever. See London Prodigal, p. 129; Hall's Poems, p. 57.

CALEWEIS. A kind of pear. (*A.-N.*)

CALF-LICK. A tuft on the forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. *North.*

CALF-STAGES. Places for holding calves. *Glouc.*

CALF-TRUNDLE. The entrails of a calf. Figuratively applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown.

CALF-YARD. The dwelling-place of our infancy. *North.*

CALIMANCO-CAT. A tortoise-shell cat. *Norf.*

CALIS. A chalice. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 489; Havelok, 187; St. Brandan, p. 14.

CALIVER. A large pistol or blunderbuss. See Ben Jonson, iii. 452; Florio, in v. *Colibro;* Marlowe, iii. 256; Brit. Bibl. i. 135.

CALKINS. The parts of a horse-shoe which are turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping. *North.* See Kennett, p. 36; Florio, in v. *Rampône,* "a *calkin* in a horses shooe to keepe him from sliding." *Cawkons,* Reliq. Antiq. i. 83.

CALL. (1) To abuse or scold. *North*

(2) Occasion; necessity. *Var. dial.*

(3) The outlet of water from a dam. *North.*

(4) When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

(5) To proclaim, or give notice by the public crier. *Var. dial.*

CALLANT. A lad, or stripling. *North.*

CALLARDS. Leaves and shoots of cabbages. *I. Wight.*

CALL-BACK. A wear or dam. *North.*

CALLE. (1) A species of cap, or network worn on the head. It is the gloss of *reticulum,* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 88, which Elyot translates, "a coyfe or *call,* which men or women used to weare on theyr heades." Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 776; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158; MS. Harl. 2257, f. 154; Dent's Pathway, p. 46; Reliq. Antiq. i. 41; Isaiah, iii. 18.

> Maydyns wer *callis* of silk and of thred,
> And damsellis kerchevis pynnid uppon ther hed.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 44.

(2) To invite. Perceval, 941.

CALLED-HOME. Asked in the church.

CALLER. (1) Cool; fresh. *North.*

(2) To caper; to jump. *I. Wight.*

CALLET. A scold; a drab. Often a term of the greatest contempt. It is still in use, and is

found both as a substantive and a verb. Calleting housewife, a regular confirmed scold.

CALLIERD. A hard stone. *North.*

CALLING. An appellation. *Shak.*

CALLING-BAND. A leading-string. *North.*

CALLOT. A kind of skull-cap, or any plain coif. *Nares.*

CALL-OVER. To publish the banns of marriage. *Somerset.*

CALLOW. (1) Smooth; bald; bare; unfledged. It is explained *implumis* in Junius, and in Upton's MS. additions. *East.*

(2) The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, limestone, &c. which must be removed in order to reach them. *East.*

CALLS. Pieces of tape. *North.* See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 7.

CALLYMOOCHER. A term of reproach. See Middleton, i. 174. It is probably connected with *micher.*

CALLYVAN. A pyramidal trap for catching birds. *Somerset.*

CALM. Scum of liquor. *East.*

CALMES. The cogs of a wheel. *North.* Apparently the frames of a window in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.

CALMEWE. A kind of sea bird. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 133; *caldmawe,* Lydgate's Minor Poems. p. 202.

CALMY. Mothery. *East.*

CALSEY. A pavement, or causeway. *Huloet.*

CALSONS. Close linen trousers for men. See Howell, Sect. xxxiii.

CALTROP. An instrument with four spikes, so contrived that one of the spikes always stands upwards, no matter in what direction it is thrown. See Florio, in v. *Tribolo;* Arch. xxi. 51, xxii. 386; Middleton, iv. 623; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 33, Hist. Ireland, p. 89; Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 57; Cotgrave, in v. *Chaussetrape.* Hall, Henry V. f. 16, says the caltrop was introduced after the year 1415, but in this he seems to be mistaken. Howell says it was used in hunting the wolf. There was also a kind of thistle so called.

CALUZ. Bald. *Weber.*

CALVERED-SALMON. Salmon prepared in a peculiar manner, frequently mentioned in early authors. Palsgrave has, "calver of samon, *escume de saulmon.*" Cf. Ben Jonson, iv. 57; Rutland Papers, p. 84; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 225, 469; Forme of Cury, p. 49. It was prepared when quite fresh, and hence the term seems occasionally to be applied to fresh salmon.

CALVEREN. Calves.

> Of thi *calveren* on this wyse
> Bi tirantis hondis offrid here. *MS. Digby* 18.

CALVES-HENGE. A calf's pluck. *Somerset.* Calves-mugget, a pie made of the entrails of calves. See Arch. xiii. 370.

CALYON. A stone or flint. *Palsgrave.*

CAM. (1) A ridge, or old earthen mound. Also, a camp. *North.* See the State Papers, i. 886.

(2) Awry. *North.* A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to *cam.*

(3) A comb. *Cumb.*

CAMACA. A kind of silk or rich cloth. Curtains were often made of this material. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 835;. Test. Vetust. p. 14; Cov. Myst. p. 163. *Camoca,* misspelt **camora,* Test. Vetust. p. 12.

CAMAIL. A camel. (*A.-N.*) A neckguard, according to Planché, p. 123; was also so called. It was sometimes made of camel's hair. The thickest part of the armour near the neck was called the *camal* or *camail.*

CAMALYON. The camel-leopard. See Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis, ii. 372.

CAMARADE. A comrade. *Miege.*

CAMBER. (1) A harbour. *South.*

(2) Cambria; Wales. *Warner.*

CAMBER-NOSE. An aquiline nose. *Junius.*

CAMBLE. To prate saucily. *Yorksh.*

CAMBRIL. The hock of an animal. *Derbysh.* Drayton has the word, imperfectly explained by Nares; and it occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 408, where the meaning is clearly developed. Blount has, "*cambren,* a crooked stick, with notches on it, which butchers use to hang sheep or calves on, when they dress them." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 102.

CAMBUCK. (1) The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *East.*

(2) A game at ball, played with a crooked stick, mentioned in Stowe's Survey, ed. 1720, i. 251.

CAMBURE. Hooked.

CAMED. Covered. *North.*

CAMELINE. A stuff made of camel's hair. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 7367.

> The cloth was ryche and ryȝt fyn,
> The chaumpe it was of red *camelyn.*
> *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 97.

CAMELYNE. A kind of sauce. See Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 66.

CAMERARD. A comrade. *Greene.*

CAMERATED. Arched or roofed.

CAMERIKE. Cambrick. See Strutt, ii. 241; Arch. ix. 251; Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

CAMET. Silver. *Howell.*

CAMIL. Chamomile. *Somerset.*

CAMIS. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other material. Camisado is a similar article of dress. "To give a *camisado,* viz. to wear a white shirt over their armes, that they may know one another in the dark," Howell, sect. 5. Hence an attack was called a camisado; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 8, 49, 155; Cotgrave, in v. *Diane.*

CAMLE. A camelion. *Maundevile.*

CAMMED. Crooked. Also, cross, illnatured. *North.*

CAMMEDE. Short nosed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 240; Prompt. Parv. p. 59.

CAMMICK. The plant restharrow. *Dorset.* See Piers Ploughman, p. 414.

CAMMISH. Awkward; clumsy. *South.*

CAMMOCK. A crooked tree or beam; timber

prepared for the knee of a ship. "As crooked as a cammocke," Mother Bombie.

Though the *cammock* the more it is bowed the better it is, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the weaker it waxeth. *Lilly's Euphues.*

CAMNYS. Jambs, or leg-coverings.

CAMOISE. Crooked; flat. (*A.-N.*) Also spelt *camuse*, Chaucer, Cant. T. 3932, 3972. The word is generally applied to a nose.

CAMOOCH. A term of contempt. See Middleton's Works, i. 239. It would seem to have some connexion with *camoccia*, the *rupicaper*, or wild goat.

CAMOROCHE. The wild tansy.

CAMP. (1) An ancient athletic game of ball, formerly in vogue in the Eastern counties. Villages used to be matched against each other in this amusement, and there was so much rivalry, that the term came to be generally applied to contend in anything. *Campyng*, Reynard the Foxe, p. 142. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 200, compares the breast of a woman to "a large campyng balle." In Prompt. Parv. p. 60, occurs, "campar, or pleyar at foottballe, *pedilusor*." Camp-ball is also mentioned in the old comedy of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, quoted by Strutt, p. 101.

Get campers a ball,
To *camp* therewithall. *Tusser*, p. 56.

(2) To talk of anything. *Lanc.*

(3) A hoard of potatoes, turnips, &c. *North.*

CAMPABLE. Able to do. *North.*

CAMPANE. Consisting of fields. "Campane bedde," Brit. Bibl. ii. 143. Topsell, Hist. Beasts, p. 268, mentions "the *campestriall* or fielde-hare."

CAMPERKNOWS. Ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c. *Grose.*

CAMPESON. A stuffed doublet, worn under the armour; the gambison.

CAMPLE. To talk, contend, or argue. *North.* Spelt also *campo*, and *camble.*

CAMPLETES. A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CAMSTEERIE. Crazy. *Northumb.*

CAMUSE. See *Camoise.*

CAN. (1) A milk-pail. *Yorksh.*

(2) Knows. (*A.-S.*) The present tense from *canne*, to know.

(3) To be able. It is very common both in this sense and the last in our early writers, and is used in a variety of ways by the Elizabethan writers. Gifford and Dyce have confused the two meanings.

(4) Began to. *Spenser.* It is used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive mood to express a past tense, gloss. to Syr. Gawayne. See Robin Hood, ii. 84; Utterson, i. 106.

When the lady *can* awake,
A dylfulle gronyng *can* sche make.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.

CANABYE. A canopy.

CANACIN. The plague. *Bailey.*

CANAKIN. A small drinking-cup.

CANAPE. A canopy. Rutland Papers, p. 10.

CANARIES. A quick and lively dance. The persons who danced it sometimes used castanets. A complete account of the dance is given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 221. See Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 173; Middleton, iii. 39, iv. 174; Du Bartas, p. 516; Florio, in v. *Castagnétte.*

CANARY. (1) A kind of sweet wine, very much used in this country in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. The term is still in use for a glass of spirits, which may hence have its origin.

(2) A sovereign. *Var. dial.*

(3) A kept mistress. *North.*

CAN-BOTTLE. The long-tailed titmouse. *Salop.*

CANCARDE. Cankered; corrupt. "Cancarde dissimulacyon," Hall, Henry IV. f. 5. Shakespeare uses the word in this sense. Also, ill-natured, peevish. Cankardly, Robin Hood, i. 99.

CANCELIER. In falconry, is when a light flown hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herself before she seizes.

CANCH. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a short turn or spell at anything; a trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom; a certain breadth in digging or treading land, or in turning over a dung-hill. *East.*

CANCRO. A kind of imprecation. (*Ital.*)

CANDLE. The pupil of the eye. *West.*

CANDLE-BARK. A round cylindrical box, used for holding candles. *North.* Also called a candle-case.

CANDLE-BEAM. Huloet has, "*candle-beame*, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes, to set candels upon, *lacunar.*" Abecedarium, 1552.

CANDLE-CAP. An old hat without a brim, with a candle in front; chiefly used by butchers. *North.*

CANDLEN. Candles. *Rob. Glouc.*

CANDLESHEARS. Snuffers.

CANDLE-WASTERS. A contemptuous appellation for hard students.

CANDLING. A supper given in some parts of the country by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on the eve of Candlemas-day.

CANE. A small animal of the weasel kind. *Var. dial.*

CANED. Mothery. *Yorkshire.*

CANEL. (1) A channel. (*A.-N.*) In Somersetshire the faucet of a barrel is so called. Canel-rakers, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

(2) Cinnamon. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 1370; Cocaygne, 75; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301; Kyng Alisaunder, 6794; Wright's Purgatory, p. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 22, 60.

CANELIS. Lots. Apol. Loll. p. 93.

CANE-TOBACCO. Tobacco made up in a peculiar form, highly esteemed, and dear. *Nares*

CANGE. To whine. *North.*

CANIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. *Devon.*

CANIONS. Rolls at the bottom of the breeches

just below the knee. They were sometimes indented like a screw; the common ones were called *straight canions*. See Planché, p. 266; Strutt, ii. 148; Webster, iii. 165; Middleton, iii. 573. "*Subligar*, a paire of breeches without *cannions*," Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615.

CANK. (1) To talk of anything; to cackle. *Var. dial.*

(2) To persevere; to overcome; to conquer; to continue. *Wilts.*

(3) *Dumb. Yorksh.*

CANKEDORT. A woful case? *Chaucer.*

CANKER. (1) The common red field-poppy. *East.* Also called canker-rose.

(2) The dog-rose. *Var. dial.*

(3) A toadstool. *West.*

(4) Rust. *Var. dial.*

(5) A caterpillar. *South.*

CANKERFRET. Copperas. Also a sore or blister in the mouth. *East.*

CANKERWEED. The ragwort. *Var. dial.*

CANKING. Whining; dissatisfied. *Derbysh.*

CANLE. A candle. *Craven.*

CANNEL-BONE. The collar-bone. Also called the channel-bone. See the Nomenclator, p. 30; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 215; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 19.

CANNINESS. Caution; good conduct; carefulness. *North.*

CANNING. Tying a can to a dog's tail, an amusement still practised, and alluded to in the Janua Linguarum, 1615.

CANNY. Pretty; good; neat. *North.* It is used generally in a sense of commendation. Canny-hinny, a sly person.

CANON. A portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest. See the State Papers, ii. 512.

CANONS. The first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed.

CANSEY. A causeway. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk, ii. 377.

CANSH. A small mow of corn. Also, a small pile of faggots, &c. *East.*

CANST. Knowest. (*A.-S.*)

CANSTICK. A candlestick. This is a genuine archaism, improperly altered by some of the editors of Shakespeare. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 26; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 65; Ritson on Fairies, p. 45.

CANT. (1) Strong; hearty; lusty. Also, to recover or mend. *North.* "Cant and kene," Minot, p. 30; Langtoft, p. 50.

(2) To throw; to upset. *Kent.*

(3) An auction. *North.*

(4) To let fall. *Sussex.*

(5) The corner of a field. Any corner or niche is also so called, and in Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant.

(6) To backbite. *Herefordsh.* Also, to whine or play the hypocrite.

(7) To set upon edge. *East.*

(8) A company, or crowd. *North.*

(9) A canter, or vagabond.

(10) To divide. Tusser, p. 278.

CANTABANQUI. Ballad-singers. (*Ital.*)

CANTANKEROUS. Contentious. *Var. dial.*

CANT-DOG. A handspike with a hook. *North.*

CANTED. Polygonal, applied to the portions of a building.

CANTELING. A stake or pole. *North.*

CANTER. A vagabond; one who speaks the *cant* language. Spelt *cantler* by Florio, in v. *Birróne.*

CANTERBURY. A canter, or short gallop. Holme mentions the *Canterbury rate* of a horse, in his Academy of Armory, 1688.

CANT-HOOKS. The fingers. *North.*

CANTING-CALLER. An auctioneer. *North.*

CANTLE. (1) A corner or angle; a small piece or portion of anything. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3010; Morte Arthur, i. 25; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 97; Cotgrave, in v. *Eschanteler*; Middleton, v. 209; Turnament of Tottenham, xiii.; Drayton's Poems, p. 58. Kennett, p. 38, says that it means "any indefinite number or dimension."

> And a *cantell* of hys schylde,
> Flewe fro hym ynto the fylde.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.*

(2) The head. *Northumb.*

(3) The leg of an animal. *North.*

CANTLE-PIECE. That part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven. *Northumb.*

CANTLY. Strongly. Minot, p. 20.

CANTON. (1) To notch. *Florio.*

(2) A canto. *Shak.*

CANT-RAIL. A triangular rail. *East.*

CANTRAP. A magic spell. *North.*

CANTRED. A district, similar to the hundred, although its dimensions have been variously estimated. See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 4.

CANTSPAR. A fire-pole.

CANTY. Merry; cheerful. *North.*

CANVASADO. Some kind of stroke in fencing. See Locrine, p. 19; Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv.

CAP. (1) To complete; to finish; to overcome in argument; to excel; to puzzle any one. Also, a challenge to competition. *Var. dial.*

(2) To arrest.

(3) A master or head. *Cumb.*

(4) To mend shoes at the toe.

(5) A piece of iron which covers the end of the axle-tree. See Florio, in v. *Chiapperóne.*

(6) A shepherd's dog. *I. Wight.*

(7) The cap of a flail is the band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff, generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swingel, made of leather. The term is at least as old as the fifteenth century, being found in the Prompt. Parv. p. 61, but it has escaped the notice of the provincial glossarists.

CAPABLE. Comprehensive. *Shak.*

CAPADOS. A hood. (*A.-N.*) *Captyhowse* occurs in the same sense in MS. Arund. 249, f. 88.

CAP-CASE. A small travelling case, or band-box. *Nares.*

CAPE. The coping of a wall. *North.*

CAPE-CLOAK. A Spanish cloak.

CAPEL. The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. *Devon.*

CAPELLINE. A skull-cap of steel.

CAPER-COUSINS. Great friends. *Lanc.*

CAPERDEWSIE. The stocks. *Butler.*

CAPERKIS. A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CAPERLASH. Abusive language. *North.*

CAPER-PLANT. A common garden weed.

CAPES. Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. *North.*

CAPHA. A kind of damask cloth.

CAPILOME. In a contest in a harvest field means the circumstance of one set of reapers being so far in advance of the other as to be out of sight by the intervention of a hill or rise. *North.*

CAPIROTADE. Stewed mince-meat. Howell, sect. xliii. According to Minsheu, "a stewed meat compounded of veale, capon, chicken, or partridge minced, and laid upon severall beds of cheese."

CAPISTEN. The capstan. Arch. xi. 166.

CAPITAINE. A captain. (*A.-N.*) *Capitaynate*, lordship, captainship, Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 43.

CAPITLE. A chaptor or summary. (*Lat.*) *Capitulated*, enumerated, Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 13.

CAPLING. The cap of a flail.

CAP-MONEY. Money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox, a custom nearly obsolete.

CAPO. A working horse; a capul, q. v.

CAPOCCHIA. A fool; an innocent. (*Ital.*)

CAP-OF-MAINTENANCE. A cap of a peculiar form carried before the mayor of a town on state occasions.

CAPON. (1) A letter. *Shak.*

(2) A red-herring. *Kent.*

CAPON-BELL. The passing-bell. *Dekker.*

CAPONET. A small capon.

CAPON-OF-GREASE. A fat capon. Translated *altilis capus* by Huloet, 1552.

CAPON'S-FEATHER. The herb columbine.

CAPOUCH. A hood. "Attired in a *capouch* of written parchment," Pierce Penniless, p. 14.

CAPPADOCHIO. A cant term for a prison. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a room in a prison called the *cappan-carl.*

CAP-PAPER. A coarse sort of brownish paper. See the Nomenclator, p. 6; Men Miracles, 1656, p. 42.

CAPPE. A cope. *Pr. Parv.*

CAPPEL. To mend or top shoes. *Craven.*

CAPPER. (1) One who excels. *North.*

(2) To chop the hands. *East.* Also, to congulate, to wrinkle.

(3) A cap-maker. See the Chester Plays, i. 4; Minsheu and Miege, in v.

CAPPY-HOLE. A kind of game, mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 243.

CAPRICIO. A caprice. *Shak.*

CAPRIFOLE. The honeysuckle. *Spenser.*

CAPRIOLE. A lady's head-dress.

CAPRYCK. A kind of wine. Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 81; *caprike*, Harrison, p. 167.

CAPS. (1) All sorts of fungi. *East.*

(2) Hoodsheaves of corn-shocks. *North.* Also called capsheaves.

CAP-SCREED. The border of a cap. *North.*

CAPSIZE. To move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Somerset.*

CAPTAIN. Chief; more excellent. *Shak.*

CAPTIF. Captive. (*A.-N.*) *Captivate* in the same sense in Hawkins, ii. 252; to take captive, Florio, in v. *Captivare.*

CAPUCCIO. A hood. *Spenser.* Capachin was used in the same sense during the last century.

CAPUL. A horse. *North.* Also spelt *capel, caple, capyll, &c.* See Piers Ploughman, pp. 37, 66, 354, 415, 416; Elyot, in v. *Caballus*, "an horse, yet in some part of England they dooe call an horse a *caple*;" Chaucer, Cant. T. 17013; Utterson, i. 94; capons, Sir John Oldcastle, p. 63. There are some curious observations on the word in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 12. A domestic hen is also called a capul, as in the Feest, ix.

CAR. (1) A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. A remarkable floating island, nearly covered with willows, and called the Car, is mentioned in the Diversions of Purley, p. 443. Any hollow place or marsh is also termed a *car.*

(2) A rock. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To carry. *South.*

(4) A cart. *North.*

(5) A gutter. *Linc.*

CARABINS. A sort of light cavalry from Spain, first mentioned about the year 1559. They were perhaps so called from their carabines, or muskets.

CARACOL. The half turn which a horseman makes on either side.

CARACTES. Characters. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 233, 234; Planché's Costume, p. 247. Caractered, Anc. Poet. T. p. 69. *Carectis*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 85.

> Touchinge those brasen mouldes for *caractes* of the plannotes, yf youe have them, and can tell howe to use them, youe have a good thinge.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 240.

CARAGE. Measure; quality. (*A.-N.*)

CARAING. A carcase. "A viler *caraing* nis ther non," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203. Carayne, Kyng Alisaunder, 6469, carrion.

CARAVEL. A light small ship.

CARAWAYES. Palsgrave has, "carawayes, small confottes, *draggee.*" These comfits were made with caraway seeds, and, odd as it may may now appear, eaten with fruit for promoting eructation. Caraways are still considered carminative. It is melancholy to peruse the

blundering of the commentators on this word in 2 Henry IV. v. 3. Our ancestors did not eat the seeds by themselves as a part of their desserts or banquets; *caraways* there mean caraway comfits.

CARBERRY. A gooseberry. *North.*

CARBOIL. A tumult. *Lanc.*

CARBOKULL. A carbuncle.

> In the hylte was a *carbokull* stone,
> A bettur swyrde was never noon.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

CARBONADO. A steak cut crossways for broiling. See the Nomenclator, p. 88; All's Well that ends Well, iv. 5; Lilly's Sapho and Phao, "if I venture upon a full stomack to eate a rasher on the coales, a *carbonado.*"

CARCANET. A necklace, or bracelet.

CARCELAGE. Prison fees.

CAR-CROW. A carrion crow. *North.*

CARD. (1) Crooked. *North.*

(2) A chart. Harrison, p. 39. Also, a mariner's compass.

(3) To mix bad and good together.

CARDER. (1) A card player. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 89.

(2) A jackdaw. *Suffolk.*

CARDEW. An alderkar, q. v.

CARDIACLE. A disease affecting the heart. (*Gr.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 266, 430; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12247; Reliq. Antiq. i. 190. Also, great grief or anxiety.

> Suche joie Titus gan undretake,
> That him toke a *cardiake*
> Of his fadres gret honoure,
> That he schulde be emperoure.
> *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 29.

CARDICUE. The fourth part of a French crown, corrupted from *quart d'écu.* The term occurs in our old dramatists.

CARDINAL. A kind of cloak, much in fashion about 1760, and recently revived.

CARE. (1) Grief; concern; vexation. Also, solicitude; inclination.

(2) To think about anything. "I care, I busye my mynde with a thynge," Palsgrave.

(3) The mountain-ash. *Devon.*

CARE-BED. A bed of care. See Percy's Reliques, p. 11; Perceval, 1062.

CARE-CAKE. A pancake. *North.*

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Palsgrave calls it *carde clothe*, and seems to say it was then (1530) out of use.

CARECRIN. Cheerfully. *Northumb.*

CAREFUL. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

CAREIRES. Baret has, "a carrire, the short turning of a nimble horse, now this way, nowe that way." This is the proper meaning of the term, which is applied to a drunken man in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. An intoxicated man, as every one knows, "passes the careires," turns this way, that way, and every way. See Opticke Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Carriere, Coursier;* Florio, in v. *Córsa.*

CAREWARE. A cart. *North.*

CARF. (1) Carved; sliced. See Rob. Glouc. p. 116; Arthour and Merlin, p. 183.

(2) The breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.*

CARFAX. A meeting of four roads. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 62, 188. The term is now only retained at Carfax in Oxford.

CARGO. A bully or bravo.

CAR-HAND. The left-hand. *North.* "With a cast of the car-honde," Robson's Met. Rom. p. 22.

CARIEN. To carry. (*A.-S.*)

CARIES. Carats of gold. (*A.-N.*)

CARINE. The bottom of a ship.

CARK. (1) Stiff. *Leic.*

(2) Care; anxiety. Also, to be careful and diligent. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 38; Philpot's Works, p. 328; Cotgrave, in v. *Esmay;* Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 29. "I *carke*, I care, I take thought, *je chagrine*," Palsgrave.

(3) Forty tod of wool.

CARKES. A carcase. *Palsgrave.*

CARL. A churl; a bondman; a rude country clown. (*A.-S.*)

> Hero es cury unclene *carle* be my trowthe.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 64.

CARL-CAT. A tom-cat. *North.*

CARLINE. A stout old woman. *North.*

CARLING. A penguin. *Skelton.*

CARLINGS. Grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. Palm Sunday, formerly called Carling Sunday, is the anniversary of this dish; though in some villages it is eaten on the previous sabbath. *North.*

CARLISH. Inflexible; churlish. *North.*

CARLOT. A rustic, or churl. *Shak.*

CARMES. Carmelite friars. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 7462; Piers Ploughman, p. 453.

> An hundrid pounde to the freris grey,
> And *carmes* fyfty, tarieth it not I say.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 276.

CARNADINE. The carnation.

CARNARY-CHAPEL. A charnel-house. See Lelandi Itin. ed. 1769, iii. 12.

CARNE. A plough land. State Papers, iii. 170.

CARNEL. A battlement. (*A.-N.*)

> And the *carnels* so stondeth upright,
> Wel i-planed, and feir i-dight.
> *Castle of Love.*

CARNEY. To coax. *Var. dial.*

CARNIFEX. A scoundrel. (*Lat.*) See Middleton, iii. 523; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 39.

CARNILATE. To build stone houses. Harrison's Description of England, p. 206.

CAROCH. A coach or carriage. See Cotgrave, in v. *Embatage;* Drayton's Poems, p. 225, Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 467; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 25.

CAROIGNE. A carcase. *Rob. Glouc.*

CAROL. (1) A closet or small study; a kind of pew. Carol-window, a bow-window. See Ducange, in v. *Carola.*

(2) A dance. (*A.-N.*) Rob. Glou. p. 53. Also, to dance.

And wymmen, y seye of tho
That borwe clothes yn *carol* to go.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

CARONYES. Carcases. Rob. Glouc. p. 265.

CAROUGHCLE. A small boat, made of horse-hide, to carry a single person, employed on the river Dee. *Kennett.*

CAROUSE. A bumper.

CARP. Speech; conversation. Sometimes, noise, tumult. (*A.-N.*)

CARPE. To talk or speak. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave mentions this as "a farre northen verbe."

The kyng in his concelle *carpys* thes wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

CARPET-KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed at court by favour, in contradistinction to those who were so honoured on the field of battle or for distinguished military services. They are mentioned with great contempt by our early writers; and an effeminate person was called a carpet-knight, with only a metaphorical reference to the original term. "A capring, carpet knight," Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. C. iv. Also called a carpet-monger.

CARPET-STANDING. A small piece of rich carpet, for royal and noble personages to stand on in public places in the presence of royalty, or where sitting would not be considered correct etiquette.

CARPET-WAY. A green sward. *East.*

CARPMEALS. A coarse kind of cloth manufactured in the North of England in the reign of James I. There was also a kind of white cotton cloth called *carpnel*, mentioned in Strutt, ii. 94.

CARR. A kind of black fibrous stuff washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used by the poor people for fuel. *East.*

CARRACK. A Spanish galeon. Sometimes English vessels of great value and size were so called. "Duæ naves Hispanicæ, vulgo *carricks* dictæ, capiuntur ab Anglis," MS. Sloane 392, f. 402. See Du Bartas, p. 42; D'Avenant's Madagascar, 1648, p. 17; Webster, ii. 49; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 211; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 433. There was a smaller and swifter kind of vessel called by this name, as appears from the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 819; and in Holinshed, Description of Scotland, p. 22, small fishing boats called *carrocks* are alluded to.

CARRECT. A gold carat.

CARREFOUR. A place where four ways meet. Florio has, "*Crocicchio*, a *carrefoure*, or crosse way."

CARREL. Fustian cloth. See Book of Rates, 1675, p. 30; Florio, in v. *Guarnello.*

CARRIAGE. (1) A drain. *Wilts.*

(2) A belt which carries a whetstone behind the mower. *Var. dial.*

(3) Import; tendency. *Shak.*

(4) Power of resistance.

CARROCK. A heap of stones used as a boundary mark. *North.*

CARROSSE. A coach. *Florio.*

CARROY. Regiment or body of soldiers. (*A.-N.*)

CARRY. (1) To drive. *Craven.*

(2) To recover. *North.*

(3) To "carry coals," to submit to any indignity, a phrase very common in our early dramatists, and which perhaps had its origin in the mean nature of that occupation. "The time hath beene when I would a scorn'd to carry coals," Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. E. iv.

CARRY-MERRY. A kind of sledge, used in conveying goods from one warehouse to another. *Somerset.*

CARRY-PLECK. A boggy place, whose water leaves a red sediment. *Lanc.*

CARRY-TALE. A tale-bearer. *Shak.*

CARRY-WITCHET. A conundrum, or riddle. Grose says, "a sort of conundrum, puzzlewit, or riddle."

CARS. A corpse or body. (*A.-S.*)

CARSCHAFFE. A kerchief. Chester Plays, i. 72.

CARSES. Cresses. *Gerard.*

CARSEY. Kersey. See Hall's Satires, iv. 2; "Carsey clothe, cresy," Palsgrave; Harrison's Descr. of England, pp. 163, 172; Arch. ix. 250.

CARSICK. The kennel or gutter. *North.* Cawsink-pin, a pin picked up in a gutter.

CART. A car; or chariot. (*A.-S.*)

CART-BODY. The wooden body of a cart or waggon. Cartarse, the loose end of a cart.

CART-BREAD. A kind of bread, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Agoræus.*

CARTED. Not considered; put out of consideration, equivalent to "put on the shelf." See Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 54.

CARTER. A charioteer. (*A.-S.*) Kennett, p. 42, mentions an insect so called.

CARTLE. To clip, or cut round. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.

CART-LOOSE. A cart-rut. *North.*

CARTLY. Rough; unmannerly. *North.*

CART-RACK. A cart-rut. *East.*

CARTRE. A charter. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.

CART-SADEL. The saddle which is placed on the horse in the shafts. The term occurs in a curious burlesque in Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

CARVANDE. Cutting; sharp.

He had a spere *carvande*,
And towarde the batell was rydande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

CARVE. (1) To grow sour, or curdle. *North.*

(2) To woo. Mr. Hunter, Illustrations, i. 215, has the merit of pointing out the peculiar use of this word, although he has not discovered its meaning, which is clearly ascertained from the use of the substantive *carver* in Lilly's Mother Bombie, "neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne, shall bee her *carver* in a husband; shee will fall too where shee likes best."

(3) As much land as may be tilled in a year with one plough.

CARVEL. A basket; a chicken-coop. *North.* Also, a small ship or caravel, and metaphori-

cally a prostitute. See Hall, Edward IV. f. 2; Minot, p. 76; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 39; State Papers, i. 805.

CARVETT. A thick hedge-row. *Kent.*

CARVIS-CAKES. Flat round cakes, made of oatmeal, and flavoured with caraway seeds. *Willan.*

CARVIST. A young hawk.

CARVON. Carved; cut.

CARVY-SEEDS. Caraway seeds. *Somerset.*

CAR-WATER. Chalybeate water. *North.*

CARY. A kind of coarse cloth. See Piers Ploughman, p. 475; Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn, p. 21.

CARYE. To go.

CARYSTYE. Scarcity. (*Med. Lat.*)

CAS. Chance; hazard. (*A.-N.*)

CASBALD. A term of contempt. See the Towneley Myst. p. 213.

CASCADE. To vomit. *Var. dial.*

CASE. (1) To skin an animal. See Gent. Rec. ii. 77. Hence, to strip, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 150. *Cases*, skins, Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18.

(2) A pair, as of pistols, &c.

(3) Because. *Var. dial.*

CASE-HARDENED. Impenetrable to all sense of virtue or shame. *North.*

CASE-KNIFE. A large knife, kept in a sheath, and carried in the pocket. *Var. dial.*

CASELINGS. The skins of beasts that die by any accident or violent death. *Chesh.*

CASELTY. Uncertain; casual. *West.* Caswelté, casualty, occurs in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

CASEMENT. A concave moulding.

CASE-WORM. The caddis. *East.* Florio mentions "casses or earthwormes," ed. 1611, p. 290.

CASHED. Cashiered. See Leycester Corr. p. 13; Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 136.

CASIERS. Broad wide sleeves. *Devon.*

CASINGS. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *North.* Casard an' Casen occur in Pr. Parv. p. 63.

CASK. A helmet, or casque. See Drayton's Poems, p. 65; Dodsley, ii. 295.

CASKET. A stalk, or stem. *North.*

CASPERE. The herb cardiac.

CASS. A word to drive away a cat. *Somerset.*

CASSABULLY. The winter cress. *South.*

CASSE. To discharge; to break or deprive of an office; to cashier; to disband. See *Cashed;* Cotgrave, in v. *Casser, Destitution, Donné;* Skelton, ii. 107. Cassen, cast off, Brockett.

CASSIASISTRE. The cassia fistula, described by Gerard, p. 1242. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

CASSOCK. A loose outward coat, particularly a military one. See Ben Jonson, i. 62; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 261; cassaque, Strutt, ii. 246.

CASSON. Beef. *Dekker.*

CAST. (1) A second swarm of bees from one hive. *Var. dial.*

(2) To speak; to address.

(3) A stratagem; a contrivance. (*A.-S.*) See Towneley Myst. p. 107; Robson's Rom. p. 22; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.

(4) A brace or couple. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 30, 108; Florio, in v. *Cópia;* Privy Purse Expences of Hen. VIII. p. 141.

(5) Cast off, as a *cast* ship, Florio, in v. *Corbámi*, "cast hulkes, old ships." *Cast lips*, As You Like It, iii. 4, unless we may read *chast lips*, as in ed. 1632, p. 199.

(6) Plotted; devised. Common in our early dramatists.

(7) To mean, intend. *Percy.* To contrive, Melibeus, p. 150. "I caste a way, I devyse a meanes to do a thing," Palsgrave. See the Basyn, xix.

(8) To yield; to produce. *Norf.*

(9) To choke one's self with eating too fast. *North.*

(10) Warped. *North.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Ascham uses the word.

(11) Opportunity; chance. *North.* This is perhaps the meaning in Cov. Myst. p. 129; Erle of Tolous, 452.

(12) A sheep is said to be *cast*, when it lies on its back. *North.*

(13) When hounds check, and the huntsman tries to recover the scent by taking the hounds round about the spot, he is said to *cast* them.

(14) To vomit. Common both as an archaism and provincialism.

(15) To cast a horse is to throw him down by a rope disposed in a particular manner, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.

(16) Thwarted; defeated. *Salop.*

(17) To deliver prematurely, as cows and other beasts. *Salop.*

(18) To empty. "Casting the poondes," Howard Household Books, p. 21.

(19) To set a hawk on a perch. *Berners.* Also, to purge a hawk.

(20) Looked forward. *Devon.*

(21) To consider. Thynne's Debate, p. 75, "casten how the matter wyll befall." Also, to determine. Palsgrave, and Drayton's Poems, p. 34.

(22) To dismiss, or rather, perhaps, to appoint persons to their several stations, as characters in a play. See Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 319.

(23) A brood or flight of hawks. "Caste of haukes, *niee doiseaux*," Palsgrave. Sometimes a couple, as in (4).

(24) To spin a top.

(25) To cast a compass, to rectify or correct it. *Palsgrave.*

(26) To add up a sum.

(27) To cast beyond the moon, a proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities. Besides the examples quoted by Nares may be mentioned one in Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viii.

(28) Added. Wickliffe's New Test. p. 9.

(29) A castle. *Rob. Glouc.*

(30) To think; to cogitate. *Baret.*

(31) A small portion of bread. See Ordinances

and Regulations, pp. 26, 56, 72; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 168. It seems to mean the portions of several loaves together into which bread is generally baked. "A caste piece," several pieces joined into one, Florio, in v. *Caverna.*

(32) To throw dice.

(33) To "cast up," to upbraid; to reproach. *North.* Palsgrave has this phrase in the sense, to forsake; "I cast up, I forsake a thyng."

(34) To "cast a person's water," to find out diseases by the inspection of urine, a very common practice in former times. The phrase is used by Shakespeare.

(35) To "cast afore," to forecast. *Palsgrave.*

(36) "I cast my penyworthes, *je pourjecte;* whan I have all caste my penyworthes, I maye put my wynnyng in myn eye," Palsgrave, f. 183.

(37) To groan. *Warw.*

(38) Strife; contention. (*A.-S.*)

(39) To condemn. *Minsheu.*

(40) To arrange or dispose. *Pr. Parv.*

CASTELET. A turret. (*A.-N.*)

CASTELIS. Camps. (*Lat.*)

CASTELLE. A large cistern.

CASTEN. Cast off. *North.*

CASTER. (1) A cloak. *Dekker.*

(2) A cow that casts her calf.

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle used for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes, introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century. See the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. iii; Unton Inventories, p. 27. Also called a *casting-glass,* as in Ben Jonson, ii. 144; Privy Purse Expences of Mary, p. 144.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

CASTLEWARDS. A tax formerly laid on those that dwelt within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of the garrison. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 155.

CASTLING. A calf born before its proper time. See Hollyband, in v. *Avorton;* Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 6.

CASTOCK. The heart of a cabbage. *North.*

CASTON. A capstan. *Florio.*

CASTOR. A beaver. (*A.-N.*) There was a herb called "the balloc of the *castor,*" MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 26.

CASTREL. A kind of hawk, not very courageous, and therefore seldom used for sporting purposes. See the Feest, ix (?); Gent. Rec. ii. 32; Brit. Bibl. ii. 118.

CASUALTY. The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. *East.*

CAT. (1) A mess of coarse meal, clay, &c. placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers. *East.*

(2) A ferret. *Suffolk.*

(3) The trap at the game of Trap and Ball was formerly called a *cat,* and the game itself also went under this name, or, according to Howell, Cat and Trap. See Florio, in v. *Lippa, Trappola;* Cotgrave, in v. *Martinet, Quille;* but the game of cat is more properly that played with sticks, and a small piece of wood, rising in the middle, so as to rebound when struck on either side. This game is still played, and is even a favourite in the metropolis. See Nares, and Middleton, iv. 527. It is also called Cat and Dog, as Mr. Hartshorne notices, Salop. Antiq. and also in MS. Addit. 5008, under the year 1582.

Take them who dares at nine-holes, cardes, or *cat.*
Peacham's Thalias Banquet, 1620.

CATADUPE. A waterfall. (*Lat.*)

CATAIAN. A sharper.

CATAPUCE. A kind of spurge. (*A.-N.*)

CAT-ARLES. An eruptive disorder on the skin. *North.*

CATAYL. A sort of vessel. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1407. There is a ship called a *catch,* mentioned in Harrison, p. 201, for which this may be an error.

CAT-BEAGLE. A swift kind of beagle mentioned in the Gent. Rec. ii. 68.

CAT-BILL. A woodpecker. *North.*

CAT-BLASH. Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. *Linc.*

CAT-BRAIN. A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. *West.*

CAT-CALL. A kind of whistle, chiefly used at theatres, to interrupt the actors, and damn a new piece. It was in common use some years ago, but is not often heard at the present day.

CATCH. (1) A few hairs drawn out of a knot or bunch, which is woven in the silk.

(2) To "catch copper," to take harm, to fall into evil.

CATCH-CORNER. A well-known child's game.

CATCHED. Entangled. *Beds.*

CATCHEREL. A catchpole. *Pr. Parv.*

CATCHIS. Causeth. *Hearne.*

CATCH-LAND. Border-land, of which the tithe was disputable, and taken by the first claimant who could *catch* it. *Norf.* This custom is now of course obsolete.

CATCH-ROGUE. A constable, or bailiff. *East.*

CATCH-WATER. A reservoir of water in a newly-erected common. *Somerset.*

CATCHY. Disposed to take an undue advantage. It occurs in the sense of *showery* in the Times, August 24th, 1843.

CATEL. Goods; property; possessions; treasure, or money. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 70; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 207; Octovian, 803; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 67.

CATER. (1) A caterer. See Brit. Bibl. i. 407; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 155.

(2) To cut diagonally. *Var. dial.*

CATER-COUSINS. Good friends. *Var. dial.*

CATERPILLAR. A cockchafer. *Somerset.*

CATERRAMEL. To hollow out. *Warw.*

CATERY. The place in a large house or palace where provisions were kept or distributed. See the Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 68, 97.

CAT-GALLOWS. A child's game, consisting of jumping over a stick placed at right angles to two others fixed in the ground.

CATHAMMED. Clumsy; awkward. *South.*

CATHAWS. Common haws. *North.*

CATHEDRAL. A bully. *Linc.*

CATHER. A cradle. *North.*

CATHERN. A Catherine-wheel. *West.* A merry-making on St. Catherine's day is called catherning.

CAT-HIP. The burnet-rose. *North.*

CAT-IN-PAN. A *cat in pan* is a turncoat, or deserter from his party; to turn cat in pan, to be a turncoat, to desert.

CAT-LAP. Tea. *Var. dial.*

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut. Strings for hats were also called *catlings.* See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 79.

CATMALLISONS. Cupboards near chimneys, where dried beef and provisions are kept. *North.*

CATRIGGED. Linen, when badly creased, is said to be catrigged. *North.*

CATS. Coverings under which soldiers might lie, ready to attack. Gifford seems to have explained the term erroneously in Shirley, vi. 16.

CATS-CRADLE. A game played by children, with string twisted on the fingers.

CATS-FOOT. Ground ivy. *North.*

CATS-HEAD. A kind of porous stone found in coal pits, mentioned by Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Surrey, iii. 327; MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 54. Rider mentions an apple of this name.

CATS'-SMERE. A kind of axungia, mentioned in an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

CATSO. A term of abuse or contempt. (*Ital.*)

CATS-TAIL. (1) The catkin of the hazel or willow. *Var. dial.* See the Nomenclator, p. 142, "the cats tailes on nut trees."

(2) The herb horsetail. *Var. dial.*

(3) A sore place, or fester. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chat.* Elyot, in v. *Furunculus,* calls it a *cattes heare.*

(4) A flogging whip?

But evere beware of Cristis curse and of *cattis-tailes.*
MS. Digby 41, f. 16.

CAT-STAIRS. Tape, &c. so twisted, that by its alternate hollows and projections, it resembles stairs. *North.*

CATTER. To thrive. *North.*

CATTON. To beat; to thump. *North.*

CATWHIN. The dog-rose. *North.*

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS. An earwig. *North.*

CATWITTED. Silly and conceited. *North.*

CATWRALLING. Caterwauling. Topsell, p. 105.

CATYFDAM. Captivity; wretchedness.

CATZERIE. Cheating; roguery. (*Ital.*)

CAUCH. A nasty mixture. *Devon.* Sometimes called a *cauchery.*

CAUCI. A path or road. (*A.-N.*)

King Yder and his overtoke
Opon a *cauci* bi a broke.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 287.

CAUCIOUR. A surveyor. *Cumb.*

CAUD. Cold. *North.*

CAUDEBEC. A French hat, worn in England about the year 1700.

CAUDERNE. A caldron. It is glossed by *lebes* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. Cawdroun, Maundevile, p. 250. Cawdurn, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

CAUDLE. Any slop. *Devon.* This is pretty nearly the older use of the word, which was generally applied to any sloppy mess in cookery. See a curious satirical notice of the word in this sense in Piers Ploughman, p. 98.

CAUD-PIE. A disappointment or loss. *North.*

CAUFTE. Caught. Amis and Amil. 2455.

CAUGLE. To quarrel. *North.*

CAUK. Limestone. *East.*

CAUL. (1) A spider's web.

(2) A swelling. *North.*

CAULD. A dam-head. *North.*

CAUMPERSOME. Lively; playful. *Derbysh.*

CAUP. To exchange. *North.*

CAURY. Worm-eaten. (*A.-N.*) Caury maury, Skelton and Piers Ploughman? This phrase in Skelton may perhaps have some connexion with the Scottish term *kirrywery.*

CAUSE. Because. *Var. dial.*

CAUSELLE. Cause?

Of whom the sprynge was not *causelle*
Of fortune, ne sodeyne aventure.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

CAUSEY. A causeway. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 425; Harrison, p. 37.

CAUSH. A sudden declivity. *North.*

CAUSIDICK. A lawyer. *Minsheu.*

CAUTEL. A cunning trick. (*A.-N.*) *Cautelled,* divided, Cleaveland's Poems, ed. 1660, p. 182. Nares has *cautelled* in the sense of *provided. Cautelous,* artful, artfully cautious, a very common word. *Cautelously,* Arch. xiv. 261.

CAUTION. A pledge, or surety. *Palsgrave.* The money paid at the Cambridge colleges on admission is still called *caution money,* a security for debts that may be contracted.

CAVE. (1) To tilt up. *Salop.*

(2) To fall in, as earth does when undermined. *Var. dial.*

(3) To rake; to separate. *South.* Also, to thrash corn.

(4) A cabbage. *North.*

CAVEARE. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried. See the Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 541; Book of Rates, p. 31.

CAVEL. A part or share. *North.*

CAVENARD. A term of reproach. (*A.-N.*)

CAVERSYNE. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*)

Okkyrreso and *caversynes*
Also swylk ere as Sarcsyns.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 91.

CAVILATION. Cavilling. (*A.-N.*) See King Leir, p. 417; Hardyng, f. 174; Simonides, 2d pt. 1584.

CAVING. Chaff and refuse swept from the threshing floor. *East.*

CAVOUS. Hollow; abounding in caves. See Thoms' Anecdotes and Trad. p. 115.

CAW. The rot in sheep. *Devon.* Florio has the term, to bring forth a lamb.

CAWARD. Backward. Robin Hood, i. 84.

CAWBABY. An awkward shy boy. *Devon.*

CAWDAW. A jackdaw. *North.*
CAWDRIFE. A shivering feeling. *North.*
CAWE. To go, or walk. (*A.-N.*)
CAWF. An eel-box. *East.*
CAWFTAIL. A dunce. *Lanc.*
CAWHAND. The left-hand. *North.*
CAWKEN. To breed, a term generally applied to hawks. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62; Piers Ploughman, pp. 223, 241.
CAWKY. Frumpish. *Linc.*
CAWL. (1) To frighten or bully. *North.*
(2) A swelling from a blow. *Yorksh.*
(3) A coop. *Kent.*
(4) A kind of silk.
(5) To do work awkwardly. *North.*
CAWN. Called. *Var. dial.*
CAWNSE. A pavement. *Devon.*
CAWPE. A cup. Brit. Bibl. iv. 18.
CAWTE. Cautious. *Ritson.*
CAXON. A worn-out wig. *Somerset.*
CAYERS. Comers. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 58.
CAYRE. To go.
Of alle the welthe and the wanes thou hade in kepynge,
To *cayre* with that cumly thou keste the fulle clene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.
CAYTEFETE. Wretchedness. (*A.-N.*)
And my modir consayved me
In mekille synne and *caytefeté*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 276.
CAYVAR. A kind of ship, mentioned in Kyng Alisaunder, 6062.
CAZAMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. Gent. Rec. i. 100.
CAȝTE. Caught. *Rob. Glouc.*
CE. Place. [Sea?]
Some tugge, sum drawe fro *ce* to *ce*;
A! Lorde Jhesu, how may thys be?
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.
CEAGE. A key. *Verstegan.*
CEASE. To die. *Shak.*
CEATE. A membrane. *Topsell.*
CEC. Sick. *Pr. Parv.*
CECHELLE. A satchel. *Pr. Parv.*
CECILE. St. Cecilia. (*A.-N.*)
CECYNE. To cease. *Pr. Parv.*
CEDULE. A scroll or schedule. See Test. Vetust. p. 495; Arch. xi. 436.
CEE. The sea. See Kyng Alisaunder, 5158; Prompt. Parv. p. 64. Ce-king, a sea-king, Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 84.
CEELDAM. Seldom. *Pr. Parv.*
CEGE. A seat, or bench. *Pr. Parv.* Also a jakes, or siege.
CEGGE. The water flower de-luce. Translated by *accorus* in Prompt. Parv. p. 64. See Gerard, p. 46. It is also written for sedge or carex in the former work.
CEISE. To seize. (*A.-N.*)
CEK. A sack. *Prompt. Parv.*
CEKYNE. (1) To fall sick. *Prompt. Parv.*
(2) To seek, or search. *Ibid.*
CEKYR. Securely.
Than dar I sey *cekyr*, and be myn hoode,
Here trowe service to ȝowe than wyl they prove.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 153.
CEL. A seal. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.
CELADE. A skull-cap for the head. Celate, Florio, in v. *Bacinétto.*
CELATURE. The ornamented under-surface of a vault. *Lydgate.*
CELDE. Sold. *Pr. Parv.*
CELDOM. Seldom. *Pr. Parv.*
CELE. (1) Happy; blessed; godly. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Happiness; prosperity? (*A.-S.*)
And so he shal, that woot I wele,
For he *is* al bisett with *cele*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.
(3) A canopy. Rutland Papers, pp. 7, 10.
(4) Time; season. *Pr. Parv.*
(5) "I *cele* a hauke or a pigyon or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwyse," Palsgrave.
CELED. Decorated, sculptured, or painted. Also, wainscoted. Wainscot is still called *ceiling* in Yorkshire. Craven Glossary, i. 65.
CELEE. Strange; wonderful. *Gower.*
CELERER. The officer in a monastery who had the care of the provisions. (*Lat.*)
CELESTINE. A kind of plunket or coloured cloth, usually having broad lists.
CELESTIVE. Celestial.
CELLAR. A canopy. "Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit*," Palsgrave. "A celler to hange in the chamber," Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127.
CELLE. A religious house. (*Lat.*)
CELLEN. Cells. Rob. Glouc. p. 233.
CELSITUDE. Highness. (*A.-N.*)
CELWYLLY. Unruly. *Pr. Parv.*
CEME. A quarter of corn. *Pr. Parv*
CEMELY. Seemly. *Pr. Parv.*
CEMELYNE. To compare. *Pr. Parv.*
CEMMED. Folded; twisted.
CEMY. Subtle. *Pr. Parv.*
CEMYS. Seems; appears.
CEN. To ken, or know. *Ritson.*
CENCLEFFE. The daffodil.
CENDAL. A species of rich thin silken stuff, very highly esteemed. See Strutt, ii. 3; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 15. "Cendell, thynne lynnen, *sendal*," Palsgrave.
Her gomfaynoun was of *cendel* Ynde,
Of gold ther were on thre coronne.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 209.
CENE. (1) A supper. (*Lat.*)
Certys, seyd Potyr, thys nyȝt at the *cene*,
He seyd, eftsones we shuldyn hym sene.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 91.
(2) A kind of sauce. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 452.
(3) An assembly. *Palsgrave.*
CENGYLLE. Singular. *Pr. Parv.*
CENS. Incense. *Palsgrave.* Cf. Chester Plays, i. 282; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120. *Censing*, sprinkling with incense, Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 23.
CENSER. An incense pot. (*A.-N.*) In Shakespeare's time the term was applied to a bottle perforated at top, used for sprinkling perfumes.
CENSURE. Judgment; opinion. Also a verb, to give an opinion, to judge.

CENT. A game at cards, so called because 100 was the game. It is supposed to have resembled picquet. There was also a game called *cent-foot*, but it does not appear to be the same with this.

CENTENER. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 5.

CENTO. A patchwork.

CENTRE. To strike the centre, to take away the frame of wood which they use in making and supporting an arch of brick or stone, after the said arch is completed. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CENTRY-GARTH. The cemetery, or burial place of a monastery. See the Ancient Rites of Durham, pp. 2, 49, 136.

CENY. A sign. *Pr. Parv.*

CEOUT. To bark. *Salop.*

CEP. To catch a ball. *North.*

CEPE. A hedge.

CEPHENS. Male, or young drones.

CERADENE. A fresh-water muscle. *North.* An unusually large species of this muscle is found in the lake at Canons Ashby, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.

CERCLE. To surround. (*A.-N.*)

CEREJOWRE. A searcher. *Pr. Parv.*

CEREMONIES. Prodigies. *Shak.*

CERES-AND-VIRGINUM. A rule in old arithmetic for the solution of simple problems that would now be worked by algebra. See Leybourn's Arithmetical Rec. 1699, p. 139.

CERGE. A wax taper. (*A.-N.*) See Havelok, 594; Chron. Vilodun. p. 36.

CERGYN. To search. *Pr. Parv.*

CERKE. A shirt.

> Than sche spak, that burde brijt,
> That al naked was saf hir *cerke*.
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 32.

CERKELYTT. Encircled.

CERN. To concern. *Shak.*

CERNOYLE. Honeysuckle.

CERSE. To cease. *North.*

CERSTYN. Christian. Robin Hood, i. 89.

CERT. Certes; certainly. See Sevyn Sages, 2575; Arthour and Merlin, p. 130.

CERTACION. Assurance.

> He gaf me many a good *certacion*,
> With right and holsom predicacion.
> *MS. Rawl. C.* 86.

CERTAIN. Certainly. *Chaucer.*

CERTED. Certain; firm. *Huloet.*

CERTENLYCH. Certainly; positively.

CERTES. Certainly. (*A.-N.*)

CERT-MONEY. Head money or common fine, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof. *Blount.*

CERTYL. A kirtle. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; Songs and Carols, x.

CERUSE. Ceruse or white-lead, used by ladies for painting their faces and bosoms. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 108; Ben Jonson, i. 131; Amends for Ladies, p. 44; Strutt, ii. 133, 134.

CERVE. A circlet. "That ylke white *cerve* was an evydent tokon of hir martirdome," Langtoft, p. exeviii.

CERVELLE. The brain. (*A.-N.*)

CESOUN. Season. (*A.-N.*)

CESS. (1) To spill water about; also, to call dogs to eat. *South.*

(2) Measure; estimation. "Out of all cess," excessively, immoderately. "*Sans cesse*, excessively, immoderately, out of all cesse and crie," Cotgrave. "Overthroweth the Puritans out of all cesse," Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 49. *Shak.* Herrick, i. 44, appears to have the word for *assessment*, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 145. *Cesser*, an assessor, Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(3) A layer or stratum. *East.* It is often pronounced *sase*.

CESSATION. Ceasing. (*Lat.*)

CESSE. (1) To cease. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To give seizin or possession. See Syr Degoré, 538.

CESS-POOL. A pool for filth.

CEST. Ceased. (*A.-N.*)

CESTON. A studded girdle. (*A.-N.*)

CETE. A company of badgers.

CETEGEYN. A citizen.

CETOYLE. A harp?

> To *cetoyle* and to sawtree,
> And gytternynge fulle gaye.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

CETTE. Set; placed. *Pr. Parv.*

CETYWALL. The herb valerian; also mountain spikenard. Percy's Reliques, p. 79. It is translated by *celinaleus* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CEYLE. A sail. *Pr. Parv.*

CHABBE. Have. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHACE. (1) To chase, or pursue. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The groove in a crossbow in which the arrow is placed.

CHACEABLE. Fit to be hunted. Tooke, p. 660, considers Gower the inventor of this word; but in the Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, stags after the sixth year are said to be *chasable*.

CHACECHIENS. The same as *berners*, q. v.

> And the gromes that hatten *chacechiens* brynge
> with hem the hertehound. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

CHACKLE. To chatter. *Somerset.*

CHACKSTONE. A small flint. *North.*

CHAD. I had. *West.*

CHADEN. The inwards of a calf. *Dorset.*

CHADFARTHING. A farthing formerly paid among the Easter dues, for the purpose of hallowing the font for christenings.

CHADIST. Sheddest.

> As thou *chadist* thi blood on rod tre
> Fore my redempcion. *Audelay's Poems*, p. 64.

CHADS. Dry husky fragments found amongst food. *East.*

CHAFE. To grow warm or angry. (*A.-N.*) Hence *chaff*, to tease or worry.

CHAFER. (1) A beetle, or May-bug. *South.*

(2) A saucepan. See Unton Invent. p. 1; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 126. Chaufere Chron. Vilodun. p. 54.

CHAFER-HOUSE. An ale-house. *North.*

CHAFERY. A furnace. *Derbysh.*

CHAFF-BONE. The jaw-bone. *Yorksh.*

CHAFFERE. To deal, exchange, or barter. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, merchandise. *Emere vel vendere*, Anglice to chaffaryn, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 19.

If thou art a margchaunt, discoyve not thi brother in *chaffaryng*. *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 4.

CHAFF-FALLEN. Low-spirited. *North.*

CHAFFLE. To haggle. *North.*

CHAFF-NETS. Nets employed for catching birds of small size.

CHAFFO. To chew. *Lanc.*

CHAFLET. A small scaffold or platform. (*A.-N.*) See the Brit. Bibl. i. 59.

CHAFTE-BAN. A jaw-bone. *North.*

With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has,
Men sais that thorwit slan he was.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

CHAFTY. Talkative. *Yorksh.*

CHAIERE. A chair, or pulpit. (*A.-N.*)

CHAIN. A weaver's warp. *Somerset.*

CHAISEL. An upper garment. (*A.-N.*) See the Sevyn Sages, 1814. There was a kind of fine linen called *chaisil*, of which smocks were often made, alluded to in Kyng Alisaunder, 279; Strutt, ii. 257; Warton, Introd. p. 163; Leg. Cathol. p. 152.

CHAITY. Careful; delicate. *Somerset.*

CHAKYL. A shackle, a moveable hoop made of iron, and fixed to the extremity of the plough-beam by a loose bolt and screw.

CHALANDE. A chanter.

And byeause reason wyll that suche a person shulde be honorably interteyned lest that staye myght be made for the greate charges of the same, I thinke it rather expedyent to forbere a greate nomber of our monnkes and *chalandes*, namely as thay nowe use themselfes, then so necessary a thing for the comyn wealthe shulde be lakked and sett asyde.
State Papers, II. 484.

CHALANGE. To challenge. (*A.-N.*) Also sometimes, to accuse.

CHALDER. (1) To crumble. *East.*

(2) A caldron. *North.*

CHALDRON. A kind of sauce. It is spelt *chawduen* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

CHALEN. Chill; cold. *Weber.*

CHALK. To mark with chalk. *Var. dial.*

CHALK-WHITE. Quite white. *Var. dial.* "Chalk-whyȝth as the mylk," Sir Degrevant, 1490.

CHALL. The jaw. *Leic.*

CHALLENGE. When hounds or beagles first find the scent and cry, they are said to challenge.

CHALM. To chew, or nibble. *East.* More usually spelt *cham.*

CHALON. A coverlet. *Chaucer.*

CHAM. (1) I am. *West.*

(2) Awry. *North.*

(3) To chew or champ. *Palsgrave.*

CHAMBERDEKINS. Irish beggars. *Blount.*

CHAMBERER. (1) A chamber-maid. (*A.-N.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 883; Chaucer, Cant. T. 5882; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127; chamberys, Reliq. Antiq. i. 26; chambrere, Maundevile, p. 102.

(2) A wanton person; an intriguer.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. A chum; one who inhabits the same chambers with another. See Florio, in v. *Camerdio.*

CHAMBERING. Wantonness; intriguing.

CHAMBER-LIE. Urine. *Shak.*

CHAMBERLIN. An attendant in an inn, equivalent to the present head-waiter or upper-chambermaid, or both offices united; sometimes male, sometimes female. *Nares.* See Middleton, iii. 383.

CHAMBERS. Small cannon, without carriages, chiefly used on festive occasions. See Middleton, v. 190; Peele, ii. 124; Ben Jonson, viii. 422; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 217.

CHAMBERYNGS. Furniture of a bed or bedroom. See Test. Vetust. p. 372.

CHAMBLE. To chew. *Var. dial.*

CHAMBLEY. A chimney. *Devon.*

CHAMBLINGS. Husks of corn. *East.*

CHAMBRE-FORENE. A jakes. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHAMER. A chamber. *Somerset.*

CHAMFER. The plain slope made by paring off the edge of a stone or piece of timber. Also, a hollow channel or gutter, such as the fluting of a column. See Willis, p. 8. In this latter sense Spenser speaks of "winter with *chamfred* brows," i. e. furrowed or channelled. So also Florio, "*Accanellâre*, to *chamfure*, to enchanell, to make gutter-wise;" and Brit. Bibl. ii. 117, "my *chamfred* lips." Minsheu has, "to *chamfer*, or to make channels, gutters, crevises, or hollow strakes, in pillars or such like." Cotgrave spells it *chamfret* in the first sense, in v. *Braser*, *Embrasure*. "*Stria*, a rebbat or small furrow made in stone or tymber, chamferyng: *stria* seemeth to hee the boltell or thinge that riseth up betwene the two chanels, and *striæ* the chanell itselfe, or chamferynge," Elyot.

CHAMFRON. Armour for a horse's nose and cheeks. See Excerpt. Hist. p. 209.

CHAMLET. Camelot. See Unton Invent. p. 33; Test. Vetust. p. 434; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 12; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 139.

CHAMMER. A kind of gown, worn by persons of rank, and generally richly ornamented. It appears to have been in fashion in Henry VIII.'s time. See Strutt, ii. 248; Planché, p. 238.

CHAMP. (1) Hard; firm. *Sussex.*

(2) To bite, or chew. *Suffolk.* See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 78; Sir John Oldcastle, p. 20; *Lilly's Mydas.*

(3) A scuffle. *Exmoor.*

(4) To tread heavily. *Warw.*

CHAMPAINE. Plain; flat; open. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 4; Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 10. Also a substantive, a plain, flat or open country.

Fra thethine thay went fourty dayes, and come intille a *champayne* cuntree that was alle barayne, and na hye place, ne na hilles mighte be sene on na syde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 31

CHAMPARTIE. A share of land; a partnership in power. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1951; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 131.

Wisely advertynge sche was to febille of myȝt,
In this mater to holde *champertye*
With hire that was of face most benigne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

He sette the herte in *champertye*,
With wischynge and with fantasye.
Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 92.

CHAMPE. The field or ground in which any carving or bosses are placed.

The cote ys ryche and well fyne,
The *champe* ys now of redd satyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 42.

And other of sendale,
Champed with cristalle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

CHAMPERS. Hounds. *Middleton.*

CHAMPEYNE. A kind of fine cloth, mentioned in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141.

CHAMPION. Same as *Champaine*, q. v. See Middleton, ii. 73; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 19; Tusser, ii, 7; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 29.

CHANCE. The game of hazard.

CHANCE-BAIRN. A bastard. *North.* Also called a chance-child, or chanceling.

CHANCE-BONE. The huckle-bone. *East.*

CHANDELEUSE. Candlemas-day. (*Fr.*)

CHANDRY. A place where candles were kept. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 197; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 4, 20*, 47, 63, 82; Rutland Papers, p. 40.

CHANE. Fell. (*A.-N.*)

CHANELLE. A gutter. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHANFROUS. Very fierce. *North.*

CHANGE. (1) A shift. *Var. dial.*

(2) To transpose. *Palsgrave.*

CHANGEABLE. Variegated, a term applied to silks and cloths.

CHANGE-FACE. To blush.

Why, to *change face*
They say in modest maides are signes of grace.
Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. C. iv.

CHANGELING. A child left or changed by the fairies for the parents' own child. It was either deformed, mischievous, or idiotic, and hence the term came to be generally applied to a child having those qualities. See Cotgrave, in v. *Contrefaict.*

CHANGERWIFE. An itinerant female huckster. *North.*

CHANGINGLY. Alternately. *North.*

CHANKE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 97.

CHANKER. A chink. *Dorset.*

CHANKS. The under part of a pig's head. *South.*

CHANNEL-BONE. See *Cannel-bone.* Channel, the windpipe, Marlowe, i. 106.

CHANNER. To scold. *North.*

CHANNEST. To exchange. *Exmoor.* It is also explained, to challenge.

CHANTEMENT. Enchantment. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHANTEPLEURE. A sort of proverbial expression for singing and weeping successively. (*A.-N.*) Roquefort gives the word explained, *douleur, affliction.*

CHANTER. (1) To mutter. *Line.*

(2) Part of a bagpipe. *North.*

CHANTERIE. An endowment for the payment of a priest, to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder. (*A.-N.*) Chantryse, Tundale, p. 66; chaunterie, Ord. and Reg. p. 248.

CHANTREL. A decoy partridge. *Howell.*

CHAP. (1) A familiar term for a companion. An abbreviation of *chapman.*

(2) A purchaser. Fairs in some part of the country are called chap-fairs. An awkward chap, equivalent to the phrase *an ugly customer.*

(3) A chink. *Baret.*

(4) A knock. *Percy.*

CHAP-BOOK. A little book printed for the purpose of being sold to hawkers.

CHAPCHURCH. A parish clerk. *North.*

CHAPE. (1) The extremity of a fox's tail. *North.*

(2) The hook of a scabbard; the metal part at the top.

CHAPEL. A printing-house. See Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688; Life of Dr. Franklin, ed. 1819, p. 56.

CHAPELLE. A chaplain. (*Lat.*)

His *chapelle* mette hym at the doro there,
And wente bifore hym alle in fere.
Archæologia, xxii. 383.

CHAPERON. A French hood. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 159; Fairholt's Pageants, i. 5; Strutt, ii. 185.

CHAPETREL. The capital of a column.

For he fande therin xl. pelers of massy golde, ilkane of a grete thiknesse, and a greto lenthe, with thaire *chapytralles.* *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 25.

CHAPIN. A chopine. (*Span.*) "Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt," Howell.

CHAPITLE. A chapter. (*A.-N.*) "To *chapitle* were i-drawe," Rob. Glouc. p. 473.

Y trowe for sothe he slept ful lytyl,
Whan he herde that greto *chapytyl.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

CHAPMAN. A merchant, or buyer. (*A.-S.*)

CHAP-MONEY. That which is abated or given again by the seller on receiving money.

CHAPPELLET. A small chapel. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 144.

CHAPPING. Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought.

CHAPPYD. Chopt. *Webex.*

CHAPS. Wrinkles. *Craven.*

CHAPYDE. Escaped.

Thare *chapyde* never no childe, cheftayne ne other.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

CHAR. (1) A species of trout, caught in Windermere lake.

(2) To char a laughter, to raise a mock laugh. *North.*

(3) Ajar. *North.*

(4) A work or business. That *char* is *charred*, that work is done. *North.* See Stevens' Old Plays, ii. 64; Middleton, iii. 237, iv. 382; Peele's Works, i. 127; Sir Thomas More, p.

37; Boke of Curtasye, p. 4; Chester Plays, ii. 87; Towneley Myst. p. 106. Also, to hew stones. Char-woman, a woman hired by the day for miscellaneous work.

And drowȝe his swerde prively,
That the childe were not war
Ar he had done that *char*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

CHARACTERY. Writing; expression. *Shak.*

CHARBOKULL. A carbuncle. (*A.-N.*)

CHARCHE. Charge. Audelay, p. 43.

CHARD. A chart. Harrison, p. 33.

CHARE. (1) To stop, or turn back. *North.* To hinder, or withstand. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) A narrow street. *Newc.*

(3) To counterfeit. *North.*

(4) To separate the chaff from the corn. *South.*

(5) A chariot. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Tryamoure, 913; Apol. Loll. p. 44.

Nay, sir, but ȝe mot to him fare,
He hath sent aftir the his *chare*;
We shul ȝou make therynne a bed,
Into Egipte ȝe shul be led.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 33.

(6) A wall-flower. *Cant.*

(7) To chase, or drive away. "*Chare* awey the crowe," Cov. Myst. p. 325.

CHARELY. Careful; chary, q. v.

CHARE-THURSDAY. Maundy Thursday.

CHARETS. Chariots. See Holinshed, Hist. England, pp. 24, 28. Charret, Patterne of Painfull Adventures, p. 192.

CHARGE. A load, burthen; business, or matter. (*A.-N.*) As a verb, to weigh, or incline on account of weight. "Chylder wordys ar not to charge," are not to be much weighed or considered, Towneley Myst. p. 160. It often has the meaning, to weigh in one's mind.

CHARGEANT. Burthensome. (*A.-N.*)

CHARGED. Ornamented; bordered.

CHARGEOUS. Troublesome. (*A.-N.*)

CHARGER. A large platter or dish. *Chargeon*, Test. Vetust. p. 175.

CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. *Shak.*

CHARITOUS. Charitable. (*A.-N.*)

He was ajenwarde *charitous*,
Ant to pité he was pitous.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.

CHARK. (1) A crack. *North.*

(2) Small beer. *Yorksh.*

(3) To creak. *North.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033; Prompt. Parv. p. 70.

(4) To chop, or crack. *Craven.*

(5) To expose new ale to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity, and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. *Linc.*

(6) To make charcoal. *West.*

Ther is no fyre, ther is no sparke,
Ther is no dore whiche may *charke*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 122.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. The constellation Ursa Major. *Var. dial.*

CHARLET. A dish in cookery. See the Forme of Cury, p. 27; Warner, p. 88; Ord. and Reg. pp. 450, 463; Feest, viii.; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23.

CHARLOCK. The mustard plant. *West.*

CHARM. (1) A hum, or low murmuring noise. *West.* "A charm of birds," Peele's Works, i. 12, an expression also used by Milton. It may be doubted whether the word here does not mean a *company* of birds. A *charm* of goldfinches is a flock of those birds. See Strutt's Sports, p. 38. "I *cherme* as byrdes do whan they make a noyse a great nomber togyther," Palsgrave.

(2) To silence.

CHARMED-MILK. Sour milk. *North.* "Lac serosum, agitatum, butter milke, charme milke," Nomenclator, p. 94.

CHARMER. A magician. (*A.-N.*)

CHARMERESSE. An enchantress. (*A.-N.*)

CHARMING. Very well. *Var. dial.*

CHARN-CURDLE. A churn-staff. *North.*

CHARNELL. The crest of a helmet. See Meyrick, ii. 252; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 160; charneld, Brit. Bibl. i. 146.

CHARNICO. A kind of sweet wine, made near Lisbon.

Well, happy is the man doth rightly know
The vertue of three cups of *charnico*.
Rowlands Humor Ordinarie, n. d.

CHARRE. To return. W. Mapes, p. 348.

CHARRED-DRINK. Drink turned sour by being put into the barrel before it is cold. *Kent.*

CHARREY. (1) Carts. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Dear; precious. *North.*

CHARTEL. A challenge.

CHARTERER. A freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTER-MASTER. A man who, having undertaken to get coals or iron-stone at a certain price, employs men under him.

CHARTER-PARTY. A bill of lading.

CHARTHOUS. Carthusians. (*A.-N.*)

CHARWORT. See *Brackwort.*

CHARY. Careful; sparing; cautious; scrupulous. *Var. dial.*

CHARYAWNT. Burdensome. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHARYOWRE. A charger, or large dish. *Pr. Parv.*

CHASE. (1) A point at the game of tennis, beyond that struck by the adversary. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 542. According to Douce, the spot where a ball falls. "A chace on the wall, *faire une chasse au pied du mur*," Howell, sect. xviii. which was marked on the wall. To chase, according to Holme, to miss the second striking of the ball back. See Skelton, ii. 488; Jonson's Conversations, p. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xvii. 286; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73. It would seem from Prompt. Parv. p. 68, a *chace* was a spot marked in any game, *obiculum*, a diminutive of *obex*.

At tennis for a *chase* and away, I mo your man, my hand and hart upon it.
The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS.

(2) To pretend a laugh. *North.*

(3) To enchase. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) A wood, or forest.

CHASOUR. A hunter. (*A.-N.*)

CHASSE. The common poppy.

CHASTE. (1) Chastity. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To chastise, or correct. (*A.-N.*) See Const. Freemason. p. 27; Octovian, 219; Sir Tristrem, p. 268; MS. Douce 52; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. pp. 36, 51.

(3) Trained, broken in, a term applied to dogs and hounds.

CHASTEDE. Chastity. (*A.-N.*)

CHASTELAIN. The lord of a castle. (*A.-N.*) *Chastlayne*, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1986; *chattelains*, Cotgrave, in v. *Dignité*.

CHASTEY. The chesnut. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CHASTIE. To chastise. (*A.-N.*) Chasty, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 57.

CHASTILET. A little castle. (*A.-N.*) A pasty made in that shape was also so called. See the Forme of Cury, p. 85.

CHASTISE. To accuse. Also, to question closely, particularly as to some mischief done. *West.*

CHASTY. To chasten. (*A.-N.*)

CHASYNG-SPERE. A hunting-spear.

> With a *chasyng spere* he choppes doune many.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

CHAT. (1) A small twig, or fragment of anything. *West.*

(2) A tell-tale. *Devon.*

(3) A cat, or kitten. *West.*

> The firy *chat* he slouȝ withoute more,
> And of Archadie the cruel tusshy bore.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

(4) A child. *Devon.*

CHATE. (1) A feast; a treat. *Essex.*

(2) A kind of waistcoat.

CHATES. The gallows. *Harman.*

CHATEUS. Chattels. (*A.-N.*) Also *chatews*. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 113.

CHAT-POTATOES. Small potatoes. *Lanc.*

CHATRE. To chatter. (*A.-N.*)

CHATS. Catkins of trees. *West.* "Chattes of haselle," Maundevile, p. 168.

CHATSOME. Talkative. *Kent.*

CHATTER. To tear; to make ragged; to bruise. *North.*

CHATTER-BASKET. A prattling child. Chatter-box, an incessant talker.

CHATTERNOUL. A lubber. *North.*

CHATTER-PIE. A magpie. *Var. dial.*

CHATTER-WATER. Tea. *Var. dial.*

CHATTERY. Stony, or pebbly. *Craven.*

CHATTOCKS. Refuse wood left in making faggots. *Glouc.*

CHAUCER'S-JESTS. Incontinence in act or language; probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's tales. *Nares.*

CHAUDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal. Chaldrons, Middleton, iii. 55. Chaundron, Ordinances and Reg. p. 96. Chawtherne, Topsell's Beasts, p. 90.

CHAUFE. To warm; to heat. (*A.-N.*) Also, to heat exceedingly, especially applied to the first stages of corruption.

> Jhesu, thi lufe me *chaufe* within,
> So that nathynge bot the I seke.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 211.

CHAUFRAIN. The head-piece of a barbed horse. *Palsgrave.*

CHAULE. A jaw. *West.* "To *chaule*," to jaw or scold, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

> I shook hem bi the berdes so,
> That her *chaules* i-wraste in two.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 47.

CHAUM. A chasm or cleft. *Warw.*

CHAUMPE-BATAILE. Battle in the open field. Kyng Alisaunder, 5553.

CHAUNCELRIE. Chancery. (*A.-N.*)

CHAUNCELY. Accidentally. (*A.-N.*)

CHAUNCEMELE. A shoe. Translated in Pr. Parv. p. 71, by *subtelaris*, a word formed from *talus*.

CHAUNCEPE. A shoeing horn. *Pr. Parv.*

CHAUNDLER. A candlestick. A Sheffield word, given in Ray, ed. 1674, p. 10.

CHAUNE. To gape, or open. (*Fr.*)

CHAUNTEMENT. Enchantment. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1901; Rob. Glouc. p. 28.

CHAUNTRE. A singer. (*A.-N.*)

> Dysposed be kynde to bee a *chauntre*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

CHAVE. (1) I have. *West.* See Peele's Works. i. 8; Brit. Bibl. i. 108.

(2) Chaff.

> Aȝeyn the flum to fynde the *chave*,
> Corn there shul we fynde to have.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

CHAVEL. A jaw. *Sir Tristrem.* Chavyl, Ywaine and Gawin, 1991; chavyl-bon, Cov. Myst. p. 37. To chew. *Yorksh.*

CHAVEPYS. See *Chawdpys*.

CHAVISH. (1) A chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. *South.*

(2) Peevish; fretful. *Kent.*

CHAW. To be sulky. *South.*

CHAW-BONE. The jaw-bone. *Palsgrave.*

CHAWCERS. Shoes. (*A.-N.*)

CHAWDEWYN. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 63.

CHAWDPYS. The strangury. (*A.-N.*) A receipt for it is given in MS. Linc. Med. f. 298.

CHAWE. To chew. *Palsgrave.*

CHAWELLED. Chewed. *Linc.*

CHAWFON. A chafing-dish. (*A.-N.*)

CHAWMERE. A chamber. (*A.-N.*)

CHAYERE. A chair. (*A.-N.*)

CHAYME. A chain. *Percy.*

CHAYS. Chase. Percy, p. 2.

CHE. She. In the West country dialect, I. See Greene's Works, i. 96.

CHEADLE-DOCK. The *Senecio Jacobæa*.

CHEANCE. Turn; fall; chance.

CHEAP. Cheapside. The old distinctions of East and West Cheap were not confined to what is now called *Cheapside*.

CHEAPEN. To ask the price of any thing. *Salop.* This explanation is from More's MS. additions to Ray. "I see you come to *cheap*, and not to buy," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 66. "Cheap, to cheapen," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye," Palsgrave.

CHEAPS. Number. *Weber.*

CHEAR. Look; countenance. *Peele.*

CHEASIL. Bran. *Topsell.*

CHEAT. The second sort of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet. There were two kinds of cheat bread, the best or fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie," a fact which will readily explain a passage in Middleton, iii. 505, where Mr. Dyce has an unnecessary conjecture. "The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coursest of the bran taken," Harrison, p. 168. See Arch. i. 8; Florio, in v. *Boffétto;* Rutland Papers, p. 98; Boke of Curtasye, p. 21.

CHEATER. An escheator. *Shak.*

CHEATERS. False dice. *Dekker.*

CHEATRY. Fraud; villainy. *North.*

CHECK. (1) To taunt; to reproach. *East.* See Percy's Reliques, p. 78.

(2) In hawking, "is when she forsakes her proper game, and flies at crows, pyes, or the like, that crosseth her in her flight." Gent. Rec. ii. 62. The base game itself was also called *check.*

(3) Florio has, "*Boccheggiáre,* to play or *checke* with the mouth as some ill horses doe."

(4) When a hound stops of its own accord, having lost scent, he is said to check.

(5) Equal; on the same footing.

CHECKED. Chapped. *Suffolk.*

CHECKERE. A chess-board. (*A.-N.*)

CHECKERED. A checkered sermon; one filled with Greek and Latin quotations.

CHECKLING. Cackling; scolding. *West.*

CHECKROLL. A roll or book containing the names of the servants in a palace or large mansion. "To put out of checkroll," to dismiss a servant. The checkroll is well noticed in the Ord. and Reg. p. 230.

CHECKSTONE. A game played by children with round small pebbles. It is mentioned in the early play of Apollo Shroving, 12mo. Lond. 1627, p. 49.

CHEE. A hen-roost. *Kent.*

CHEEF. "In cheef," *in capite.*

CHEEK. To accuse. *Linc.*

CHEEK-BALLS. The round parts of the checks. *North.*

CHEEKS. Door posts. See the Craven Glossary, i. 67; Nomenclator, p. 212.

CHEEKS-AND-EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion. *Nares.*

CHEEK-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

CHEEN. Sprouted. *Devon.*

CHEEP. To chirp. *North.*

CHEER. To feast, or welcome one's friends. *North.*

CHEERER. A glass of spirit and warm water. *North.*

CHEERING. A merry-making. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 354; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 84.

CHEERLY. Pleasant; well-looking.

CHEERTEE. Regard. *Hoccleve.*

CHEESE. A bag of pummace from the cider-wring. *Var. dial.*

CHEESE-BRIGS. Two long pieces of wood, crossed towards the middle by two shorter ones, for the purpose of being placed over a large pan containing cream, to support the skimming bowl after it has been used, so that it may drip into the liquid below. *Linc.* Also called a cheese-ladder.

CHEESECAKE-GRASS. Trefoil. *North.*

CHEESE-FATT. A machine in which the whey is passed from the curd in making cheese. *Chesse-late,* a loft or floor to dry cheese on. *Cheese-rack,* a rack to dry cheese on.

CHEESELOPE. Rennet. *North.*

CHEESE-RUNNING. Lady's-bedstraw. *South.*

CHEESES. The seeds of the common mallow. *Var. dial.*

CHEESTE. Strife; debate. (*A.-S.*)

CHEEVING-BOLT. A linch-pin. *Florio.*

CHEFE. (1) To obtain; to arrive; to succeed in any business. "Wele had me chefede," MS. Morte Arthure.

(2) A sheaf of arrows.

CHEFFERY. A small rent due to the lord of a district. See Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 11.

CHEFTANCE. Chiefmen; chieftains. (*A.-N.*)

CHEFTS. Chops of meat. *North.*

CHEG. To gnaw. *Northumb.*

CHEGE. A frolic. *Kent.*

CHEGGLE. To chew or gnaw. *North.*

CHEITIF. A caitiff. Langtoft, p. 177.

CHEK. Fortune; ill fortune. From the French *echec?*

CHEKE. (1) Choked. *Ritson.*

(2) Checked, as in the game of chess; and hence used metaphorically.

(3) A person, or fellow. *Linc.*

CHEKELATOUN. A kind of rich cloth. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13664. Also spelt *ciclatoun,* which is more correct. "*Ciclatoun* ant purpel pal," Warton, i. 12.

CHEKENYD. Choked; strangled. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEKERE. The exchequer. Langtoft, p. 312. The game of chess, Rob. Glouc. p. 192.

CHEKKEFULLE. Quite full. *Chock-full* is still in use in various counties.

Charottes *chekkefulle* charegyde with golde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

CHEKLEW. Strangling? MS. Digby 185 reads *chokelew,* and MS. Laud. 735 *chekelew.*

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane,
For stelthe is medid with a *chaklew* bane.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252.

CHEKONYS. Chickens.

CHEKYNE. To choke. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEL. A churl. *Pr. Parv.*

CHELAUNDRE. A goldfinch. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 81, 663; Cocaygne, 95.

CHELD. Chilled; cold. (*A.-S.*)

CHELDEZ. Shields of a boar.

CHELE. Chill; cold. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 7; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 256.

And make unto myselfe a whippe,
With whiche, in many a *chele* and hete,
My woful herte is so to-bete.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85.

For hungur, colde, thurste, and *cheele*,
In many a dreale chaungeth hys thoghte:
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 27.

CHELL. I shall. *West.*

CHELP. To chirp. *Northampt.*

CHELTERED. Clotted; congulated. *North.*

CHELYNGE. The cod-fish. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEM. A team of horses. *West.*

CHEMENEY. A chimney.

CHEMISE. A wall that lines a work of sandy or loose earth. *Bourne.*

CHENCHIP. Ruin. Audelay, p. 27.

CHENE. The chin. (*A.-S.*)

CHENILE. The henbane. (*A.-N.*)

CHENYS. Chains.

Than Alexander garte brynge many grete treez for to make a brygge of over that water appone schippez, and garte tye thame samene with *chenys* of irene and irene nayles.
Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 16.

CHEORLIS. Churls; rustics. (*A.-S.*)

CHEP. (1) The part of a plough on which the share is placed.

(2) Chance; fortune; success. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEPE. (1) To cheapen; to buy. (*A.-S.*) *Chepede*, marketed, sold. *Cheper*, a seller, Collier's Old Ballads, p. 5.

(2) Cheapness. (*A.-S.*) A bargain, Towneley Myst. p. 102.

(3) A sheep.

Take a *chepes* hert, and bryne it to powdre, and stampe it, and temper it up with oyle, and schave the hede, and anoynte it therwith.
MS. Med. Line. f. 281.

CHEPING. Market; sale. (*A.-S.*) Also, a market place. *Citra forum*, on that parte of the *chepyng*, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 103. *Chepyns*, Const. Mason. p. 40.

CHEPOND. Selling. (*A.-S.*)

There he mony chapmen fond,
Dyverse marchaundise *chepond*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

CHEPSTER. A starling. *North.*

CHEQUER-TREE. The service tree. *Sussex.* The fruit is called *chequers*.

CHERCHE. A church. (*A.-S.*)

CHERCHER. "Xij. *cherchers* off the myddylle sworte" are mentioned in an early inventory in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

CHERCOCK. The mistletoe thrush. *Yorksh.*

CHERE. (1) Countenance; spirits; behaviour; entertainment. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A chair.

(3) High. So explained by Hearne in gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 166.

CHEREL. A churl; earl; serf; peasant. (*A.-S.*) "With the *cherel* sone gan he mete," Ywaine and Gawin, 612. More generally spelt *cherl*. *Cherld*, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 37.

CHERETE. Dearness; affection. (*A.-N.*)

CHERICE. To cherish. (*A.-N.*)

CHERISANCE. Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

CHERKE. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

CHERLICH. Richly; sumptuously. (*A.-N.*)

CHERLISH. Illiberal. (*A.-S.*)

CHERLYS-TRYACLE. Garlic. Arch. xxx. 405

CHEROF. Shrove; confessed.

CHERRILET. A little cherry. See Du Bartas, quoted in Brit. Bibl. iv. 223, and p. 286.

CHERRY. (1) Ruddy. *Devon.*

(2) To cherish. *Park.*

CHERRY-COBS. Cherry-stones. *West.*

CHERRY-CURD-MILK. Beastlings, q. v. *Oxon.*

CHERRY-FAIR. Cherry fairs are still held in Worcestershire and some other parts of the country on Sunday evenings, in the cherry orchards; and being almost always a resort for lovers, and the gay portion of the lower classes, may appropriately retain their significant type of the uncertainty and vanity of the things of this world. See Audelay's Poems, p. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 90; Skelton, i. 2; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 133.

Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekylle and frele,
Alle day be day hyt wylle empayre;
And so sone thys worldys weele,
Hyt faryth but as a *chery feyre*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

They pycchen us in audience
That no man schalle his soule empeyre,
For alle is but a *cheryo-fayre*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

This life, my son, is but a *chery fare*,
Worldly ricches have ay in memory.
MS. Bodl. 221.

Therfore be the worldes wele,
It farys as a *chery feyre*. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 6.

CHERRY-PIT. A childish game, consisting of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole. It was also played with nuts in the same manner.

CHERSED. Cherished.

My dyscyple whych y have *cherssed*
Me to betraye hym have they hyred.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 86.

CHERSID. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

Off alle werkys in this worlde that ever were wrought,
Holy chirche is chefe, there children been *chersid*;
For be baptim these barnes to blisse been i-brought,
Thorough the grace of God, and fayre refresshed.
Leiandi Itin. ix. 200.

CHERTE. Love. (*A.-N.*) See the example quoted under *Aperte*.

CHERVEN. To writhe, or turn about. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHESBOKE. A poppy.

The chyne, the cholet, and the *chesboke* chene.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 1.

CHESE. (1) To choose. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Saw. "Even til the hegh bord he *chese*," Syr Gowghter, 312.

CHESEBOLLE. A poppy.

Never the lesse that oure wirchippe and oure grete noblaye be sumwhate knawene to the, we sende the a male fulle of *chesebolle* sede in takennyng therof. Luke if thou may nombir and telle alle

thir *chessebolle* sedez, and if thou do thatt, thane may the folke of oure oste be nowmerd.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

CHESFORD. A cheese vat. *North.* See Cotgrave in v. *Cagerotte, Esclisse.*

CHESIBLE. A cope shorter than the principal cope, not close, but open on either side, so that the priest who wore it had the free use of his hands. On the fore and hinder part of it was embroidered a large cross. It was worn at high mass by the priest and deacon. See the Test. Vetust. p. 50; Piers Ploughman, p. 117; St. Winifred, 78.

CHESLE-MONEY. Roman brass coins found in some places in Gloucestershire, and so called by the country people.

CHESLIP. A woodlouse. *Var. dial.*

CHESOUN. Reason; motive. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft, pp. 129, 172; Sir Eglamour, 1261.
The kynge had no *chesowne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.
Why he hem dyd and for what *chesun,*
Of alle behoveth hym to ȝelde a resoun.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

CHESS. (1) To crack. *Linc.*
(2) To pile up. *Craven.* "Thre ches-chambre," three chambers one over the other, Towneley Myst. p. 27.

CHESSIL. Gravel, or pebbles. (*A.-S.*) "*Chesill,* a bank of sand," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. *Cheselys,* pebbles on the sea shore, or grains of sand, Cov. Myst. p. 56. A kind of sandy and clayey earth is called *chessom.*

CHESSNER. A chess-player. *Middleton.*

CHEST. (1) A coffin. (Lat.) *Cheslid,* placed in a coffin, Arch. v. 234. Cf. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.
To pray for hym that lyeth nowe in his *chest*
To God aboven, to yeve his sowle good reste.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 48.
(2) Chaste. *Weber.*
(3) Chased; pursued. (*A.-N.*)

CHESTE. Strife; debate. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft, p. 19; Arthour and Merlin, p. 113; Gower, ed. 1554, f. 49; Kyng Alisaunder, 29.
To fyȝte or to make *cheste,*
It thouȝte them thanne not honeste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.
And so wolde I my wordis plye,
That myȝten wraththe an *cheste* avale.
MS. Ibid. f. 87.

CHESTEINE. The chesnut. (*A.-N.*) *Chestayn tree,* Syr Gowghter, 71; *chestayne,* Palsgrave, f. 24; *chesteynes,* Maundevile, p. 307; Lybeaus Disconus, 1191; *chesten,* Cooper, in v. *Aesculus;* Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

CHESTER. A person who embalms, or places corpses in coffins. *Huloet.*

CHESTS. Chess. "The playe at *chests,*" Nomenclator, p. 293.

CHEST-TRAP. A kind of trap used for taking pole-cats, &c.

CHET. A kitten. *South.*

CHETE. (1) To cut. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To escheat. *Pr. Parv.*

CHETYLE. A kettle. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHEURE. To work or char. *Wilts.*

CHEVACHIE. An expedition. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVALRIE. Knighthood. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVALROUS. Valiant. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVE. To compass a thing, succeed, or bring to an end; to thrive; to obtain, adopt. (*A.-N.*) Still used in the North of England.
Howsomever that it *cheve,*
The knyght takis his leve.
Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.
Scripture saith heritage holdyn wrongfully
Schal never *cheve,* ne with the thred heyr remayne.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

CHEVELURE. A peruke. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVEN. A blockhead. *North.*

CHEVENTEYN. A chieftain. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 24; Maundevile, p. 3; Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 19. *Cheventene,* Sir Degrevant, 243.

CHEVERE. To shake or shiver. See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 19; Digby Myst. p. 21. "Thair shaftes *cheverd,*" broke to pieces, Ywaine and Gawin, 637. "I hafe *cheveride* for chele," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

CHEVERIL. Kid leather. (*Fr.*) Hence a very flexible conscience was constantly called a cheveril conscience. "*Proverbiale est,* he hath a conscience like a cheverel's skin, i. e. it will stretch," Upton's MS. add. to Junius. "A large *cheveril* conscience," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

CHEVERON. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320.

CHEVESAILE. A necklace. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVICE. To bear up. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVING. Success; completion. (*A.-N.*) "Evyll chevynge," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

CHEVISANCE. Treaty; agreement. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 34, 77, 255; Chaucer, Cant. T. 13259, 13277, 13321; Piers Ploughman, pp. 92, 426; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 291; Rutland Papers, p. 118; Thynne's Debate, p. 24. It appears sometimes to mean *gain* or *booty,* and is translated by *providencia* in Pr. Parv.

CHEVISH. To bargain; to provide. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVORELL. The herb chervil.

CHEWEN. To eschew. (*A.-N.*)

CHEWER. A narrow passage. *West.*

CHEWERS. Chares or tasks. *Devon.*

CHEWERYES. Cherries. See a receipt in the Forme of Cury, p. 33.

CHEWET. A small pie. See Forme of Cury, p. 83; Ord. and Reg. pp. 317, 442; Middleton, iii. 273; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65.

CHEWREE-RING. To assist servants. *Wilts.*

CHEYLE. Cold; chill. (*A.-S.*)
For many a way y have y-goo,
In hungur, thurste, *cheyle,* and woo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

CHEYNES. Chains. *Maundevile.*

CHEZ. To choose. *North.*

CHIBBALS. Onions. (*A.-N.*)

CHIBDER. Children. *Derbysh.*

CHIBE. A kind of onion. *North.*

CHICE. A small portion. *Essex.*

CHICHE. Niggardly; sparing. (*A.-N.*) See

Rom. of the Rose, 5588. So *chichevache*, a lean spare cow. *Chiche-faced*, lean baby-faced, Craven Gloss.

CHICHELINGS. Vetches. *North.*

CHICK. To germinate. Also, to crack; a crack, or flaw. *East.*

CHICKABIDDY. A young chicken. *Var. dial.*

CHICKELL. The wheat-ear. *Devon.*

CHICKENCHOW. A swing. *North.*

CHICKEN-PEEPER. A chicken just peeping from the shell. See Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. F. i.

CHICKEN'S-MEAT. According to Forby, the chick-weed, but *chickne-mete* occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, translated by *intiba*, the endive. Dross corn is also called chicken's-meat.

CHIDDEN. Wrangled; quarrelled. (*A.-S.*)

CHIDDLENS. Chitterlings. *Wilts.*

CHIDE. To make an incessant noise. "I chyde, I multyplye langage with a person, *je tence*," Palsgrave. It is constantly used without any reference to quarrelling. Palsgrave has, "*chidyng*, altercation, *noise*," the word occurring in the latter sense in Shakespeare.

CHIDERESSE. A female scold. (*A.-S.*)

CHIDESTER. See *Chideresse.*

CHID-LAMB. A female lamb. *South.*

CHIEL. A young fellow. *North.*

CHIERTEE. Tenderness; affection. (*A.-N.*)

Chyerte, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 408.

CHIEVE. (1) See *Cheve.*

(2) "*Apex*, *stamen*, the *chieve* or litle threds of flowers, as in gillofers, lillies," Nomenclator, p. 112.

CHIFE. A fragment. *Suffolk.*

CHIG. To chew. Also a substantive, a quid of tobacco. Hence metaphorically, to ruminate upon. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *chiggle.*

CHIKE. A chicken. (*A.-S.*) Hence applied to a child, Sevyn Sages, 2159.

CHIL. A child. *Ritson.*

CHILBLADDER. A chilblain. *South.*

CHILD. (1) A youth trained to arms; a knight. This is not an unusual meaning of the word in old romances.

(2) A girl. *Devon.* "A boy or a child, I wonder," Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

CHILDAGE. Childhood. *East.*

CHILDE. To be delivered of a child. Corresponding to the French *enfanter.* See Chester Plays, i. 112; Maundevile's Travels, p. 133; Gesta Rom. 166. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 233, speaking of saffron, says, "in this period of time also the heads are said to *child*, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diverse other headlets." This passage confirms an observation by White in Malone's Shakespeare, v. 220.

> And howe a mayde in hir virginité
> Might also *childe*, and a modir be.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 58.

> The more douztir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Moab He is the fadir of *men of* Moab *unto* this present dai; and the lesse douztir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Amon, that is, the sone of my pepie. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

CHILDERMAS. Innocents' day. (*A.-S.*)

CHILD-GERED. Of childish manners. (*A.-S.*)

CHILDING. Bringing forth a child. Childing-woman, a breeding woman. Hence *childing*, productive, in Shakespeare.

> In hire *childynge* to fele no penaunce,
> Sithe sche was bothe mayde, modir and wyf.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.

> Whiche the goddesse of *childynge* is,
> And clepid was by name Isis.
>
> *Gower, MS. Ibid.* f. 43.

CHILDLY. Childish. *Hoccleve.*

CHILDNESS. Childishness. *Shak.*

CHILDRE. Children. (*A.-S.*) Very common in the provincial dialects. *Childred*, family, Plumpton Corr. p. 143.

> So itt happenyd, as fortune wold, that oon of the *childre* of the sowdeyn come as the wynde drove hym.
>
> *MS. Digby* 185.

> Of alle wemen that ever were borne
> That here *chylder*, abyde and see.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

CHILDWIT. A fine paid to the Saxon lord when his bondwoman was unlawfully got with child; and now within the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, every reputed father of a base child pays to the lord for a fine 3*s.* 4*d.* which custom is there still called *childwit*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CHILE. A blade of grass. *Leic.*

CHILL. (1) To take the chill off liquor by warming it. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cold. *Dorset.*

(3) I will. *Somerset.*

CHILLERY. Chilly. *Kent.* In Romeus and Juliet, p. 71, we have *chillish*, which is still in use in the provinces.

CHILVER. An ewe-sheep. *West.* Properly one year old, and also applied to ewe mutton.

CHIMBE. (1) The prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To chime, as bells. (*A.-S.*)

CHIMBLE. To gnaw. *Bucks.* Fragments so made are called chimblings.

CHIMBLER. A chimney. *North.* More usually perhaps *chimbley*, and in some dialects *chimdy.*

CHIMENEY. A fire-place. (*A.-N.*)

> Than was ther on a *chymenay*
> A gret fyr that brente rede.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 29.

CHIMER. To shiver. (*A.-S.*)

CHIMICKE. A chemist. *Florio.*

CHIMING. A certain kind of light perceived when we wake in the night or rise suddenly.

CHIMINGNESS. Melodiousness. *Fairfax.*

CHIMLEY. A chimney or fire-place. This form, which is very common in the provinces, occurs in an old inventory printed in Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 25.

CHIMP. A young shoot. *Dorset.*

CHIMPINGS. Grits. *North.*

CHIMY. A smock; a shift. *South.*

CHIN-BAND. A kind of lace, generally twisted, which fastened the hat or cap under the chin.

CHINBOWDASH. The tie of the cravat. *Dorset.*

CHINCHE. A miser. (*A.-N.*) "God es no

chynche of his grace," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 241. *Chyncherde*, Skelton.

Every avowter or unclene man that is a glotun or *chynche* schal never have crytage in the rewme of Cryst.

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 32.

CHINCHEL. A small hammer. *Craven.*

CHINCHERIE. Niggardness. (*A.-N.*)

And amonge other thingis that 3owre wilne,
Be infecte with no wrecchid *chincherie.*

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 278.

CHINCHONE. The herb groundsel.

CHINCHY. Niggardly. (*A.-N.*)

CHIN-CLOUT. A sort of muffler.

CHIN-COUGH. The hooping-cough. *Var. dial.*

CHINE. (1) Same as *Chimbe* (1). See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 295. Chine-hoop, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together, and is commonly of iron. According to Kennett, the chine-hoops are the middle hoops.

(2) A kind of salmon. "Troutes, or *chyne* salmon," Ord. and Reg. p. 181.

(3) A chink or cleft. In the Isle of Wight, a small ravine is so called. See Harrison's Descr. of Britaine, p. 31. "I chyne as the yerthe dothe whan it openeth in the sommer season for great drought," Palsgrave.

CHINED. Broken in the back. *Chined* his back, i. e. broke his back.

CHINESES. The Chinese people.

CHING. A king. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHINGLE. Gravel; shingle. *East.* Hence *chingly*, abounding in gravel or grit.

CHINK. (1) A chaffinch. *West.*

(2) Money. *Var. dial.* The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 22. "Dad or father, some money or *chinke*, as children use to say," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 355. "Have *chinks* in thy purse," Tusser, p. 191.

(3) A sprain on the back. *East.*

(4) To cut into small pieces. *East.* To loosen or separate earth for the purpose of planting. "*Chynken* or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth," Huloet, 1552.

CHINNY-MUMPS. A rude kind of music caused by beating the chin with the knuckles, and by the rattling of the teeth causing sounds in time. *Yorksh.*

CHIP. (1) To break, or crack. An egg is said to *chip* when the young bird cracks the shell. *North.*

(2) To trip. *North.*

(3) The cry of the bat.

(4) To cut bread into slices.

CHIPPE. A ship. "Within chippe-burdez," on board vessels, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 71. "Sevene skore *chippes*," ib. f. 90.

The lady intille thair *chippe* thay hente.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 101.

CHIPPER. To chirp. *East.*

CHIPPINGS. Fragments of bread. *North.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 32.* Chipping-knife, a knife to cut bread with, ib. p. 294. Chipper, a person who cuts bread, ib. p. 233.

CHIP-UP. To recover. *East.*

CHIQUINIE. A sequin, an Italian coin.

CHIRCHE. A church. (*A.-S.*)

CHIRCHON. Churches. Rob. Glouc. p. 132.

CHIRE. (1) To feast, or make cheer. *Hall.*

(2) A blade of grass or any plant. "Chyer of grasse," Drayton's Harmonie, 1591.

CHIRISTANE. A cherry-stone. "Chiristane kirnels," Reliq. Antiq. i. 52. *Chirston*, Gy of Warwike, p. 367.

CHIRK. To chirp. (*A.-S.*) "Chyrkyd faste," Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 144. Applied to the noises of various animals.

CHIRM. The melancholy under-tone of a bird previous to a storm. *North.* "Chyrme or chur, as byrdes do," Huloet, 1552.

CHIRRE. To chirp. *Herrick.*

CHIS. Chose. *Weber.*

CHISAN. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 448. *Chysanne*, Forme of Cury, p. 51.

CHISEL. Bran; coarse flour. *Linc.*

CHISMATE. Quarrelling?

Of rebellyones, insurrectiones, and false *chismate*,
Thay were ever war of on eche parte.

MS. Lansd. 208, f. 19.

CHISSOM. To germinate. *West.*

CHISTE. A chest. (*Lat.*)

CHIT. (1) To germinate. The first sprouts of anything are called chits.

(2) A forward child. *Var. dial.*

(3) "Chyts in the face lyke unto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*," Huloet, 1552.

CHITE. To scold. (*A.-N.*)

CHITRE. To chirp. "Chitering of briddis," Apol. Loll. p. 92.

But sche withalle no worde may sounc,
But *chitre* as a brid jargowne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 163.

CHITT. A kind of bird, mentioned in Archæologia, xiii. 350.

CHITTER. (1) To shiver, or tremble. *North.* "Chytteryng, quiveryng, or shakyng for cold, *quercerus*," Huloet, 1552.

(2) To chirp. *Palsgrave.*

CHITTERLINGS. The small entrails. The frill of a shirt when ironed flat, is sometimes called a *chitterlin* shirt, being somewhat of the same appearance. See the New Bath Guide, ed. 1830, p. 83. Stubb seems to use the term for some kind of ornamental fringe. A small child is called a *chitterling* in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 264. Part of the giblets or entrails of a goose are called *chitters* in the North of England.

CHITTING. Seed laid to chit, when it first shoots its small roots in the earth. More's MS. add. to Ray.

CHITTYFACED. Baby-faced. *Var. dial.* Chitty-face is used by our old writers as a term of contempt, not necessarily conveying the idea of leanness. See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Chiche-face.*

CHIVAL. A horse. (*Fr.*)

Upon the captive *chivals* came
Into my tents againe.

Turbevile's Ovid, 1867, f. 148.

CHIVAUCHE. An expedition. (*A.-N.*)

CHIVER. To shiver. (*A.-S.*)

CHIVES. Chits of grass. *Leic.* "Chyve of safron or suche lyke," Palsgrave.

CHIVY. To chase; to pursue. Also a substantive. Possibly the same with *chiven*, Robin Hood, ii. 68.

CHIZEN. To munch. *Linc.*

CHIZZLY. Hard; harsh and dry. *East.*

CHOAK-DAMP. Foul air in a colliery. *North.*

CHOAKING-PIE. A trick played on a heavy sleeper by lighting a piece of cotton and holding it to his nose.

CHOAK-PEAR. A cant term for a small piece of copper money.

CHOANE. A small fracture, or cleft.

CHOATY. Fat; chubby. *Kent.*

CHOBBINS. Grains of unripened wheat left in the chaff, called in Suffolk *chobs.*

CHOCK. (1) To choke. *Sussex.*

(2) A part of a neck of veal.

(3) A piece of wood. *North.*

CHOCKLING. Hectoring; scolding. *Exmoor.*

CHOCKLY. Choky; dry. *Sussex.*

CHODE. Chided. *Miege.*

CHOFF. Stern; morose. *Kent.*

CHOFFE. A churl. *Pr. Parv.*

CHOGS. The cuttings of hop plants when dressed in the spring. *South.*

CHOILE. To overreach. *Yorksh.*

CHOKELING. Chuckling. *Chaucer.*

CHOKES. The throat. *Northumb.*

CHOKKE. To push, or pass through. (*A.-N.*)

CHOL. The jole; head; jaws. (*A.-S.*) It is explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary penes me, "that part extending from beneath the chin and throat from ear to ear," which seems to be the meaning of *cholle* in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 315; Beves of Hamtoun, pp. 96, 104. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 59; Ywaine and Gawin, 1994.

CHOLEDE. Suffered. Probably an error for *tholede* in Rob. Glouc. p. 647.

CHOLER. Soot. *North.*

CHOLICKY. Choleric. *East.*

CHOLLER. A double chin. *North.*

CHOLT-HEADED. Thick-headed. "Cholt-headed felow, whose heade is as greate as a *betle* or mall, *tuditanus*," Huloet, 1552.

CHOMP. To chew; to crush. *North.*

CHON. To break. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287, "tho that deth her hert *chon*."

CHONCE. To cheat. *Devon.*

CHONGET. Changed. (*A.-S.*) Chongy, to change. "He nel *chongy* for no newe," MS. Harl. in Wright's Songs and Carols.

CHOOL. I will. *Somerset.*

CHOONERING. Grumbling. *Lanc.*

CHOOR. See *Char* (4).

CHOORE. Thirty bushels of flour or meal, according to the Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 16.

CHOORY. To work, or char. *Somerset.*

CHOOSING-STICK. A divining-rod. *Somerset.*

CHOP. (1) To flog. *Essex.*

(2) To exchange, or barter. *Var. dial.*

(3) To meet by chance. *North.*

(4) To put in. *North.* "Chopt up in prison," put in prison, True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 31.

CHOPCHERRY. A game in which a cherry is snatched for, alluded to in the Hesperides, Herrick's Works, i. 198.

CHOPCHURCHES. Secular priests who gained money by exchanging their benefices. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 44.

CHOP-LOGGERHEAD. An intense blockhead. *East.*

CHOP-LOGICK. A person who is very argumentative. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

CHOPPER. A cheek of bacon. *Hants.*

CHOPPINE. (1) A clog or clog patten, or light framework, covered with leather, and worn under the shoe. They were not worn in this country except on fancy occasions, but were common in Venice, Spain, and other places. "Chioppiens for short," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

(2) A quart measure. *North.*

CHOPPING. Fat; lusty. *North.*

CHORE. A narrow passage between two houses. A Wiltshire word given in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. *Chare* is still used at Newcastle in the same sense.

CHORK. Saturated or soaked with water. *Northumb.*

CHORLE. A churl. *Ritson.*

CHOSES. Excuses. Plumpton Corr. p. 198.

CHOSLINGES. Chosen people. (*A.-S.*)

> Quen he to pin him-selfen did
> For his *choslinges* on rod tre.
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 10.*

CHOUCHE. A couch.

CHOUGH. A bird like a jackdaw, which frequents rocks by the sea-side. Sometimes a a young crow was so called. "Choughe, a yong crowe, *corneille*," Palsgrave.

CHOULE. A jaw. *North.* This form is found in Audelay's Poems, p. 77. The crop of a bird is also so called. The strap of the bridle under the jaw is called the *choul-band.*

CHOUNGE. Exchange. *Weber.*

CHOUNTING. Quarrelling. *Exmoor.*

CHOUNTISH. Surly. *Devon.*

CHOUPS. Hips. The fruit of briars. *North.*

CHOUSLE. To munch. *Linc.*

CHOUT. A frolic, or merry-making. *East.*

CHOVE. To sweep. (*A.-N.*)

CHOVY. A kind of small beetle. *East.*

CHOW. (1) To grumble. *North.*

(2) To chew. *Var. dial.*

CHOWDER. A fish-seller. *Devon.*

CHOWFINGED. A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*

CHOWRE. To grumble or mutter. *Somerset.*

> But when the crabbed nurce
> Beginnes to chide and *chowre*,
> With heavie heart I take my course
> To seawarde from the towre.
>
> *Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, f. 122.*

CHOWSE. To cheat. *Var. dial.*

CHOWTER. To grumble or scold. *Devon.*

CHOYS. Shoes. See the Howard Household Books, p. 48.

CHRISECOLL. Crystal? See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 78. Perhaps the same with *chrysocolla*, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.

CHRISOME. Signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of Purification. *Chrisoms* in the bills of mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the chrisom-cloth; and in some parts of England, a calf killed before it is a month old is called a chrisom-calf. *Blount*. The anointing ointment was also called chrisome. "Wyth *crysume* enoyntede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 54, reference being made to a coronation. "Oile and *crisme*," Leg. Cathol. p. 248.

CHRIST-CROSS. The alphabet. One early school lesson, preserved in MS. Rawl. 1032, commences, "Christe crosse me spede in alle my worke," which seems to be alluded to in the Boke of Curtasye, p. 7. The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

CHRISTENDOM. A christian name. *Shak.*

CHRISTENMESSE. Christmas.

CHRISTENTYE. Christendom. *Percy.*

CHRISTIAN-HORSES. Sedan chairmen. *Newc.*

CHRISTLINGS. A small sort of plum. *Devon.*

CHRISTMAS. Holly, with which houses are decorated at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES. Boxes for money carried by poor men at Christmas to solicit contributions. Boxes being now no longer used the term is still retained for the contributions. Our first explanation is gathered from Melton's Sixe Fold Politician, 1609, p. 161.

CHRISTMAS-LORD. The lord of misrule. See Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 40.

CHRIST-TIDE. Christmas. In MS. Addit. 10406, f. 4, is a payment "to the poore at *Cristide* and Easter."

CHUBBY. (1) Surly; angry. *East.*
(2) Fat; swelling. *Var. dial.*

CHUCK. (1) A great chip. *Sussex.*
(2) A hen. *Craven.*
(3) A term of endearment. Sometimes, a wife. Earle's Microcosm. p. 184.
(4) A sea-shell. *North.* Chucks, a game played with five of them.
(5) To toss; to throw. *Var. dial.*

CHUCKER. Cosily. *Sussex.*

CHUCKERS. Potions of ardent spirits. *North.*

CHUCKFARTHING. A game described by Strutt, p. 386. It is alluded to in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi.

CHUCK-FULL. Quite full. *Warw.*

CHUCKIE. A hen. *Craven.*

CHUCKLE-HEAD. A fool. *Devon.*

CHUCKS. (1) The cheeks. *Devon.*
(2) Pinched grains in the husk. *Dorset.*

CHUFF. (1) A term of reproach, often applied to an old miser. See Florio, in v. *Avarone*; Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Forde's Tracts, p. 11. *Chuffer*, Towneley Myst. p. 216.
(2) Churlish; surly. *Var. dial.*
(3) A cheek. *Cotgrave.*

CHUFFY. Fat and fleshy. *East.* Cotgrave has the word in v. *Dodu.*

CHULLE. To bandy about.

> We hafe bene chased to dayo and *chullede* as hares,
> Rebuyked with Romaynes appone theire ryche steelez,
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.*
>
> Tho world makus a mon to ryse and falle,
> And *chulles* hym as men don a balle,
> That is casten fro hande to hande.
> *MS. Bib. Reg.* 17 B. xvii. f. 142.

CHUM. (1) A bedfellow. *Var. dial.*
(2) To chew tobacco. *Miege.*

CHUMMING-UP. A ceremony practised at some prisons on the arrival of a new comer, who is welcomed with the music of old swords and staves, and is afterwards expected to pay a small sum of money as the price of admission to their company.

CHUMP. A log of wood for burning. "A great chip," according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray. The thick end of a sirloin of beef is called the *chump end.*

CHUMPY. Small; stunted. *Linc.*

CHUMS. Fragments of brick, the smallest used by masons.

CHUN. A bad woman. *West.*

CHUNCH. Sulky. *Linc.*

CHUNK. (1) A log of wood. *Kent.*
(2) To chuck one under the chin. *Kent.*

CHUNTER. To complain; to grumble; to mutter. Also spelt *chunner* and *chunder.*

CHURCH-ALE. A wake, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

CHURCH-CLERK. A parish-clerk. *East.*

CHURCHEARD. A church-yard. *South.*

CHURCHE-GANG. Church-going. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHURCHHAW. A church-yard. (*A.-S.*) Chirchehawe, Sevyn Sages, 2625. *Chyrche-haye* occurs in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 221, and was in use in the seventeenth century, as appears from Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray in Mus. Ashmol. Also called a churchgarth.

CHURCHING. The church-service, not the particular office so called. *East.*

CHURCH-LITTEN. A church-yard, or burial ground. *West Sussex.* "When he come into that *chirche-lyttoun* tho," Chron. Vilodun. p. 114.

CHURCHMAN. An officiating minister. *Var. dial.*

CHURCH-MASTERS. Church-wardens. *North.*

CHURCH-REVE. A church-warden. (*A.-S.*)

CHURCH-SCOT. Payment or contribution to the church. *Kennett.*

CHURCH-STILE. A pulpit. *North.*

CHURCH-TOWN. A village near the church. *South.*

CHURCHWARDEN. A cormorant. *South.*

CHURCHWORT. The herb pennyroyal.

CHURL. The wallflower. *Salop.*

CHURL'S-TREACLE. Allium, or garlic.

CHURLY. Cheerless, applied to prospect; rough, applied to weather. *Yorksh.*

CHURN-DASH. The staff belonging to a churn. *North.*

CHURNEL. An enlargement of the glands of the neck. *North.*

CHURN-GOTTING. A harvest-supper. *North.*

CHURN-MILK. Buttermilk. *East.*

CHURN-SUPPER. A supper given to the labourers at the conclusion of the harvest. *North.*

CHURRE. Some kind of bird, species unknown, mentioned in Arch. xiii. 350.

CHURRING. The noise made by a partridge in rising. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Cabab.*

CHURTY. Rocky soil; mineral. *Kent.* The word *chart*, which is in the names of some localities in Kent, is supposed to be connected with this term.

CHUSE. To reprehend, or find fault. (*A.-N.*) Maundevile, p. 221.

CHUSE-BUT. To avoid. *Northumb.*

CHUSEREL. A debauched fellow. *South.*

CHUTE. A steep hilly road. *I. Wight.*

CHWOT. Dressed. *Somerset.*

CHYCONES. Chickens. This form occurs in MS. Burney 356, f. 99.

CHYDDER. To shiver. *Skelton.*

CHYFE. Chief. Percy, p. 46.

CHYKKYNE. To chirp. *Pr. Parv.*

CHYLDERIN. Children. (*A.-S.*)

CHYMBE. A cymbal. (*A.-S.*)

> As a *chymbe* or a brazen belle,
> That nouther con undirstonde ny telle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.*

CHYMMER. A gown cut down the middle, and generally used only by persons of rank and opulence. Archæologia, xxx. 17.

CHYMOL. A hinge. Arch. x. 93.

CHYN. The chine, or back. *Weber.*

CHYNE. A chain. *Langtoft.*

CHYNGYL. A shingle of wood.

CHYPPE. To carp at.

> In wordys men weren never so wyce,
> As now to *chyppe* at wordys of reson.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

CHYRYSE. Cherries.

CHYS. Choice; select. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Cov. Myst. p. 180.

CHYSTES. Chests. *Weber.*

CHYTE. To chide. *Towneley Myst.*

CHYVELEN. To become shrivelled.

CICELY. Cow parsley. *North.*

CICHLING. Vetches. *North.*

CICILIA. The name of an ancient dance. See the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26; Brit. Bibl. ii. 610.

CIDDLE. To tickle. *Kent.*

CIDE. To decide. *South.*

CIDERAGE. The herb arsmart.

CIERGES. Wax tapers. (*A.-N.*)

CIFTE. A sieve. *Pr. Parv.*

CILE. To seel or sew up the eyelids of a hawk.

CILVERYN. To silver over. *Pr. Parv.*

CIMBICK. A miserly fellow. (*A.-N.*)

CIMICE. A wall-louse. (*Ital.*)

CINCATER. A person who has entered his fiftieth year.

CINGLET. A waistcoat. *North.*

CINGULAR. A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell.*

CINOPER. Cinnabar. *Jonson.*

CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. See Thynne's Debate, p. 52; Collier's Shak. iii. 335.

CINQUE-PORT. A kind of fishing-net, having five entrances.

CINQUETALE. A quintal. See Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 69.

CINTER. The centering of an arch. See Cotgrave, in v. *Douvelle.*

CIPE. A great basket. *Berks.*

CIPIOUN. Scipio. *Chaucer.*

CIPPUS. The stocks or pillory. *Ben Jonson.* Cf. Blount, in v.

CIPRESS. A fine kind of gauze, very similar to crape. "Cypres for a womans neeke, *crespe*," Palsgrave.

CIRCLET. A round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

CIRCLING-BOY. A roaring boy. *Jonson.*

CIRCOT. A surcoat. *Hardyng.*

CIRCUDRIE. Arrogance; conceit. (*A.-N.*) MS. Ashmole 59 reads *surquyd.*

> O where is all the transetorie fame
> Of pompe and pride and *circudrie* in fere.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 29.*

CIRCUIT. A circle or crown. *Shak.*

CIRCUMBENDIBUS. A circuitous roundabout way. *Var. dial.*

CIRCUMCIDE. To cut or pare off. (*Lat.*)

> So prudently with vertu us provide,
> Oure vices alle that we may *circumcide.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 22.

CIRCUMSTANCE. Conduct; detail. *Shak.*

CIRNE. The lote-tree. "Cirnetre, *alier*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

CISS. Cicely. *Tusser.*

CISSERS. Scissors. *Huloet.*

CIST. (1) A chest. *Yorksh.*

(2) A cess-pool. *South.*

CITEE. A city. (*A.-N.*)

CITIZEN. Town bred; delicate. *Shak.*

CITOLE. A kind of musical instrument with chords. (*A.-N.*) *Citolere*, persons who played on citoles, Ord. and Reg. p. 4.

CITTE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

CITTERN. A musical instrument, similar to a guitar. *Cittern-headed*, ugly, in allusion to the grotesque figures with which the cittern was ornamented.

CIVE. To prove, or appear. (*A.-N.*)

> Be this ensample it may wel *cive*
> That man schalle homicide eschive.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 101.

CIVERY. A partition or compartment in a vaulted ceiling.
CIVIL. Sober; grave; plain.
CIVIL-GOWN. The gown of a civilian.
CIVITY. A city. "An ancient *civitie*," Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 9.
CLAAS. Close; tight. *Yorksh.*
CLAATH. Cloth. *Craven.*
CLACK. (1) A woman's tongue. *Var. dial.*
(2) A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board to frighten away birds.
(3) To cut off the sheep's mark from wool, which made it weigh less, and so diminished the duty payable on it. *Blount.*
(4) The clapper of a mill. See Cotgrave, in v. *Claquet.*
(5) The sucker or valve of a pump. *Var. dial.*
(6) To snap with the fingers. See Florio, in v. *Castagnétte.*
CLACK-BOX. The tongue. *East.*
CLACK-DISH. A dish, or rather box, with a moveable lid, carried by beggars in former times, to attract notice by the noise it made, and to bring people to their doors. It was also called a clap-dish, and Forby mentions a phrase still in use, "his tongue moves like a beggar's *clap-dish*." In Kennett's time the term was applied to "a wooden dish wherein they gather the toll of wheat and other corn in markets."
CLACKER. A rattle to frighten away birds from a corn-field. *West.* It is called a *clacket* by Cotgrave, in v. *Clac.* "Clacks of wood," small pieces of wood to clap with, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 113.
CLADDE. Covered with armour; armed. See Sir Tristrem, p. 145.
CLAES. Clothes. *North.*
CLAFE. Cleft.

> Thorow owt helme and hawbork cler,
> Hed and body he *clafe* yn sonder.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

CLAG. To stick, or adhere. *North.* Hence *claggy*, glutinous, sticky.
CLAGGER. A well-timed remark. *North.*
CLAGGUM. Treacle made hard with boiling. *North.* It is also called clag-candy.
CLAG-LOCKS. Locks of wool matted or clotted together. *East.*
CLAGS. Bogs. *North.*
CLAIKET. A hole, or puddle. *Oxon.*
CLAIKS. Barnacles, or brant-geese. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 17.
CLAIM. To cry out. (*Lat.*)
CLAIM-UP. A mill is said to be *claim'd up* when it is overloaded. It also means to paste up a paper as an advertisement. *North.*
CLAIRG. To bedaub. *North.*
CLAIRON. A clarion. *Florio.*
CLAITY. Dirty. *Cumb.*
CLAKE. To scratch. *North.*
CLAM. (1) A stick laid across a stream of water. *West.*
(2) Clamminess. *East.* Any adhesive, viscous matter. "To clam or sticke close unto, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 33.
(3) A slut. *East.*
(4) To emaciate. *East.* A person who is starved is said to be clammed. "I would sooner *clam* than go to the workhouse."
(5) To daub; to glue. *North.*
(6) To pinch. *North.*
(7) Climbed. *Yorksh.* "He *clam* uppon the tree," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33; *clame*, p. 107. See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 99. *Clambe*, Perceval, 1223.
(8) To clog up. *West.* Also, to choke with thirst.
(9) To snatch; to shut. *Linc.*
(10) A kind of shell-fish, mentioned by Pennant. See Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.
(11) To castrate a bull or ram by compression. *North.*
(12) A rat-trap. *South.*
(13) To rumple. *Devon.*
(14) To muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune.
CLAMBEN. Climbed. (*A.-S.*)
CLAMBER. To climb. *Var. dial.* Howell has *clammer* in his Lex. Tet.
CLAMBERANDE. Clustering.
CLAMBERSCULL. Very strong ale. *East.*
CLAME. (1) To fasten one thing to another with any glutinous or clammy matter. *North.* To *clame* butter, to spread it upon bread.
(2) To call. *Spenser.*
(3) An iron hook, to bind together horizontally the stonework of a piece of masonry.
(4) To challenge. (*A.-N.*)
CLAMERYNE. To creep, or climb. *Pr. Parv.*
CLAMMAS. (1) To climb. *North.*
(2) A noise, or clamour. *North.*
CLAMMERSOME. Clamorous; greedy. *North.*
CLAMP. (1) An extempore and imperfect sort of brick-kiln. *East.*
(2) A mound of earth lined with straw to keep potatoes, beetroot, or turnips through the winter. *East.*
(3) To tread heavily. *Var. dial.* Sometimes *clamper* is heard in the same sense.
(4) A large fire made of underwood. *North.*
(5) When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece across the grain, the first board is said to be *clamped.*
CLAMPS. Andirons. *North.*
CLAMS. A kind of forceps or pincers, with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up thistles and weeds. *North.*
CLANCH. To snatch at. *Linc.*
CLANK. A clang, or bang. *North.*
CLANKER. A severe beating. *North.*
CLANLICHE. Cleanly; entirely. See Rob. Glouc. p. 97; Life of St. Brandan, p. 4.
CLANNES. Purity; chastity. *Clansy*, to purify, Gesta Roman. p. 70.
CLANT. To claw, or scratch. *North.*
CLAP. (1) To sit down. *Var. dial.*
(2) The lip, or tongue. *West.*

(3) A blow, or stroke. *Var. dial.* Skelton has the word in this sense. *Clappe*, to strike off, Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 51; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 188.
(4) To foudle, to pat. *North.*
(5) To place to, or apply. *Var. dial.*
(6) The lower part of the beak of a hawk. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.
(7) Low; marshy. *East.*

CLAP-BENE. A request made to infants in their nurse's arms to clap their hands as the only means they have of expressing their prayers. Pronounced clapbenny. See *Bene* (5).

CLAP-BOARD. Board cut in order to make casks. See Book of Rates, p. 32.

CLAP-BREAD. Cake made of oatmeal, rolled thin and baked hard. Also called clap-cake. According to Kennett, "they seem to be so called from clapping or beating the part till it is very thin."

CLAP-DISH. See *Clack-dish.*

CLAPER. To chatter. *Oxon.*

CLAP-GATE. A small horse-gate. *East.*

CLAPHOLT. Same as *clap-board*, q. v. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 401, 510; Book of Rates, p. 32.

CLAPPE. To talk fast. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive. "Hold thou thy *clappe*," Chron. Vilodun. p. 94. See *Clap* (2); W. Mapes, p. 343.

CLAPPER. (1) The tongue. *North.*
(2) A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. *Devon.*
(3) A rabbit burrow. (*A.-N.*) "Cony hole or clapar," Palsgrave. "A clapper for conies, i. e. a heap of stones, earth, with boughes or such like, whereinto they may retire themselves, or a court walled about and full of nests of boords for tame conies," *Minsheu.*
(4) A door-knocker. *Minsheu.*

CLAPPERCLAW. To beat and abuse. In the Clavis to Meriton, 1697, it is explained "to work earnestly, or beat or fight earnestly."

CLAPPERDUDGEON. Beggars who went about with patched cloaks, accompanied by their morts.

CLAPPING. Noisy talking. (*A.-S.*)

CLAPPING-POST. The smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

CLAPSE. A clasp. *West.* We have the verb *clapse* in Chaucer, Cant. T. 275.

CLAP-STILE. A peculiar kind of stile, the horizontal ledges being moveable. *Suffolk.*

CLAPTE. Struck. (*A.-S.*)

CLARANERIS. Clarinets, or bells. *Weber.*

CLAREFID. Glorified. (*Lat.*)

> A voice come fro hevene thore,
> I haf *clarefid* the, he saide.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 90.

CLARENT. Smooth. *Devon.*

CLARESTER. See *Clear-story.*

CLARET. See *Clarry.*

CLARETEE. Brightness. *Maundevile.*

CLARGYMAN. A black rabbit. *Chesh.*

CLARICORD. A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, containing from thirty-five to seventy strings. Florio calls it *clarigols*, and makes it synonymous with the harpsichord. He also spells it *claricoes*. See his New World of Words, ed. 1611, pp. 39, 173, 219; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 238. "Claricymballes, *cimballes*," Palsgrave. Sir W. Leighton has *claricoales* in his Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull Soule, 4to. Lond. 1613.

CLARION. A kind of small-mouthed and shrill-sounding trumpet, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one. (*A.-N.*) *Clarionere*, a trumpeter, MS. Morte Arthure. *Claryide*, played on the clarion, Relig. Antiq. i. 86.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee of Venice.

CLARRY. Wine made with grapes, honey, and aromatic spices. Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained, was called *clarré*, but the original claret was a sweet wine of itself made of the above-mentioned materials. See Launfal, 344; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1473, 9717; Kyng Alisaunder, 7582; Arthour and Merlin, p. 116; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 90; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 167; Ord. and Reg. pp. 435, 473; Digby Mysteries, p. 77. According to Forby, any sort of foreign red wine is called claret in the East of England.

> The orle come to hur with that,
> Wyth pyment and wyth *clarry*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38 f. 117.

CLART. To spread, smear, or daub. A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a *clart*. So we have *clarts*, mud; *clarty*, muddy, sticky. *Clarty-paps*, a dirty sloven of a wife.

CLARYNE. To clear, or clarify.

CLASH. (1) To gossip. *North.* Also, an idle story, tittle-tattle; a tale-bearer. *Clash-me-saunter*, a tiresome repeater of stories.
(2) To throw anything carelessly, or bang it about. *North.*

CLASHY. Foul; rainy. *North.*

CLASPER. A tendril. *Oxon.*

CLASP-KNIFE. A large pocket-knife.

CLAT. (1) To cut the dirty locks of wool off sheep. *South.*
(2) To break clods of earth or spread dung on a field. *West.* Also, a clod of earth.
(3) To tattle. See *Clash* (1).
(4) Cow-dung. *West.*
(5) A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 42.

CLATCH. A brood of chickens. *Lanc.*

CLATE. Some wedge belonging to a plough. *Chesh.*

CLATHERS. Clothes. *West.*

CLATS. Slops; spoon victuals. *Linc.*

CLATTER. Noise; idle talk. *North.* "Halden stille thy clater," Towneley Myst. p. 190. To chatter, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 170. To beat so as to rattle, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 293. *Clatterer*, a person who cannot keep a secret.

> For councel owght to be kept and not to be *clatrid*,
> And children ben ay *clatringe* as thou wel knowest.
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 9.

CLATTERFERT. A tale-teller. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21.

CLATTY. Dirty; slovenly. *Linc.*

CLAUCHT. Scratched; clawed. *Craven.* In Lincolnshire, *claucks*, to snatch.

CLAUD. A ditch, or fence. *North.*

CLAUGHT. Snatched at. *Northumb.*

CLAUM. To scrape together. *Linc.*

CLAUNCH. To walk in a lazy, lounging manner. *East.*

CLAUSE. An end, or conclusion. (*A.-N.*)

CLAUSTER. A cloister. (*Lat.*)

CLAUT. (1) To tear, or scratch. *North.* To scrape together, to clean.

(2) The marsh ranunculus. *Wilts.*

CLAVE. (1) The handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

(2) Cleaved. Chester Plays, ii. 70.

CLAVEL. A mantel-piece. *West.* Called also *clavel-tack*, *clavy*, and *clavy-piece*. Clavel-tack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-piece.

CLAVER. (1) To climb. *North.* "Clymbande and *claverande* one heghe," MS. Morte Arthure.

(2) To talk fast, to cajole any one by talking. *North.*

(3) Clover-grass. *North.*

> The close was in compas castyne alle abowte
> With *claver* and clereworte clede evene over.
> *Linc. MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 87.

CLAVERS. Din; noisy talking. *North.*

CLAVY-TACK. A key. *Exmoor.*

CLAW. (1) To curry favour. *North.*

(2) To seize, or snatch; to take away violently. *North.* "Claw me, and Ile claw thee," Howell, p. 11.

(3) One fourth part of a cow-gait in common pastures. *North.*

CLAW-BACK. A flatterer. See Cotgrave, in v. *Jaquet*; Barnaby's Journal.

CLAWE. To stroke. (*A.-S.*) *Clauynȝ*, stroking, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34, or, perhaps, tickling.

CLAW-ILL. An ulcer in the feet of cattle. *Devon.*

CLAW-OFF. To reprove. *North.*

CLAWS. Clothes. *Somerset.*

CLAY. To shiver. *Devon.*

CLAY-COLD. Lifeless. *South.*

CLAY-DAUBIN. A custom in Cumberland, where the neighbours and friends of a newly-married couple assemble, and do not separate till they have erected them a rough cottage.

CLAY-SALVE. The common cerate. *East.*

CLAY-STONE. A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire.

CLAYT. Clay or mire. *Kent.*

CLEACH. To clutch. *Salop.*

CLEACHING-NET. A hand net, with a semi-circular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it a *cleek-net*.

CLEAD. To clothe or clad. *East.*

CLEAK. To snatch. *North.*

CLEAM. To glue together. See *Clam* (2).

CLEAMED. Leaned; inclined. *North.*

CLEAN. (1) Entirely. *Var. dial.* "To abolish *cleane*, or make to be forgotten," Rider. See Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 52, England, p. 139; Cotgrave, in v. *Anguille*, *Contre-fil*, *Devant.*

(2) Clear in complexion; pure. See Stanihurst, p. 44; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 69.

(3) To wash, dress, and arrange one's toilet. *Var. dial.*

CLEANING. The after-birth of a cow. Also called the *cleansing*.

CLEANSER. A large kind of gun-picker. Meyrick, iii. 118.

CLEAR. (1) Pure; innocent. *Shak.*

(2) Same as *clean* (1). *Clear and shear*, totally, completely.

CLEAR-STORY. The upper story of a church. This term seems to have been used in a variety of ways for any method of admitting light into the upper parts of a building. It appears from Holme that *clearstory windows* are those which have "no transum or cross-piece in the middle of them to break the same into two lights," the meaning employed by Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, iv. 2. "Clarestorie wyndowe, *fenestrenula*," Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

CLEAT. A piece of iron worn on shoes by country people. To cleat, to strengthen any thing with iron.

CLEAT-BOARDS. Mud pattens, broad flat pieces of board fastened to the shoes to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it.

CLEAVER. A school-boy's toy, consisting of a piece of thoroughly-soaked leather to which a string is attached. The leather is then closely squeezed to a stone by the feet to exclude every particle of air, when by pulling the string the stone may be lifted out of the flagging, the experiment being generally tried on pavement. *North.*

CLEAVERS. Tufts of grass. *East.*

CLECHE. To snatch, or seize.

> Thus wolde he *clecche* us with his hande,
> With his fyngers on rawe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 82.

CLECK. To hatch. *North.*

CLECKIN. A chicken. *North.* In Towneley Myst. p. 311, *clekyt*, hatched.

CLECKING. Said of a fox, maris appetens. *Craven.*

CLECKINGS. A shuttlecock. *Cumb.*

CLECKS. Refuse of oatmeal. *Linc.*

CLED. (1) Clad; clothed. *Chaucer.* It occurs also in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.; Craven Glossary, i. 75; Towneley Myst. p. 131; MS. Lansd. 1033.

CLEDEN. Goosegrass. *Dorset.*

CLEDGY. Clayey, stiff. *Kent.* Harrison uses the term in his Description of England, pp. 111, 170.

CLEEK. A hook, a barb. *North.*

CLEERTE. Glory. (*A.-N.*)

CLEES. Claws. *North.* Also spelt *cleyes.* See the Nomenclator, p. 63; Marlowe, iii. 492; Maundevile, p. 198.

As a cat wolde ete fischis
Withoute wetynge of his *clees.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110.

CLEET. (1) The hoof. *North.*
(2) A stay or support.

CLEEVES. Cliffs. See Greene's Works, i. 147; *clefe,* Eglamour, 415.

CLEFFE. Cleaved. "*Cleffe* one the cukewalde," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 67.

CLEFT. (1) Black slate. *North.*
(2) Timber fit for cooper's ware, spokes, &c. *Yorksh.*

CLEG. (1) The gad-fly. *North.* "Hornets, *cleys,* and clocks," Du Bartas, p. 361. "A clegge flie, *solipuga,*" Baret, C. 594.
(2) A clever person; an adept. *Lanc.*
(3) To cling, or adhere. *North.*

CLEGGER. To cling. *Cumb.*

CLEGNING. See *Cleaning.*

CLEKE. To snatch, grasp, or strike. "He *clekys* owtte Collbrande," MS. Morte Arthure.

The devell bekynnes with his hondo
Men als he wele kane,
And with his fyve fyngerys
He *clekes* mony a mone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

CLEM. (1) Same as *Clam* (4, 8).
(2) St. Clement. *South.*
(3) To climb. Arch. xxviii. 97.

CLEMYD. Closed; fastened. Arch. xxx. 405.

CLENCHE. To cling together. (*A.-S.*)

CLENCY. Miry; dirty. *Linc.*

CLENE. Pure; clean. (*A.-S.*)

CLENENESSE. Purity. (*A.-S.*)

CLENGE. To contract or shrink. To strain at, Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. where Baber reads *clen-synge,* p. 27.

CLENKING. Clinking; jingling.

CLENSOUNE. Declension. Reliq. Ant. ii. 14.

CLENT. To become hard, generally applied to grain. *West.*

CLEOVES. Cliffs. Kyng Alis. 6277.

CLEPE. To call. (*A.-S.*) *Clepton,* pl. called, Chron. Vilodun. p. 97. Palsgrave has, "I clepe, I call, *je hüysche;* this terme is farre Northerne." This verb is still used by boys at play in the Eastern counties, who *clape* the sides at a game.

CLEPEL. A kind of pipe forming part of a clock.

CLEPPS. A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Cumb.*

CLER. Polished; resplendent. *Weber.* Clers, clear, Sevyn Sages, 2036.

CLERE. A kerchief.

On their heades square bonettes of damaske golde, rolled wyth lose gold that did hange doune at their backes, with kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 83.

CLERENESSE. Glory. (*A.-N.*)

CLERETE. Purity. (*A.-S.*)

Some mane whenne he hase lange travelde bodyly and gastely in dystroynge of synnes and getynge of vertus, and peraventour hase getyn by grace a somdele ryste and a *cleresté* in conveyence.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 221.

CLERGIE. Science; learning. (*A.-N.*) See Sevyn Sages, 46; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 2; Middleton, ii. 155. *Clergially,* learnedly, Piers Ploughman, p. 8; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 56.

I rede how besy that he was
Upon *clergye,* an hed of bras
To forge and make it for to telle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 104.
For thouze I to the steppis *clergial*
Of these clerkis thro may not attoyne.
Occleve, MS. Ibid. f. 263.

CLERGION. A young clerk. (*A.-N.*)

CLERGY. An assembly of clerks. "Clergy, a nombre of clerkes," Palsgrave.

CLERK. A scholar. (*A.-N.*) To make a clerkes berde, i. e. to cheat him.

CLERLICHE. Purely. (*A.-S.*)

CLER-MATYN. A kind of fine bread. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 135.

CLERTE. Brightness. (*A.-S.*) See Gesta Rom. p. 277; Audelay's Poems, p. 45; Apol. Loll. p. 5.

CLERYFY. To make known, or clear.

CLESTE. To cleave in two. *North.* Huloet has this word, Abecedarium, 1552.

CLETCH. A brood of chickens. *North.*

CLETE. A piece of wood fastened on the yard-arms of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping off the yards.

CLETHE. To clothe. *North.*

CLETT. Gleet. MS. Med. Linc.

CLEVE. A dwelling. (*A.-S.*)

CLEVEL. A grain of corn. *Kent.*

CLEVEN. (1) Rocks; cliffs. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To split, or cleave. (*A.-S.*)

Sche was meteles vj. dayes,
For care hur herto *clevyth.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

CLEVE-PINK. A species of carnation which grows wild on the Cheddar cliffs. *Cleve* for *cliff* is common in early English.

Ynto a wode was veryly thykk,
There *clevys* were and weyes wyek.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

CLEVER. (1) Handsome; good-looking. *East.* Kennett says, "nimble, neat, dextrous." Lusty; very well. *Lanc.*
(2) Clearly; fully. *Kent.*
(3) To climb, or scramble up. *North.*
(4) Affable. *South.*
(5) A clod, or tuft of coarse grass turned up by the plough. *East.*

CLEVERBOOTS. A clever person, generally in a satirical sense. *Var. dial.* Brockett has *clever-clumsy.*

CLEVET. Cleaved. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 413; Anturs of Arther, xl. 13.

CLEVVY. A species of draft iron for a plough. *North.*

CLEW. (1) A ring at the head of a scythe which fastens it to the sned.
(2) Scratched. Sevyn Sages, 925.

(3) A rock. (*A.-S.*) "Bothe the *clewez* and the clyfez," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

CLEWE. To cleave, or fasten to.

CLEWKIN. Strong twine. *North.*

CLEWȝTHE. Coiled. Chron. Vil. p. 99.

CLEY. A hurdle for sheep.

CLEYMANNE. A dauber. *Pr. Parv.*

CLEYMEN. To claim. (*A.-N.*) *Cleymyn*, Christmas Carols, p. 8; *cleymyd*, Apol. Loll. p. 42.

CLEYNT. Clung. *Ritson.*

CLEYSTAFFE. A pastoral staff. *Pr. Parv.*

CLEYȝTE. Cleaved? See Morte d'Arthur, i. 157, "and *cleyȝte* hym under his ryght arme."

CLIBBY. Sticky; adhesive. *Devon.*

CLICK. (1) To snatch. *Var. dial.*

(2) To tick as a clock. "To *click* or flurt with ones fingers as moresco dancers," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 52. "To *clicke* with ones knuckles," ib. p. 148.

(3) A blow. *East.*

CLICKET. (1) To chatter. *East.* "Her that will *clicket*," Tusser, p. 251. "A tatling huswife, whose *clicket* is ever wagging," Cotgrave.

(2) A clap-dish; anything that makes a rattling noise. *Cotgrave.* "A boy's clickets, flat bones wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made," *Miege.*

(3) A latch-key. (*A.-N.*) According to Salop. Antiq. p. 361, "to fasten as with a link over a staple." See *cliketted*, Piers Ploughman, p. 114.

(4) A term applied to a fox when maris appetens. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

CLICKETY-CLACK. The noise that iron pattens make in walking. *Var. dial.*

CLICK-UP. A person with a short leg, who in walking makes a clicking noise. *Linc.*

CLIDER. Goose-grass. *Var. dial.*

CLIELD. A child. *Devon.*

CLIFE. Clear; fine. (*A.-N.*)

CLIFFE. A rock. (*A.-S.*)

CLIFT. A cleft, or opening of any kind, as the split of a pen, the *fourchure* in Cotgrave, &c. See Nomenclator, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78; Urry's Chaucer, p. 94, l. 881. *Clift*, a cliff, Middleton, v. 405, and Moor's Suffolk Words.

CLIFTY. Lively; active. *North.*

CLIGHTE. Closed; fastened together. See Chester Plays, i. 115, and the list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

CLIGHTY. Stiff; clayey. *Kent.*

CLIM. (1) To climb. *Var. dial.* Drayton uses this form in his Battaille of Agincourt, p. 30. "The waves to climme," ib. p. 5.

(2) Clement. Forby gives the name to a kind of nursery goblin.

(3) To call, or challenge. (*A.-N.*)

CLIMBER. To clamber. *Tusser.* Jennings, p. 115, has *climmer.*

CLIME. The ascent of a hill. See Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 38.

CLIMP. (1) To steal. *East.*

(2) To soil with the fingers. *East.*

CLINCH. (1) To confirm an improbable story by a lie. *Var. dial.*

(2) A witty saying, or repartee. Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

(3) A claw, or fang. *North.*

CLINCHING-NET. See *Cleaching-net.*

CLINCHPOUP. A term of contempt found in Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

CLINCQUANT. Brass thinly wrought out into leaves. *North.* This is in More's MS. additions to Ray. (*Fr.*)

CLINE. To climb. *Warw.*

CLING. (1) To shrink up. *North.* This is Kennett's explanation, and is used by Shakespeare.

(2) To rush with violence. *North.*

CLINK. A hard blow. *Var. dial.*

CLINKE. To ring; to tinkle. (*A.-N.*)

CLINKER. (1) A bad sort of coal; a cinder from an iron furnace. *Salop.*

(2) A small puddle made by the foot of a horse or cow. *Warw.*

CLINKER-BELL. An icicle. *Somerset.*

CLINKERS. Small bricks. *Var. dial.*

CLINKET. A crafty fellow. *North.*

CLINKS. Long nails. *Var. dial.*

CLINQUANT. Shining. (*Fr.*)

CLINT. To clench, and hence, to finish, to complete. *Somerset.*

CLINTS. Crevices among bare lime-stone rocks. *North.*

CLIP. (1) To shear sheep. *North.*

(2) To embrace. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To hold together by means of a screw or bandage. *Salop.*

(4) To call to. *North.* This is merely a form of *clepe*, q. v.

(5) To shorten. *Craven.*

(6) A blow, or stroke. *East.*

(7) To shave. *Rider.*

CLIPPE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

CLIPPER. A sheep-shearer. *North.*

CLIPPES. An eclipse.

CLIPPINGS. Fragments; broken victuals.

CLIPPING-THE-CHURCH. An old Warwickshire custom on Easter Monday. The charity children joined hand in hand formed a circle completely round each church. See Hone's Every-day Book, i. 431.

CLIPS. (1) Eclipsed. *Lydgate.* It is a substantive in the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 65; Lilly's Gallathea, ed. 1632, sig. R. i; Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Chron. Mirab. p. 93. *Clipsy*, as if eclipsed, Rom. of the Rose, 5349.

(2) Shears; scissors. *Northumb.*

(3) Pot-hooks. *North.*

CLIPT-DINMENT. A shorn wether sheep; a mean looking fellow. *Cumb.*

CLISHAWK. To steal. *Linc.*

CLISH-CLASH. Idle discourse. *North.* Also called clish-ma-clash, and clish-ma-claver.

CLIT. (1) Stiff; clayey; heavy. *South.* Also heavy, hazy, applied to the state of the atmosphere.

(2) Imperfectly fomented, applied to oread. *Somerset.*

CLITCH. To stick; to adhere; to become thick, or glutinous. *Devon.*

CLIT-CLAT. A great talker. *North.*

CLITE. (1) Clay; mire. *Kent.*

(2) Goose-grass. Gerard marks this as obsolete, but it is in use in Oxfordshire at the present day.

(3) A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*

CLITER. To stumble. *North.*

CLITHE. The burdock. *Gerard.*

CLITHREN. Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

CLITPOLL. A curly head. *Dorset.*

CLITTER-CLATTER. A great noise. *Var. dial.*

"I clytter, I make noyse as harnesse or peuter dysshes or any suche lyke thynges," Palsgrave.

CLITTERY. Changeable, stormy, applied to the weather. *Hants.*

CLITTY. Stringy; lumpy. *West.*

CLIVE. (1) To cleave. *Suffolk.*

(2) A cliff. (*A.-S.*)

CLIVER. (1) Goosegrass. *Hants.*

(2) A chopping-knife. *East.*

(3) Cliver-and-shiver, i. e. completely, totally. *Somerset.*

CLIVERS. The refuse of wheat. *East.*

CLIZE. A covered drain. *Somerset.*

CLOAM. Earthenware. *Devon.* See Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 95. *Clomer*, a maker of earthenware, ib. p. 33.

CLOB. Some rough material used for building cottages. *Devon.*

CLOBB. A club. Eglamour, 308. Clobe-lome, club-weapon, Perceval, 2053.

CLOCHE. To break into a blister. (*A.-N.*)

So a canker unclene hit *clochez* togedres.
MS. Laud. 656, f. 1.

CLOCHER. (1) A large cape or mantle. "The greet *clocher* up for to bere," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

(2) A belfry. *Pr. Parv.*

CLOCK. (1) The noise made by a hen when going to sit.

Leef henne wen ho leith,
Looth wen ho *clok* seith.
MS. Cott. Faust. B. vi. f. 91.

(2) The downy head of the dandelion in seed. *North.*

(3) A beetle. *North.*

(4) A bell. (*A.-N.*)

(5) A watch. In common use with writers of the sixteenth century.

(6) A kind of ornamental work worn on various parts of dress, now applied exclusively to that on each side of a stocking. Palsgrave has, "clocke of a hose," without the corresponding French.

(7) A cloak. Robin Hood, i. 98.

CLOCK-DRESSING. A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences. *Craven.*

CLOCK-SEAVES. The black-headed bog-rush. *North.*

CLOD. (1) To clothe. *East.*

(2) To throw. *North.*

(3) Clodded; hard. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A species of coal. *West.*

(5) The coarse part of the neck of an ox. See Ord. and Regulations, pp. 288, 296.

(6) To break clods. See Harrison's England, p. 233. Palsgrave has it in the opposite sense, to form into clods.

CLODDER. To coagulate. *Palsgrave.*

CLODDY. Thick; plump. *Wilts.*

CLODE. To clothe. (*A.-S.*)

And sche made Hercules so nice
Upon hire love, and so assote,
That he him *clodeth* in hire cote,
And sche in his was clothid ofte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.

CLODGE. A lump of clay. *Kent.*

CLODGER. The cover of a book. *East.*

"Closere" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 83, in the same sense.

CLODGY. Close made; plump. *Hants.*

CLOD-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *North.*

CLOD-HOPPER. A farmer's labourer.

CLOD-MALL. A wooden hammer used for breaking clods. *Salop.*

CLODYS. Clothes. (*A.-S.*)

CLOFFEY. A great sloven. *North.*

CLOFFING. The plant hellebore.

CLOFT. The jointure of two branches, or of a branch with the trunk. *North.*

CLOFYD. Cleft; split. (*A.-S.*)

CLOG. (1) To pickle, or prepare wheat for sowing. *West.*

(2) A sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.

(3) Any piece of wood fastened to a string for husbandry purposes.

(4) An ancient sort of almanac formerly used in Sweden and Denmark, made with notches and rude figures upon square sticks, still in use among the meaner sort of people in Staffordshire. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CLOGGY. Sticky. *Var. dial.*

CLOGSOME. Deep; dirty; adhesive. Also, heavy, dull, tiresome. *Var. dial.*

CLOGUE. To flatter. *Sussex.*

CLOG-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *East.*

CLOINTER. To tread heavily. *North.*

CLOISTER-GARTH. The area inclosed by a cloister. Davies's Ancient Rites, pp. 114, 117. Any inclosure was called a cloister. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 15511.

CLOIT. A clown or stupid fellow. *North.*

CLOKARDE. A musical instrument mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071.

CLOKE. A claw, or clutch. See Towneley Myst. p. 324; Skelton, i. 287.

CLOKKE. To clog, or hobble in walking. (*A.-N.*)

CLOM. To clutch. *North.*

CLOMBE. Climbed. (*A.-S.*) *Clombon*, they climbed, Tundale, p. 67. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 410. *Clome*, climbed, Drayton's Poems, p. 239.

CLOME. To gutter, as a candle. *North.*

CLOMER. See *Cloam.*

CLOMP. To clump, or walk heavily. *North.* Hence *compierton*, one who walks heavily.

CLOMSEN. To shrink or contract. (*A.-N.*)

CLONGYN. Shrunk; shrivelled.

I may wofully wepe and wake
In clay tyllc I be *clongyn* cold.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

CLONKER. An icicle. *Somerset.*

CLOOM. Clay or cement. *Kennett.*

CLOOR. A sluice. *Northumb.*

CLOOTH. Cloth. (*A.-S.*)

CLOOVIS. Gloves; gauntlets.

CLOPE. A blow. (*Germ.*)

CLOPLEYNTE. A complaint. (*A.-N.*)

So as ze tolden here above
Of murmur and *clopleynte* of love.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

CLOPPING. Lame; limping. *Cornw.*

CLOSE. (1) An obscure lane. *North.*
(2) Clothes. Towneley Myst. p. 46.
(3) A farm-yard; an enclosure of any kind. *Var. dial.*
(4) A public walk. *I. Wight.*
(5) Secret; selfish. *Var. dial.*
(6) To enclose, or fix minerals in metal. *Palsgrave.*

CLOSE-BED. A press-bed. *North.*

CLOSEDEN. Enclosed. *Ritson.*

CLOSE-FIGHTS. Things which are used to shelter or conceal the men from an enemy in time of action.

CLOSE-FISTED. Stingy; mean. *Var. dial.*

CLOSE-GAUNTLET. A gauntlet with moveable fingers. Meyrick, ii. 258.

CLOSE-HAND-OUT. Apparently a game of guessing for money held in the hand. See Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, p. 113.

CLOSER. An enclosure. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave and Tusser have *closyer* and *closier.*

CLOSH. (1) A Dutchman. *South.*
(2) The game of ninepins. It was prohibited by Edward IV. and Henry VIII. See Strutt, p. 271; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 36; Hooper's Early Writings, p. 393; Arch. xxvi. 277.

CLOSURE. (1) A cloncher. *I. Wight.*
(2) An enclosure. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 146.
(3) A gutter. *North.*

CLOT. (1) Same as *clod* (6).
(2) A clod. *North.* "No *clot* in clay," Leg. Cathol. p. 2. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 52; Tundale, p. 115. A lump, Harrison's England, p. 215.
(3) To clog. Topsell's Beasts, p. 271.
(4) To toss about. *North.*

CLOTCH. To tread heavily. *East.*

CLOTE. (1) The yellow waterlily. Chaucer has *clote lefe*, 16045, explained the leaf of the burdock, although the present meaning best suits the context. See Gerard, p. 674, D. *Cloten*, Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arundel, 220.
(2) A wedge. *Pr. Par.*

CLOTTRED. Clotted. (*A.-S.*)

CLOTH. Arras. Middleton, i. 445.

CLOTHE. The bed-clothes. Perceval, 1934.

CLOT-HEAD. A blockhead. *Var. dial.*

CLOTH-OF-ESTATE. A canopy suspended over the place where the principal personages sat. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 99; Rutland Papers, p. 8; Eliz. of York, p. 66.

CLOTTER. A clothier. *Weber.*

CLOTTING. A method of catching eels with worsted thread. *West.*

CLOUCH. To snatch or clutch. *Linc.* The substantive occurs in Piers Ploughman, and in Topsell's Beasts, p. 269.

CLOUD-BERRY. The ground mulberry. *North.* From *cloud*, a hill. *Staff.*

CLOUDE. A clod. *Ritson.*

CLOUE. A fruit or berry. (*A.-N.*)

CLOUGH. (1) A ravine, or narow glen. "Into a grisly clough," Sir Tristrem, p. 225. It means a *cliff* in MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.
(2) The body of a tree, or where the main stem divides into branches. *Cumb.*
(3) A wood. *Lanc.*

CLOUGHY. Gaudily dressed. *North.*

CLOUNGE. Shrunk; shrivelled. *Elyot.*

CLOUR. (1) A lump, or swelling. *North.*
(2) Hollow ground, or a field. (*A.-N.*) "Bareyn *clowris*," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 166.

CLOUT. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.* See Richard Coer de Lion, 768; Cov. Myst. p. 98; Sir Isumbras, 619. Also a verb.
(2) "A Plimouth *clout*, i. e. a cane or staff," MS. Sloane 1946, f. 19.
(3) A piece or fragment. (*A.-S.*)
(4) To mend, or patch. *Var. dial.*
(5) The mark fixed in the centre of the butts at which archers shot for practice. *Nares.*

CLOUTER. To do dirty work. *North.* Clowter; a cobbler, Prompt. Parv.

CLOUTERLY. Clumsy; awkward. *North.*

CLOUT-NAILS. Nails used for fixing clouts, or small patches of iron or wood.

CLOVE. Eight pounds of cheese.

CLOVEL. A large beam, extending across the chimney in farm-houses. *Devon.*

CLOVER-LAY. A field of clover recently mown. *Hants.*

CLOVE-TONGUE. The black hellebore.

CLOW. (1) A floodgate. *North.* See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 276.
(2) To scratch. *Cumb.*
(3) The clove-pink. *East.*
(4) To work hard. *North.*
(5) To nail with clouts. *West.*
(6) A rock. (*A.-S.*)

These caitif Jewes dud not so now
Sende him to seche in clif and *clow.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 108.

CLOWCHYNE. A clew of thread. *Pr. Parv.*

CLOWCLAGGED. "Thur yowes are *clow-clagg'd*, they skitter faire," Yorksh. Dial. p. 43.

CLOWDER. To daub. *Linc.*

CLOWDYS. Clods. Cov. Myst. p. 402.

CLOWEN. (1) To bustle about. *Cumb.*
(2) Cleaved; cut down. *Weber.*

CLOWK. To scratch. *North.*

CLOWSOME. Soft; clammy. *North.*

CLOWT-CLOWT. "A kinde of playe called *clowt clowt*, to beare about, or my hen hath layd," Nomenclator, p. 299.

CLOY. To prick in shoeing a horse. See *Accloyd;* Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 511. Also, to nail or spike up, as artillery.

CLOYER. A person who intruded on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. An old cant term. *Cloyners*, Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 69.

CLOYSSE. Clothes. *Towneley Myst.*

CLOZZONS. Talons; clutches. *North.*

CLUB-BALL. A game at ball, played with a straight club. Strutt, p. 104.

CLUBBE-WEED. Matfelon. Arch. xxx. 405.

CLUBBEY. A kind of game, something like doddart.

CLUBBISHLY. Roughly. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 140.

CLUBID. Hard; difficult. Rel. Ant. i. 8.

CLUB-LAW. Equal division. *Kennett.*

CLUB-MEN. An irregular force of armed men who rose in the West of England in 1645, about the time of the battle of Naseby. See Wright's Pol. Ballads, p. 2.

CLUBS. An old cry in any public affray. It was the popular cry to call forth the London prentices.

CLUBSTER. A stout. *North.* Also called a *clubtail.*

CLUCCHE. To clutch, or hold. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 359; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

CLUCK. Slightly unwell. *South.*

CLUD-NUT. Two nuts grown into one. *North.*

CLUFF. To strike; to cuff. *North.*

CLUKES. Clutches. *North.*

CLULINGS. The clew-lines of a vessel.

CLUM. (1) Daubed. *Yorksh.*

(2) Climbed. *North.*

(3) To handle roughly. *West.*

(4) To rake into heaps. *Devon.*

CLUME-BUZZA. An earthen pan. *Devon.*

CLUMMERSOME. Dirty; sluttish. *Devon.*

CLUMP. (1) To tramp. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lump, or mass. *North.*

(3) Idle; lazy. *Linc.*

CLUMPER. A large piece. *Somerset.*

CLUMPERS. Thick, heavy shoes. *East.*

CLUMPISH. Awkward; unwieldy. *North.*

CLUMPS. (1) Twilight. *East.*

(2) Idle; lazy; clownish. Also plain-dealing, honest. *North.*

(3) Benumbed with cold. *North.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Entombi.*

CLUMPY. (1) A dunce. *South.*

(2) Aggregated; adhered. *Devon.*

CLUNCH. (1) Close-grained hard limestone. Also close, applied to the temper, or the weather. *North.*

(2) A thump, or blow. *East.*

(3) A clod-hopper. *North.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Taille-bacon, Escogriffe.*

CLUNCHY. Thick, and clumsy. *East.*

CLUNG. (1) Shrivelled; shrunk. "Hee is *clung* or hide-bound," Hollyband, 1593.

(2) Heavy; doughy. *Var. dial.*

(3) Empty; emaciated. *Craven.*

(4) Daubed. *Craven.*

(5) Tough; dry. *East.*

(6) Soft; flabby; relaxed. *Norf.*

(7) Strong. *Berks.*

CLUNGE. To crowd; or squeeze. *South.*

CLUNGED. Stopped. *Craven.*

CLUNGY. Adhesive. *North.*

CLUNK. To swallow. *Devon.*

CLUNTER. (1) To walk clumsily. *North.*

(2) A clod of earth. *North.*

(3) To turn lumpy, as some things do in boiling. *Yorksh.*

CLUNTERLY. Clumsy. *Craven.*

CLUPPE. To embrace. Rob. Glouc. p. 14.

CLUSE. (1) A cell. (*Lat.*)

(2) A flood-gate. *North.*

CLUSSOMED. Benumbed. *Chesh.*

CLUSSUM. Clumsy. *Chesh.*

CLUSTERE. To harden. (*A.-N.*)

CLUSTERFIST. A clodhopper. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cavois, Escogriffe, Lourdaut.*

CLUT. To strike a blow. *North.*

CLUTCH. (1) Close. *Sussex.*

(2) To cluck. *South.*

(3) A fist. *Var. dial.* Clutch-fist, a very large fist.

(4) A covey of partridges. Also, a brood of chickens. *East.*

(5) To seize; to grasp. *Shak.*

CLUTE. A hoof. *North.*

CLUTHER. (1) In heaps. *North.*

(2) A great noise. *Kent.*

CLUTS. Wedges. *North.*

CLUTT. A small cloth. (*A.-S.*)

> The mytans *clutt* forgate he nojt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

CLUTTER. (1) A bustle; confusion, disorder. See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 13.

(2) "*Grumeau de sang*, a clot, or *clutter* of congealed bloud," Cotgrave. "Cluttered bloud," Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 94.

(3) A plough-coulter. *South.*

CLUTTER-FISTED. Having large fists. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 27.

CLUTTERY. Changeable. *Var. dial.*

CLUUTTS. Feet. *Cumb.*

CLY. Goose-grass. *Somerset.*

CLYKYTH. Noises abroad.

> Then fleyth sche forthe and bygynnyth to chyde,
> And *clykyth* forthe in hure langage,
> Wat falshode ys in maryage.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2.

CLYNE. To incline. (*A.-N.*)

CLYPPES. An eclipse. *Palsgrave.*

CLYTENISH. Sickly; unhealthy. *Wilts*

CLYVEN. Rocks. Kyng Alis. 5429.

CNAFFE. A lad, or boy.

CNAG. A knot. *North.*

CNOBLE. Knob; tuft. Arch. xxx. 405.

CNOPWORT. The ball-weed.

CNOUTBERRY. The dwarf-mulberry. There is a tradition in Lancashire that King Canute

or Cnout being reduced to great extremity was preserved by eating this fruit.

CNOWE. To know or recognize. (*A.-S.*)

He was so beseyn with peyne a throwe,
That his frendes coude him not *cnowe*.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 69.

CNYT. Knit; tied. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 24.

CO. (1) To call. *North.*

(2) The neck. (*A.-N.*) "The *co*, *la chouue*," W. de Bibblesworth, Rel. Ant. ii. 78.

(3) Come! *Devon.*

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another. Hence, metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another, generally applied to people in low life. Ben Jonson has *coach-horse*.

COACH-HORSE. A dragon-fly. *East.*

COAD. Unhealthy. *Exmoor.*

COADJUVATE. A coadjutor. This word occurs in the Description of Love, 8vo. 1620.

COAGULAT. Curdled. (*Lat.*)

COAH. Heart or pith. *North.*

COAJER. A shoemaker. *Exmoor.*

COAKEN. To strain in vomiting.

COAKS. Cinders. *Yorksh.*

COAL-BRAND. Smut in wheat.

COAL-FIRE. A parcel of fire-wood set out for sale or use, containing when burnt the quantity of a load of coals.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of Cold Harbour, an ancient mansion in Dowgate Ward, London, frequently alluded to by old writers.

COAL-HOOD. (1) A bullfinch. *West.*

(2) A wooden coal-scuttle. *East.*

COAL-RAKE. A rake used for raking the ashes of a fire or oven.

COAL-SAY. The coal-fish. *North.*

COAL-SMUT. A fossil or efflorescence found on the surface of coal.

COALY. (1) A lamplighter. *Newe.*

(3) A species of cur, famous for its sagacity. *North.*

COALY-SHANGIE. A riot, or uproar. *North.*

COAME. To crack. *Googe.*

COANDER. A corner. *Exmoor.*

COAP. A fight. *North.*

COARSE. Bad, applied to the weather. *Var. dial.*

COARTE. To compel, or force. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 276.

Dyvce by dethe was straytely *coartid*
Of his lyf to make a sodeyne translacion.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 101.

COASAY. A causeway. Tundale, p. 33.

COASH. To silence. *North.*

COAST. To approach, or pursue.

COASTING. A courtship. *Shak.*

COAT. (1) The hair of cattle, or wool of sheep. *Var. dial.*

(2) A petticoat. *Cumb.* Any gown was formerly called a coat, as in Thoms's Anec. and Trad. p. 94.

COAT-CARDS. Court-cards, and tens. See Arch. viii. 150, 163; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 86; Du Bartas, p. 593.

COATE. A cottage. *North.* Apparently a *furnace* in Leland's Itin. iv. 111.

COATHE. (1) To swoon, or faint. *Linc.*

(2) The rot in sheep. *Somerset.*

COATHY. (1) To throw. *Hants.*

(2) Surly; easily provoked. *Norf.*

COAT-OF-PLATE. A coat of mail made of several pieces of metal attached to each other by wires. *Meyrick.*

COB. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, to strike or pull the ear, or hair.

(2) To throw. *Derbysh.*

(3) A basket for seed. *North.*

(4) Marl mixed with straw, used for walls. *West.*

(5) A leader, or chief. *Chesh.* To *cob*, to outdo, or excel.

(6) A small hay-stack. *Oxon.*

(7) A sea-gull. *Var. dial.*

(8) A stone or kernel. *East.* Also called a *cobble*.

(9) Clover-seed. *East.*

(10) A young herring. Florio seems to make it synonymous with the miller's-thumb, in v. *Bózzolo*, and Grose gives *cobbo* as a name for that fish.

(11) A chuff, or miser; a wealthy person. See the State Papers, ii. 228, and Nash, quoted by Nares. In the following passage it seems to mean a person of superior rank or power.

Susteynid is not by persons lowe,
But *cobbis* grete this riote sustene.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.

(12) A Spanish coin, formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4*s.* 8*d.*

(13) A lump, or piece. *Florio.*

COBBER. A great falsehood. *North.*

COBBIN. A piece or slice of an eel or any other fish.

COBBLE. (1) A round stone. *North.* "Good *cobled* stonys," Torrent of Portugal, p. 55. "Cobling stones," Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 330. Round coals are also called cobbles.

(2) To hobble. *Var. dial.*

(3) An icicle. *Kent.*

(4) Cobble-dick-longerskin, a kind of apple so called.

(5) Cobble-trees, double swingle trees, or splinter bars. *North.*

COBBLER'S-MONDAY. Any Monday throughout the year. *North.*

COBBS. Testiculi. *North.*

COBBY. Brisk; lively; proud; tyrannical; headstrong. "Cobby and crous, as a new wash'd louse." *North.*

COB-CASTLE. A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison. *North.*

COB-COALS. Large pit-coals. *North.*

COB-IRONS. Andirons. Also, the irons by which the spit is supported. *East.*

COB-JOE. A nut at the end of a string. *Derbysh.*

COBKEY. A punishment, by bastinado, inflicted on offenders at sea.

My L. Foster, being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn-top to fet down a rebel; and twenty at the

least after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn-mast. *MS. Addit.* 5000.

COBLE. A peculiar kind of boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat-bottomed, and square at the stern, navigated with a lug-sail. "Fakene theire *coblez*," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 61.

COBLER'S-DOOR. In sliding, to knock at the cobler's door is to skim over the ice with one foot, occasionally giving a hard knock on it with the other.

COBLER'S-LOBSTER. A cow-heel. *Camb.*

COBLOAF. A crusty uneven loaf with a round top to it. Loaves called *cobbs* are still made in Oxfordshire. See Edwards's Old English Customs, p. 25. Aubrey mentions an old Christmas game called cob-loaf-stealing. Shakespeare seems to use the term metaphorically. "A cobloafe or bunne," Minsheu.

COBNOBBLE. To beat. *Var. dial.*

COB-NUT. A game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob*. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. The last is probably the more modern game, our first method being clearly indicated by Cotgrave, in v. *Chastelet*, "the childish game *cobnut*, or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heape of nuts, which done, the thrower takes as many as he hath hit or scattered." It is also alluded to in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 88, 333; Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 322.

COB-POKE. A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the *cobs* or broken ears of wheat.

COB-STONES. Large stones. *North.*

COB-SWAN. A very large swan. *Jonson.*

COB-WALL. A wall composed of straw and clay, or *cob* (4).

COBWEB. Misty. *Norf.* Drayton compares clouds to *cobweb lawn*, a thin transparent lawn.

COCHEN. The kitchen. (*A.-S.*)

COCHOURE.

He makyth me to swelle both flesshe and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

COCK. (1) A common mode of vulgar salutation.

(2) The needle of a balance. See Cotgrave, in v. *Languette*.

(3) To walk lightly or nimbly about, applied to a child. *North.*

(4) A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the plough is regulated.

(5) A cock-boat. "Leape into the *cocke*," Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. i.

(6) To hold up. *Lanc.*

(7) To contend? See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 90; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 153.

(8) A conical heap of hay. Also, to put hay into cocks, Tusser, p. 168.

(9) To swagger impudently. *Cocking*, Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 35.

COCKAL. A game played with four huckle-bones. See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162; Nomenclator, p. 293.

COCK-A-MEG. A piece of timber fastened on the reeple in a coal mine to support the roof.

COCK-AND-MWILE. A jail. *West.*

COCKAPERT. Saucy. *Var. dial.*

COCK-APPAREL. Great pomp or pride in small matters. *Linc.* Now obsolete.

COCKARD. A cockade.

COCKATRICE. A familiar name for a courtezan, very commonly used in our early dramatists. See Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i.; Peele's Jests, p. 18; Tarlton's Jests, p. 9.

COCK-BOAT. A small boat, sometimes one that waits upon a larger vessel. They were formerly common in the Thames, and used with oars.

COCK-BRAINED. Fool-hardy; wanton. Palsgrave has this term, and it also occurs in the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 101.

COCK-BRUMBLE. *Rubus fruticosus*, Lin.

COCK-CHAFER. A May bug. *Var. dial.*

COCK-CHICK. A young cock. *North.*

COCK-CROWN. Poor pottage. *North.*

COCKED. Turned up. *Var. dial.* Metaphorically used for *affronted*.

COCKEL-BREAD. "Young wenches," says Aubrey, "have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dowgh, &c." See further particulars in Thoms's Anec. and Trad. p. 95. I question whether the term cockel-bread was originally connected with this indelicate custom. *Cocille mele* is mentioned in an old medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 304.

COCKER. (1) To alter fraudulently; to gloss over anything. *South.*

(2) To indulge, or spoil. *Var. dial.* This is a very common archaism. "So *kokered* us nor made us so wanton," More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, sig. L. ii.

(3) To crow, or boast. *North.*

(4) A cock-fighter. *Var. dial.* See Thoms's Anecdotes and Trad. p. 47; *cokker*, Towneley Myst. p. 242.

(5) To rot. *Norf.*

COCKEREL. A young cock. See Marlowe, ii. 44; Cotgrave, in v. *Cochet*, *Hestoudeau*; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 133.

COCKERER. A wanton. *Cotgrave.*

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots, fastened with laces or buttons. Old stockings without feet are also so called. *North.* See Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Piers Ploughman, pp. 120, 513. Rims of iron round

wooden shoes are called *cokers* in Cumberland.

COCKET. (1) "To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyst or stone is *cocketted* within another," Thomasii Dict. 1644.

(2) Swaggering; pert. *Coles.* Kennett explains it, brisk, airy. "Not too loud nor *cocket*," Rape of Lucrece, p. 44. See Cotgrave, in v. *Herr.*

(3) A docquet. *Cotgrave.*

(4) Cocket bread was the second kind of best bread. *Cowel.*

COCKEY. A common sewer. *Norf.*

COCK-EYE. A squinting eye. *Var. dial.*

COCK-FEATHER. The feather which stood upon the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch. *Nares.*

COCK-GRASS. Darnel. *Cambr.*

COCK-HANNELL. A house-cock. *Huloet.*

COCKHEAD. That part of a mill which is fixed into a stave of the ladder on which the hopper rests.

COCKHEADS. Meadow knobweed. *North.*

COCK-HEDGE. A quickset hedge.

COCK-HOOP. A bullfinch.

COCK-HORSE. To ride a cock-horse, to promise children a ride. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 235, uses the term for a child's rocking-horse. "Cockhorse peasantry," Marlowe, iii. 412, upstarts. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cheval.* In some places, riding a cock-horse is applied to two persons on the same horse.

COCKING. Cockfighting. *North.* See the Plumpton Corr. p. 251.

COCKISH. Wanton. *North.*

COCKLE. (1) *Agrostemma githago*, Lin. Cf. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 170. *Quædam herba quæ vocatur vulgo* cokkylle, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 30.

> And as the *cockille* with heuenly dew so clene
> Of kynde engendreth white perlis rounde.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 3.

(2) To cry like a cock. *Cumb.*

(3) To wrinkle. *Var. dial.*

(4) A stove used for drying hops. *Kent.*

(5) To "cry cockles," to be hanged.

(6) The *cockles* of the heart? Grose gives a phrase involving this term.

COCKLEART. Day-break. *Devon.* Sometimes called cock-leet.

COCKLED. Enclosed in a shell. *Shak.*

COCKLER. A seller of cockles. *North.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. Winding stairs.

COCKLETY. Unsteady. *North.*

COCKLING. Cheerful. *North.*

COCKLOCHE. A simple fellow. (*Fr.*)

COCKLOFT. A garret. Hence a burlesque phrase for the scull.

COCKMARALL. A little fussy person. *Linc.* "Cockmedainty," in Brockett, p. 75.

COCKMATE. A companion. *Lilly.*

COCKNEY. A spoilt or effeminate boy. "Puer in deliciis matris nutritus, Anglice a *kokenay*," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14. "Cockeney, *acersa, vineolus*," Huloet, 1552. Forby has *cock-farthing* in a similar sense, a term of endearment used to a little boy. "To be dandlyd any longer uppon his father's knee, or to be any longer takeh for his father's *cockney*, or minyon, or darlyng," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. The veracious Tusser says, p. 276, "some cockneys with cocking are made very fools;" and according to Dekker, Knight's Conjuring, p. 29, the term is derived from the *cockering* or indulgent mothers. A cockney was also a person who sold fruit and greens, *qui vendit collibia*, Prompt. Parv. p. 281. *Dicitur etiam collibista qui vendit collibia*, Joan. de Janua. The word is also stated to signify a little cook, but I find no certain authority for such an interpretation. It was frequently used as a term of contempt, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4206; Hall's Poems, 1646, repr. p. 28; Twelfth Night, iv. 1. Some writers trace the term with much probability to the imaginary land of Cokaygne, so curiously described in the well-known poem printed by Hickes. Florio has, "*Cocágna*, as *Cucágna*, lubbarland;" and a ballad in the Roxburghe collection is entitled, "An Invitation to Lubberland, the land of Cocaigne." See Catalogue of B. H. Bright's Library, 1845, p. 26. To these the lines quoted by Camden, in which the "King of Cockeney" is mentioned, afford a connecting link, and the modern meaning of *cockney*, one born in Cockaigne, or Lubberland, a burlesque name for London, seems to be clearly deduced. The King of the Cockneys was a character in the Christmas festivities at Lincoln's Inn in 1517, Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 295; and Fuller tells us that a person who was absolutely ignorant of rural matters was called a cockney, which is most probably the meaning of the term in Lear, ii. 4, and is still retained. What Bow-bells have to do with it is another question. In the London Prodigal, p. 15, a country fellow says to another, "A and well sed *cocknell*, and boc-bell too." See also Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186, "Bow-bell suckers," i. e. sucking children born within the sound of Bow-bell.—But a *cocknell* is properly a young cock, as appears from Holly band's Dictionarie, 1593; which also seems to be the meaning of *cokeney* in Piers Ploughman, p. 134, and, as Mr. Wright remarks, in Heywood's Proverbs, but a lean chicken was so called, as appears from a passage quoted in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 117. Florio mentions *cockanegs* in v. *Cacchérelli*, and cockney's-eggs may not be therefore so great an absurdity as is commonly supposed. In Devonshire *cackernony* is the name of a small cock's egg, which if hatched is said to produce a cockatrice or something exceedingly noxious: A cock's egg, according to Forby, is an abortive egg without a yolk. The absurd tale of the *cock neighing*, related by Minsheu and traditionally remembered, may deserve a passing notice.

A young heyre, or *cockney*; that is his mothers darling, if hee have playde the waste-good at the innes of the court, or about London, falles in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

COCK-O-MY-THUMB. A little diminutive person. *North.*

COCK-PENNY. A customary present made to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide by the boys, in some of the schools in the North, as an increase of salary. See Brockett, and Carlisle on Charities, p. 272.

COCK-PIT. The pit of a theatre. Also, a place used for cock-fighting.

COCKQUEAN. A beggar or cheat. (*Fr.*)

COCK-ROACH. A black-beetle. *West.*

COCKS. (1) Cockles. *Devon.*

(2) A puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. One holds a stem, and the other strikes on it with another.

COCK'S-FOOT. Columbine. *Gerard.*

COCK'S-HEADLING. A game where boys mount over each other's heads.

COCKS'-HEADS. Seeds of rib-grass.

COCKSHUT. A large net, suspended between two poles, employed to catch, or *shut* in, woodcocks, and used chiefly in the twilight. Hence perhaps it came to be used for *twilight*, but Kennett says, "when the woodcocks *shoot* or take their flight in woods." Florio has the latter sense exclusively in p. 79, ed. 1611.

COCK'S-NECKLING. To come down cock's neckling, i. e. head foremost. *Wilts.*

COCKSPUR. A small shell-fish. See Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 275.

COCK-SQUOILING. Throwing at cocks with sticks, which are generally loaded with lead. *West.* Sir Thomas More calls the stick a *cockstele.*

COCKSURE. Quite certain. *Var. dial.*

COCKWARD. A cuckold.

COCKWEB. A cob-web. *North.*

COCK-WEED. Same as *cockle* (1).

COCKY. Pert; saucy. *Var. dial.*

COCKYBABY. The arum. *I. Wight.*

COCKYGEE. A rough sour apple. *West.*

COCOWORT. The shepherd's-purse, *bot.*

COCTYN. Scarlet, or crimson. *Baber.*

COCUS. Cooks. (*A.-N.*)

COD. (1) A pillow or cushion. *North.* See Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

Faire *coddis* of silke
Chalked whyte als the mylke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

(2) A bag. (*A.-S.*) In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.

(3) The neck of a net, the bag at the end in which it is usual to place a stone to sink it.

(4) A pod. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 7; Cotgrave, in v. *Ers, Goussu*; Becon, p. 450.

(5) A large seed-basket. *Oxon.*

COD-BAIT. The caddis worm. *North.*

COD-BERE. A pillow-case.

CODDER. A pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

CODDLE. To indulge or spoil with warmth. Also to parboil, as in Men Miracles, 1656, p. 43. To coddle-up, to recruit.

CODDY. Small; very little. *North.*

CODE. Cobbler's wax. "Bepayntyd with sowter *code*," Digby Myst. p. 35.

CODGER. An eccentric old person; a miser. *Codger's-end*, the end of a shoemaker's thread. *Codgery*, any strange mixture or composition.

COD-GLOVE. A thick hedge-glove, without fingers. *Devon.*

CODINAC. A kind of conserve.

CODLINGS. Green peas.

CODLINS. Limestones partially burnt. *North.*

CODPIECE. An artificial protuberance to the breeches, well explained by its name, and often used as a pincushion! Also spelt *codpiss.* See Howel, sect. xxxiii.; Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 36; Thynne's Debate, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Esguillette*; Middleton, iii. 81. The same name was given to a similar article worn by women about the breast.

CODS. Bellows. *North.*

CODS-HEAD. A foolish fellow. *North.*

CODULLE. A cuttle-fish. *Pr. Parv.*

COD-WARE. Pulse. Tusser, p. 37.

COE. (1) An odd old fellow. *Norf.*

(2) A small house near a mine, used by the workmen. *North.*

COF. Quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Forth a wente be the strem,
Til a com to Jurisalem;
To the patriark a wente *cof*,
And al his lif he him schrof.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 77.

COFE. A cavern, or cave. (*A.-S.*)

COFERER. A chest-maker.

COFF. To chop, or change. *Oxon.*

COFFE. A cuff. (*A.-S.*)

COFFIN. The raised crust of a pie. Also a conical paper for holding spices, &c. or a basket or chest. See Florio, pp. 107, 473; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 442; Nomenclator, p. 259; Langtoft, p. 135; Prompt. Parv. p. 128; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 18.

COFRE. A chest. (*A.-N.*) *Cofrene*, to place in a coffer.

COFT. Bought. *Northumb.*

COFYN. The shell, or rind.

COG. (1) To entice. *Sussex.*

(2) To suit or agree. *East.*

(3) The short handle of a scythe.

(4) A wooden dish, or pail. *North.*

(5) To lie or cheat. Also, to load a die. "To *cogge* a dye," Cotgrave, in v. *Casser.*

COG-BELLS. Icicles. *Kent.*

COGER. A luncheon. *South.*

COGFOIST. A cheat, or sharper.

COGGE. A cock-boat. (*A.-S.*)

Than he coveres his *cogge*, and cachis one ankere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91

COGGERIE. Falsehood; cheating.

COGGLE. (1) To be shaky. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cock-boat. *North.*

(3) A small round stone. *Line.*

(4) To harrow. *North.*

COGHEN. To cough. (*A.-S.*)

COGMEN. Dealers in coarse cloth.

COGNITION. Knowledge; information. (*Lat.*)

COG-WARE. A kind of worsted cloth.

COHIBITOR. A hinderer. *Hall.*

COHORTED. Incited; exhorted.

COHWE. To cough. (*A.-S.*)

COIGNE. The corner stone at the external angle of a building. (*A.-N.*) "*Versura* is also the *coygne* or corner of an house or walle wherat men dooe turne," Elyot.

COIL. (1) A hen-coop. *North.*

(2) A tumult, or bustle.

(3) A lump, or swelling. *North.*

(4) To beat, or thrash.

COILE. To choose, or select. (*A.-N.*) Also, to strain through a cloth.

COILERS. That part of a cart-horse's harness which is put over his rump and round his haunches to hold back the cart when going down-hill.

COILET. A stallion. (*A.-N.*)

COILONS. Testiculi. (*A.-N.*)

COILTH. A hen-coop. *North.*

COINDOM. A kingdom. (*A.-N.*)

COINE. A quince. (*A.-N.*)

COINTE. Neat; trim; curious; quaint; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

COINTESE. A stratagem. (*A.-N.*)

COISE. Chief; master. *Cumb.* "Coisy," excellent, choice, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 118.

COISTERED. Inconvenienced. (*Fr.*)

COISTREL. An inferior groom. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, pp. 89, 127. Originally, one who carried the arms of a knight.

COISTY. Dainty. *North.*

COIT. (1) To toss the head. *East.*

(2) To throw. *North.* "If you *coit* a stone," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 326. See Anec. and Trad. p. 12.

COITING-STONE. A quoit.

COITURE. Coition. *Topsell.*

COKAGRYS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 66.

COKE. (1) To cry peccavi. *North.*

(2) To pry about. *Sussex.*

(3) A cook. (*Lat.*)

COKEDRILL. A crocodile. *Weber.* Maundevile has *cokodrilles*, p. 321.

COKEN. To choak. *North.*

COKER. (1) A reaper. *Warw.* Originally a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time.

(2) To sell by auction. *South.*

COKES. A fool. *Coles.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Effeminé, Enfourner, Fol, Lambin.* More correctly perhaps, a person easily imposed upon.

COKEWOLD. A cuckold. (*A.-N.*)

COKIN. A rascal. (*A.-N.*)

> Quath Arthour, thou hethen *cokin*,
> Wende to thi devel Apolin.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 236.

COKYRMETE. Clay. *Pr. Parv.* Corresponding to the Spanish *tapia.*

COKYSSE. A female cook.

> Hyt is now hard to deserne and know
> A tapster, a *cokysse*, or an ostelars wyf,
> From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow,
> For who shall be freshest they ymagyn and stryf.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 74.

COL. (1) Charcoal. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To strain. *North.*

COLAGE. A college. See Hardyng's Chron. ff. 87, 216; Tundale, p. 71.

> All suche executours specyally I bytake,
> That fals be unto hym that may not speke ne go,
> Unto the grete *colage* of the fyndis blake.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 95.

COLBERTAIN. A kind of lace mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688.

COLD. (1) Could; knew. *Percy.*

(2) To grow cold. (*A.-S.*)

> He was aferd, his hert gan to *cold*,
> To se this marvelous thyng to for his bed.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 63.

(3) *Cold-rost*, i. e. nothing to the point or purpose.

(4) Sober; serious.

COLD-CHILL. An ague-fit. *East.*

COLD-COMFORT. Bad news. *North.*

COLDER. Refuse wheat. *East.*

COLD-FIRE. A laid fire not lighted.

COLDHED. Coldness. (*A.-S.*)

COLDING. Shivering. *Chesh.*

COLD-LARD. A pudding made of oatmeal and suet. *North.*

COLD-PIE. To give a cold pie, or cold pig, to raise a sluggard in the morning by lighted paper, cold water, and other methods.

COLD-PIGEON. A message.

COLD-SHEAR. An inferior iron.

COLE. (1) Pottage. *North.*

(2) Sea-kale. *South.*

(3) Cabbage. (*A.-N.*) "Cole cabes," Elyot in v. *Brassica.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 426.

(4) To put into shape. *North.*

(5) To cool. *Oxon.* "Lete hir *cole* hir bodi thare," Leg. Cath. p. 93.

(6) A colt. *Weber.*

(7) The neck. (*A.-N.*)

(8) A species of gadus.

COLEMAN-HEDGE. A common prostitute.

COLE-PROPHET. A false prophet, or cheat.

COLER. A collar. (*A.-N.*) See Rutland Papers, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

COLERIE. Eye-salve. (*Lat.*)

COLERON. Doves. Chron. Vilodun. p. 32.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole, on which men carried a burden between them.

COLET. The acolyte, the fourth of the minor orders among Roman Catholic priests.

COLFREN. Doves. Rob. Glouc. p. 190

COLISANCE. A badge or device.

COLKE. The core. *North.*

> For of orthe y-likned may be
> To an appel upon a tree,
> The whiche in mydles hath a *colke*,
> As hath an eye in myddes a yolke.
> *Hampole, MS. Addit.* 11305, f. 93.

COLL. (1) To embrace, or clasp. (*Fr.*)

(2) To run about idly. *North.*

COLLAR. (1) Soot. *Var. dial.* "All his *collow* and his soot," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 190.
(2) Smut in wheat. *Kent.*
(3) To entangle. *North.*
(4) To collar the mag, to throw a coit with such precision as to surround the plug.
COLLAR-BALL. A light ball used by children to play with. *East.*
COLLAR-BEAM. The upper beam in a barn, or other building.
COLLAR-COAL. Same as *collar* (1).
COLLARD. Colewort. *East.*
COLLATION. A conference. (*A.-N.*)
COLLAUD. To unite in praising. (*Lat.*) *Collawdid*, Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 114.
COLLAYES. A kind of broth. *Huloet.*
COLLECTION. A conclusion or consequence. Or perhaps sometimes observation.
COLLEGE. An assembly of small tenements having a common entrance from the street. *Somerset.*
COLLER-EGGS. New laid eggs. *North.*
COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring. Some article of apparel worn round the neck was also so called. See Du Bartas, p. 370.
COLLEY. (1) Soot. *Var. dial.* Hence *collied*, blackened, as in Shakespeare.
(2) Butchers' meat. *North.*
(3) A blackbird. *Somerset.*
COLLIER. A seller of coals or charcoal. A little black insect is also so called.
COLLING. An embrace. (*A.-N.*)
COLLOCK. A great pail. *North.*
COLLOGUE. To confederate together, generally for an unlawful purpose; to cheat; to converse secretly.
COLLOP. A rasher of bacon; a slice of flesh. *Var. dial.*
COLLOW. See *Collar.*
COLLYGATE. To bind together. (*Lat.*) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 145.
COLLY-WESTON. A term used when anything goes wrong. *Chesh.*
COLLY-WOBBLE. Uneven. *West.*
COLLY-WOMPERED. Patched. *North.*
COLMATE. A colestaff. *Durham.*
COLMOSE. The seamew. See *Calmewe.*
COLNE. A basket or coop. "*Scirpea*, a dounge potte or *colne* made with roddes or russhes," Elyot.
COLOBE. A kind of short coat reaching to the knees. (*Lat.*)
COLOFONY. Common rosin.
COLOFRE. Fine gunpowder, mentioned in MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 76.
COLON. (1) The largest intestine, and hence metaphorically *hunger*.
(2) Stalks of furze-bushes, which remain after burning. *North.*
COLORYE. An ointment for the eyes, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 284.
COLOUR. A pretence. "*Colour*, a fayned matter," Palsgrave. To fear no colours, to fear no enemy.
COLPHEG. To beat, or buffet. *Nares.*
COLPICE. A leaver. *Warw.*
COLRE. Choler. (*A.-N.*)

> The fyre of his condicion
> Appropreth the complexion,
> Whiche in a man is *colre* hote.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 195.

COLSH. Concussion. *North.*
COLT. (1) To ridge earth. *South.* A bank that falls down is said to *colt in.*
(2) To cheat. An old cant term.
(3) An apprentice. *West.*
(4) A new comer, who is required to pay a forfeit called colt-ale.
(5) A small piece of wood, sometimes found loose inside a tree.
(6) A third swarm of bees in the same season. *West.*
(7) To crack, as timber. *Warw.*
COLTEE. To be skittish. *Devon.* Chaucer has *coltish*, and Huloet *coltitche.*
COLT-PIXY. A fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called colt-pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to *colepixy* in Dorset.
COLUMBINE. Dove-like. (*Lat.*)
COLVER. Delicious. *North.*
COLVERE. A dove. (*A.-S.*)
COM. Came. *North.* Also a substantive, coming or arrival.
COMAND. Commanded. *Ritson.*
COMAUNDE. Communed. *Warkworth.*
COMB. (1) A valley. *Var. dial.* See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 169.
(2) A sharp ridge. *North.*
(3) A balk of land. *Devon.*
(4) The window-stool of a casement. *Glouc.*
(5) A brewing-vat. *Chesh.*
(6) To acrospire. *West.* Hence *coming-floor*, the floor of a malt-house.
(7) To cut a person's comb, to disable him.
(8) A mallet. *Devon.*
COMB-BROACH. The tooth of a comb for dressing wool. *Somerset.*
COMBERERE. A trouble. *Combird*, troubled, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 115.

> The ryche emperowre Raynere
> Wottyth not of thys *comberere.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 161.

COMBERSOME. Troublesome; difficult of access. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29.
COMBRE-WORLD. An incumbrance to the world. *Chaucer.*
COMBURMENT. Incumbrance. *Weber.*
COMBUST. Burnt. (*Lat.*) A term in astrology when a planet is not more than 8° 30' distant from the sun. See Randolph's Jealous Lovers, p. 77.
COME. (1) Coming; arrival.

> Now thy comly *come* has comforthede us alle.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

(2) To be ripe. *Dorset.*
(3) A comfit. *North.*
(4) Came. Perceval, 1365.

(5) To go. Sir Eglamour, 713.
(6) To succumb; to yield. *Combee* seems used in the same sense in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 126. "I can't *come* it," I cannot manage it.
(7) To become. *Var. dial.*
(8) To overflow, or flood. *West.*
(9) When such a time has arrived, e. g. "it will be ten year *come* August." This usage of the word is very common.

COME-BACK. A guinea-fowl. *East.*
COMEBE. A comb. Rel. Ant. i. 9.
COME-BY. To procure. "Come by now," get out of the way. "Come down upon," to reprove, to chide.
COMED. Came. *Var. dial.*
CO-MEDLED. Well mixed. *Shak.*
COME-IN. To surrender.
COMELING. A stranger; a guest. *North.* "An unkind *cumlyng*," Ywaine and Gawin, 1627. See Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 6; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. *Eawtcumbling* occurs in Tim Bobbin.

To *comlyngis* loke ȝe do no gile,
For suche were ȝoureself sumwhile.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 43.

COMEN. To commune. *Coverdale.*
COMENDE. Coming. (*A.-S.*)

Tille it befelle upon a playne,
They ayzen where he was *comende*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

COMENE. Came, pl. (*A.-S.*)
COME-OFF. A phrase equivalent to "come on," to execute any business. In the provinces it now means, to alter, to change. Shakespeare has it in the sense of paying a debt.
COME-ON. To grow, to improve; to encroach; to succeed, or follow. *Var. dial.*
COME-OVER. To cajole. *Var. dial.*
COME-PUR. A familiar way of calling, properly to pigs. *Leic.*
COMERAWNCE. Vexation; grief.
COMEROUS. Troublesome. *Skelton.*
COMESTIBLE. Eatable. *Becon.*
COME-THY-WAYS. Come forward, generally spoken in great kindness. Go your ways, a mode of dismissal. Both phrases are in Shakespeare.
COMFORDE. Comfort.

He es my lufe and my lorde,
My joye and my *comforde*.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

COMFORTABLE. A covered passage-boat used on the river Tyne.
COMFORTABLE-BREAD. Spiced gingerbread. Sugared corianders are still called *comforts*.
COMIC. An actor. *Steele.*
COMICAL. Ill-tempered. *West.*
COMINE. To threaten. (*Lat.*)
COMING-ROUND. Recovering from sickness; returning to friendship.
COMINGS. The sprouts of barley in process of fermentation for malt. *Comming*, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 169. See *Comb* (6).
COMINS. Commonage. *Midland C.*
COMISE. To commit.

Comite the with pacience,
And take into thy conscience
Mercy to be thy governoure.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 102

COMIT. Comes. (*A.-S.*)
COMITY. Courtesy. *Becon.*
COMLAND. A covenant. (*A.-N.*)
COMLOKER. More comely.
COMLYLY. Courteously.
COMMANDER. A wooden rammer used to drive piles of wood into the ground. See Florio, p. 186; Nomenclator, p. 302; Baret, C. 907.
COMMANDMENTS. The nails of the fingers are often called the ten commandments.
COMMAUNCE. Community. (*A.-N.*)
COMMEDDLE. To mix, or mingle. (*Fr.*)
COMMEN. Coming. *North.*
COMMENCE. A job; an affair. *South.*
COMMENDS. Commendations; regards; compliments. Shakespeare has this word. "I doe not load you with *commends*," Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. E. ii.
COMMENSAL. A companion at table. (*A.-N.*)
COMMENT. To invent; to devise.
COMMENTY. The community.
COMMEVE. To move. *Chaucer.*
COMMISED. Committed. "Autorité *commysed* unto theme," MS. Cott. Cart. Antiq. xvii. 11.
COMMIST. Joined together. (*Lat.*)
COMMIT. To be guilty of incontinence. *Shak.*
COMMITTED. Accounted; considered.
COMMODITY. (1) Wares taken in payment by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers. The practice is still common, though the name is extinct.
(2) "The whore, who is called the commodity," Belman of London, 1608.
(3) An interlude. *Shak.*
(4) Interest; advantage.

COMMOLYCHE. Comely.
COMMONER. A common lawyer.
COMMONEYS. A choice kind of marble, highly prized by boys.
COMMON-HOUSE. That part of a monastery in which a fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves during the winter. Davies's Ancient Rites, p. 138.
COMMON-PITCH. A term applied to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.
COMMONS. Provisions, a term still in use at Oxford and Cambridge.
COMMORSE. Compassion; pity.
COMMORTH. A subsidy, a contribution made on any particular occasion. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 209.
COMMOTHER. A godmother. *North.*
COMMUNE. (1) The commonalty. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To distribute. *Palsgrave.*

COMMUNES. Common people. *Chaucer.*
COMMUNICATE. To share in. (*Lat.*)
COMMY. Come. *Skelton.*

COMNANT. A covenant; an agreement. See Torrent of Portugal, p. 35.

COMON. Communing; discourse. *Skelton.*

COMOUN. A town, or township. (*A.-N.*)

COMPACE. To encompass.

> And in so moche in herte doth delite
> His tendir lymis to wylde and *compace.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 13.

COMPAIGNABLE. Sociable. (*A.-N.*)

> Frendly to ben and *compaygnable* at al.
> *MS. Fairfax 16.*

COMPAINE. A companion. (*A.-N.*)

COMPANAGE. Sustenance; food. ((*A.-N.*) "To huere *companage*," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

COMPANION. A scurvy fellow. A frequent sense of the word in old plays.

COMPANYE. To accompany.

> Whenne thei had *companyed* him so,
> Forth in pees he bad hem go.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f.* 77.

COMPANY-KEEPER. A lover. *East.* To company with a woman, *futuo*, Palsgrave.

COMPARATIVE. A rival. *Shak.*

COMPARISONS. Caparisons.

COMPARITY. Comparison.

COMPAS. (1) Countess. *Hearne.*

(2) Compost. "Lay on more *compas*," Tusser's Husbandry, p. 36.

> At Highworth and thereabout, where fuell is very scarce, the poore people do strow strawe in the barton on which the cowes do dung, and then they clap it against the stone walles to drie for fuell, which they call ollit fuell. They call it also *compas*, meaning compost.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 292.

(3) Form; stature. (*A.-N.*)

(4) A circle. (*A.-N.*)

COMPASMENT. Contrivance. (*A.-N.*)

> Thorow whos *compassement* and gile
> Fulle many a man hath loste his while.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 70.

COMPASS. An outline. *East.*

COMPASSED. Circular. Compassed window, a bay window, or oriel. *Shak.*

COMPASSING. Contrivance. *Chaucer.*

COMPENABULL. Sociable; willing to give participation in. See the Cokwoldis Dance, 110.

COMPENSE. To recompense.

> Whereof my hope myȝte arise
> My gret love to *compense.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 155.
> To ȝeve his synne was despensed
> With golde, whereof it was *compensid.*
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 101.

COMPERE. A gossip; a near friend. (*A.-N.*)

COMPERSOME. Frolicsome. *Derbysh.*

COMPERTE. A relation, or narrative. (*A.-N.*) See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 50, 85.

COMPERYCION. Comparison.

COMPEST. To compost land. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 109.

COMPLAIN. To lament for.

COMPLE. (1) Angry. *Yorksh.*

(2) To taunt, or bully. *North.*

COMPLEMENT. Ornament; accomplishment.

COMPLIN. Impertinent. *Yorksh.*

COMPLINE. Even-song, the last service of the day. (*A.-N.*)

> I was in my florishinge age in Christes churche at midnyght, afore sonryse, at the first houre, at third houre, at the sixt houre, at the ix. houre, in the evening, and at *compline.*
> *Redman's Complaint of Grace*, 1554.

COMPLISH. To accomplish.

COMPLORE. To weep together.

COMPON-COVERT. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 61.

COMPONE. To compose; to calm. (*Lat.*) Sometimes, to compose, or form.

COMPOSITES. Numbers which are more than ten and not multiples of it. A division in ancient arithmetic, which became obsolete about the year 1500.

COMPOSTURE. Composition; compost.

COMPOSURE. Composition; frame.

COMPOWNED. Composed; put together.

COMPRISE. To gather, or draw a conclusion. See Huarte's Examen, 1604, p. 289.

COMPROBATE. Proved.

COMPROMIT. To submit to arbitration. (*Lat.*) See Ford's Line of Life, p. 66; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 5.

COMPTE. Account. (*A.-N.*)

COMPYNELLE. A companion. (*A.-N.*)

> Scho rose hur up feyre and welle,
> And went unto hur *compynelle.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 130.

COMRAGUE. A comrade.

COMSEMENTE. A commencement.

> And syr Gawayne by God than sware,
> Here now made a *comsemente*
> That bethe not fynyshyd many a yere.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 107.

COMSEN. To begin; to commence; to endeavour. (*A.-S.*) Comsede, Piers Ploughman, p. 402; comsith, Depos. Ric. II. p. 21.

COMSING. Beginning; commencing.

COMTH. Came; becometh. *Hearne.*

COMUNALTE. Community.

COMYN. (1) Litharge of lead.

(2) Cummin. Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

(3) Common; mutual.

(4) The commons. (*A.-N.*)

> Than hath that lady gente
> Chosyn hym with *comyns* assente.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
> Of hym we wylle owre londes holde
> Be the *comyns* assent.
> *MS. Ibid.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(5) An assembly.

> For ȝit was ne ver suche *comyn*,
> That couthe ordeine a medecin.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.*

COMYNER. A partaker. (*Lat.*)

COMYNLICHE. Commonly.

COMYNTE. Community.

CON. (1) To learn; to know. *North.* Also, to calculate; to consider.

(2) To fillip. *North.*

(3) To return thanks.

(4) A searching mode of knowing whether a hen is with egg. *North.*

(5) Can; is able. See *Can* (4).

(6) Stout; valiant. *Verstegan.*
(7) A squirrel. *Cumb.*

CONABLE. Convenient; suitable. (*A.-N.*) It also signifies *famous*, as *conabull* in Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 148.

CONANDE. Covenant. *Weber.* We have *conante* in Langtoft's Chron. p. 163.

CONANDLY. Knowingly; wisely.

CONCEIT. (1) To think, or suppose; to suspect. Also, an opinion. *West.* Often, good opinion.
(2) Conception; apprehension. (*A.-N.*)
(3) An ingenious device.

CONCEITED. Fanciful; ingenious. Also, inclined to jest, merry.

CONCELLE. Advice. (*A.-N.*)

CONCENT. Harmony. (*Lat.*)

CONCERN. An estate; a business. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, to meddle with.

CONCEYTATE. Conception.

CONCEYTE. See *Conceit* (2).

CONCEYVED. Behaved. *Weber.*

CONCHONS. Conscience. See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 132, 133.

CONCINNATE. Fit; decent. *Hall.*

CONCLUDE. To include.

CONCLUSION. An experiment.

CONCREW. To grow together.

CONCURBIT. A subliming-vessel.

CONCUSSION. Extortion. (*Lat.*)

CONCYS. A kind of sauce.

COND. To conduct. *Chaucer.*

CONDE. Perused; known. (*A.-S.*)

CONDER. (1) A corner. *Devon.*
(2) A person stationed on an eminence to give notice to fishers which way the herring-shoals go.

CONDERSATE. Congealed.

CONDESCEND. To agree. *East.* This is also an archaism.

CONDESCENDE. To yield. (*A.-N.*) Hence *condescent*, agreement, Hawkins, ii. 93.

> The same Agnes Commyne, wydowe, by the *condiscente* and procurement of the said John and Jane, came to the maior of the cittie of Newe Sarum.
> *MS. Chancery Bills, Turr. Lond.* Ff. 10, no. 53.

CONDETHE. Safe conduct.

CONDIDDLED. Dispersed; mislaid; frittered away; stolen. *Devon.*

CONDIE. To conduct. Langtoft, p. 182.

> But *condite* only of the sterre shene.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 23

CONDISE. Conduits. (*A.-N.*)

CONDITION. Temper; disposition; nature. *East.* Common in early works.

CONDLEN. Candles.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word *concur*. Besides the examples given by Nares may be mentioned Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. ii.

CONDON. Knowing; intelligent.

CONDRAK. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 57.

CONDUCT. (1) Hired. (*Lat.*)
(2) A conductor. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 282, 283, 403.

CONDUCTION. Charge; conduct. See Egerton Papers, p. 242; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 78.

CONDUCT-MONEY. Money paid to soldiers and sailors to take them to their ships.

CONDUL. A candle.

CONE. A clog. *North.*

CONESTABLE. A constable. (*A.-N.*)

CONE-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *Kent.*

CONEY. A bee-hive. *Tusser.*

CONEY-FOGLE. To lay plots. *Linc.*

CONEY-LAND. Land so light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but rabbits. *East.*

CONFECT. A sweetmeat.

CONFECTE. Prepared.

> And whanne the water fully was *confecte*,
> Liche the statute and the ryztes oolde.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

CONFECTED. Pliable. *North.*

CONFECTION. A sweetmeat; a drug.

CONFECTURE. Composition. (*A.-N.*)

CONFEDER. To confederate.

CONFEIT. A sweetmeat. See Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 55; Ord. and Reg. p. 430.

CONFER. To compare. *Hooper.*

CONFERY. The daisy. See Reliq. Ant. i. 55; Pr. Parv. p. 112; MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

CONFINE. To expel; to banish.

CONFINED. Engaged as a labourer for a year to one master. *Linc.*

CONFINELESS. Boundless.

CONFINER. A borderer.

CONFISKE. To confiscate. (*A.-N.*)

CONFITEOR. A confessor.

CONFITING. A sweetmeat.

CONFLATE. Troubled. (*Lat.*)

CONFLOPSHUN. Confusion; a hobble. *North.*

CONFORT. Comfort; consolation.

CONFOUND. To destroy. *Shak.*

CONFOUNDED. Ashamed. (*Lat.*)

CONFRARY. A brotherhood.

CONFUSE. Confounded. (*A.-N.*)

CONFY. A confection.

CONGE. (1) To bow. *East.*
(2) To expel. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft, p. 323; Piers Ploughman, pp. 65, 258.

CONGELATE. Congealed.

CONGEON. A dwarf. *Minsheu.*

CONGERDOUST. A dried conger.

CONGIE. Leave. (*A.-N.*)

CONGRECE. Suite of servants. (*A.-N.*)

CONGREE. To agree together.

CONGRUELY. Conveniently; fitly. See Hall, Henry V. f. 31; Gesta Rom. p. 198. *Congruent*, Strutt, ii. 190.

CONGRUENCE. Fitness.

CONGURDE. Conjured.

> Syr, scydo the pylgryme,
> Thou haste me *congurde* at thys tyme.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

CONIFFLE. To embezzle. *Somerset.*

CONIG. A rabbit. See Minot, p. 37. Hence *conigar*, a rabbit-warren. *West.* Florio has *connie-grea*, p. 117; *connygar*, Elyot in v. *Vivarium*; *conyngerys*, Lydgate, p. 174; *cunniegreenè*, Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 81.

CONISAUNCE. Understanding. (*A.-N.*)
CONJECT. (1) Thrown into. *Becon.*
(2) To conjecture.
CONJECTE. To project. (*A.-N.*)
CONJECTURE. To judge. (*A.-N.*)
CONJOUN. A coward. (*A.-N.*)
CONJURATOUR. A conspirator.
CONJURE. To adjure. (*A.-N.*)
CONJURISON. Conjuration. (*A.-N.*)
CONKABELL. An icicle. *Devon.*
CONKERS. Snail-shells. *East.*
CONNA. Cannot. *Var. dial.*
CONNAT. A marmalade. (*A.-N.*)
CONNE. (1) A quince. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To know; to be able. (*A.-S.*)
CONNER. A reader. *Yorksh.*
CONNEX. To join together. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 3; MS. Harl. 834.
CONNICAUGHT. Cheated.
CONNIEARS. A beast's kidnies. *North.*
CONNING. Learning; knowledge.
CONNY. See *Canny.*
CONOUR. Any small outlet for water; sometimes, a funnel?
CONPACE. To compass or contrive.

> As a prince devoid of alle grace,
> Ageins God he gan to *conpace.*
> *Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.*

CONQUERE. A conquest.
CONQUINATE. To pollute. *Skelton.*
CONREY. Run together. *Hearne.*
CONSCIENCE. Estimation. *North.*
CONSECUTE. To attain. (*Lat.*)
CONSEIL. Counsel. (*A.-N.*)
CONSENTANT. Consenting to. (*A.-N.*)
CONSERVE. To preserve. (*A.-N.*)
CONSERVISE. A conservatory.
CONSEYLY. To advise. R. Glouc. p. 214.
CONSORT. (1) A company or band of musicians; a concert.
(2) To associate with.
CONSOUD. The less daisy.
CONSPIREMENT. Conspiracy.

> But suche a fals *conspirement,*
> Thouȝ it be privé for a throw,
> God wolde not were unknowe.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, *f.* 72.

CONSTABLERIE. A ward, or division of a castle, under the care of a constable. (*A.-N.*)
CONSTER. To construe. Hence, sometimes, to comprehend.
CONSTILLE. To distil. *Lydgate.*
CONSTOBLE. A great coat. *East.* Also called a *consloper.*
CONSTORY. The consistory. (*A.-N.*)
CONSUETE. Usual; accustomed. (*Lat.*)
CONTAIN. To abstain. Also, to restrain. Both an active and neuter verb.
CONTAKE. Debate; quarrelling. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 59; *contakt,* Tundale, p. 2. Also spelt *conteke* and *conteck.*
CONTANKEROUS. Quarrelsome. *West.*
CONTAS. A countess. Hearne has a queer illustration of this word in his glossary to Rob. Glouc. p. 635.
CONTEKOUR. A person who quarrels. See Langtoft's Chron. p. 328.
CONTEL. To foretel. *Tusser.*
CONTENANCE. Appearance; pretence.
CONTENE. To continue.
CONTENTATION. Content; satisfaction.
CONTIGNAT. Successively. *Hearne.*
CONTINENT. That in which anything is contained. *Shak.*
CONTINEWE. Contents.
CONTOURBED. Disturbed.

> —— y am destourbed
> In alle myn herte, and so *contourbed,*
> That y ne may my wittes gete.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, *f.* 39

CONTRAIRE. Contrary; opposite. (*A.-N.*)
CONTRAPTION. Contrivance. *West.*
CONTRARIE. To go against, vex, oppose. (*A.-N.*) *Contrariant,* Hall, Edw. IV. f. 22. Occasionally a substantive.

> And whanne they diden the contrarye,
> Fortune was *contrariende.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, *f.* 34.

CONTRARYUS. Different. (*A.-N.*)

> He muste bothe drynke and ete
> *Contraryus* drynke and *contraryus* mete.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

CONTRAVERSE. Quite the reverse.
CONTREE. A country. (*A.-N.*)
CONTREFETE. To counterfeit; imitate. (*A.-N.*)
CONTREVE. To contrive. (*A.-N.*)
CONTREVORE. A contrivance. "Here now a *contrevore,*" Langtoft, p. 334.
CONTRIBUTE. To take tribute of.
CONTRIVE. To wear out, pass away.
CONTROVE. To invent. (*A.-N.*)
CONTUBERNIAL. Familiar. (*Lat.*)
CONTUND. To beat down. *Lilly.*
CONTUNE. To continue. Not for the sake of the rhyme, as Tyrwhitt thinks. It occurs also in prose.
CONTURBATION. Disturbance.
CONVAIL. To recover.
CONVALE. A valley. *Holme.*
CONVAUNCED. Promised. (*A.-N.*)
CONVENABLE. Fitting. *Skelton.*
CONVENE. Arrangement. (*A.-N.*)
CONVENT. To summon; to convene.
CONVENTIONARY-RENTS. The reserved rents of life-leases.
CONVENT-LOAF. Fine manchet.
CONVERSANT. To converse. *Palsgrave.*
CONVERTITE. A convert.
CONVEY. Conveyance. Hence to steal, for which it was a polite term, as Pistol insinuates. *Conveyance* is also used for *stealing.*
CONVICIOUS. Abusive. (*Lat.*)
CONVINCE. To conquer; to convict.
CONVIVE. To feast together.
CONVOY. A clog for the wheel of a waggon. *North.*
CONY. A rabbit. Also rabbit-skin, as in Middleton, iii. 39; Test. Vetust. p. 734.
CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person; to cheat. Sometimes merely to trick. *Cony-catcher,* a sharper.

CONYGARTHE. A rabbit warren. *Palsgrave.*

CONYNE. Knowledge. (*A.-N.*)

With fals *conyne* whiche sche hadde,
Hire clos envye tho sche spradde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

CONYNGE. A rabbit. (*A.-N.*)

He went and fett *conynges* thre,
Alle baken welle in a pasty.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

COO. (1) Fear. *North.*

(2) To call. *Cumb.*

(3) A jackdaw. *Pr. Parv.*

COOB. A hen-coop. *Wilts.*

COOCH-HANDED. Left-handed. *Devon.*

COOK. (1) To throw. *Var. dial.*

(2) To disappoint; to punish. *North.*

COOK-EEL. A cross-bun. *East.*

COOKLE. A pair of prongs with an aperture through which the meated spit is thrust. *East.*

COOKOLD. A cuckold.

COOLER. A large open tub. *Var. dial.*

COOLING-CARD. Literally a *bolus*, according to Gifford, and hence metaphorically used in the sense of a decisive retort in word or action. It seems also to be used for *bad news*. Gifford has ridiculed Weber's derivation of the term from card-playing, but see the True Tragedie of Ric. III. p. 23.

COOM. Dust; dirt. *North.*

COOMS. Ridges. *East.*

COOP. (1) Come up! *Var. dial.*

(2) A closed cart. *North.*

(3) A hollow vessel made of twigs, used for taking fish in the Humber.

COOPLE. To crowd. *North.*

COORBYD. Curved. *Lydgate.*

COORE. To crouch. *Yorksh.* "Coore downe on your heeles," Baret, C. 1258.

COOSCOT. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COOSE. To loiter. *Devon.*

COOT. (1) The water-hen. "As stupid as a *coot*," and "as bald as a *coot*," old proverbial sayings. See Cotgrave, in v. *Escossois*, *Magot*. Drayton has *coot-bald*.

(2) The ancle, or foot. *North.*

COOTH. A cold. *North.*

COP. (1) A mound, or bank; a heap of anything. *North.* Also, an inclosure with a ditch round it.

(2) To throw underhand. *Var. dial.*

(3) The top, or summit. (*A.-S.*)

The watris ȝeden and decreesiden til to the tenthe monethe, for in the tenthe monethe, in the firste dai of the monethe, the *coppis* of hillis apperiden.

MS. Bodl. 277.

(4) The round piece of wood fixed at the top of a bee-hive.

(5) The beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen.

(6) That part of a waggon which hangs over the thiller-horse.

(7) A cop of peas, fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn.

(8) A lump of yarn. *North.*

(9) A fence. *North.*

(10) A pinnacle; the rising part of a battlement.

(11) Same as *cop-head*, q. v.

COPART. To join; to share.

COPATAIN. A conical hat; one in the form of a sugar loaf. The word is also spelt *coppidtanke*, *coppentante*, and *coppintank*. "A copentank for Caiphas," Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, 1576. See Du Bartas, p. 364; Nomenclator, pp. 165, 449; Skelton, ii. 429. According to Kennett, p. 54, "a hat with a high crown is called a copped crown hat."

COP-BONE. The knee-pan. *Somerset.*

COPE. (1) To top a wall with thin bricks or stone.

(2) To chop or exchange. *East.* "Copen or by," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 105.

(3) A cloak; a covering. (*A.-N.*)

The grettyst clerke that ever thou seyst
To take hym undur hevyn *cope*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(4) A tribute paid to the lord of the manor for smelting lead at his mill.

(5) A large quantity. *East.*

(6) To fasten; to muzzle. *East.*

(7) Futuo. "And is again to *cope* your wife," Othello, iv. 1.

(8) An error, or fault. (*A.-N.*)

(9) To give way. *Warw.*

(10) To pare a hawk's beak.

COPEMAN. A chapman, or merchant.

COPENTANK. See *Copatain*.

COPERONE. A pinnacle. *Pr. Parv.*

COPESMATE. A companion, or friend. See Dent's Pathway, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. ii. 540.

COP-HALFPENNY. The game of chuck-farthing, played with halfpence.

COP-HEAD. A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal. *Copped*, crested. "Coppet, *huppe*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

COPIE. Plenty. (*Lat.*)

COPINER. A lover. (*A.-S.*)

COPIOUS. Plentiful. (*Lat.*)

COPPE. A cup, or basin. (*A.-N.*)

COPPEL. A small cup. (*Fr.*)

COPPER-CLOUTS. Spatterdashes. *Devon.*

COPPERFINCH. A chaffinch. *West.*

COPPER-ROSE. The red field poppy.

COPPET. Saucy; impudent. *North.*

COPPID. Peaked, referring to the fashion of the long-peaked toe. "Galoches y-couped," Piers Ploughman, p. 370. "Couped shone," Torrent of Portugal, p. 51. "Shone decopid," Rom. of the Rose, 843.

Stond on hir tois *coppid* as a lark,
Putte oute hir voyse and lowde will syng,
That all the strete therof shall ryng.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 52.

COPPIE. A dram. *North.*

COPPIN. A piece of yarn taken from the spindle. *North.*

COPPING. A fence. *North.*

COPPLE-CROWNED. With a head high, and rising up, spoken of a boy with hair standing up on the crown of his head, of a bird with a tuft of feathers on its crown. *Coppull* is a

name for a hen in the Turnament of Tottenham.

COPPLING. Unsteady. *East.*

COPPROUS. A syllabub.

COPPY. (1) A coppice. *West.*

(2) A child's stool; a foot-stool. *North.* "Colrakus and *copstolus*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

COP-ROSE. Same as *copper-rose*, q. v. Also, copperas; vitriol, Kennett, p. 55.

COPS. (1) A connecting crook of a harrow. *West.*

(2) Balls of yarn. *Lanc.*

COPSAL. A piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough.

COPSE. To cut brushwood, tufts of grass, &c. *Dorset.*

COPSE-LAUREL. The spurge laurel.

COPSES. See *Cop* (6).

COPSON. A fence placed on the top of a small dam laid across a ditch. *South.*

COPT. Convex. *North.*

COPT-KNOW. The top of a conical hill. *North.*

COP-UP. To relinquish. *East.*

COP-WEB. A cobweb. *Var. dial.*

COPY. To close in.

CORACLE. A small boat for one person, made of wicker-work, covered with leather or hide, and pitched over, so light as to be easily carried on the back. *West.*

CORAGE. Heart; inclination; spirit; courage. (*A.-N.*)

CORALLE. Dross; refuse. (*A.-N.*)

CORANCE. Currants. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 402; Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. E. i.; Forme of Cury, p. 70.

CORANT. Running. (*A.-N.*)

CORANTO. A kind of dance, with rapid and lively movements.

CORASEY. Vexation. *Hall.*

CORAT. The name of a dish described in the Forme of Cury, p. 15.

CORBEL. In architecture, a projection or bracket from a wall or pillar to support some weight. *Corbe* is also found in Elizabethan writers. *Corbel-stonys*, Kennett, p. 55. *Corbettis*, House of Fame, iii. 214. *Corbel-table*, according to Willis, the upper table below the battlements.

CORBETTES. Gobbets. *Warner.*

CORBIN-BONE. The bone between the anus and bladder of an animal, *La Chasse du Cerf*, Paris, 1840.

> Then take out the shoulders slitting anone,
> The belly to the side to the *corbin-bone*.
> *Booke of Hunting*, 1586.

CORBO. A thick-hafted knife.

CORBY. A carrion crow; also, a raven. *North.* Hall uses *corbyn*, Henry VIII. f. 77, but considers it necessary to enter into a full explanation of the word.

CORCE. (1) To chop, or exchange.

(2) Body; stomach. (*A.-N.*)

> He start to hym wyth gret force,
> And hyt hym eguly on the *corce*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

CORD. (1) A cord of wood, a piece 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 4 ft. thick. Also, a stack of wood. *Cord-wood*, wood, roots, &c. set up in stacks.

(2) Accord. *Weber.*

CORDANLI. In accordance.

CORDE. To accord; to agree. (*A.-N.*)

> Hur hart to hym can *corde*,
> For to have hym to hur lorde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

CORDELLES. Twisted cords; tassels.

CORDEMENT. Agreement. (*A.-N.*)

> He kyssyd hur at that *cordement*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from Cordova (or Corduba) a place formerly celebrated for its manufacture. Also spelt *cordewayne*, *cordoweyne*, &c. See Arch. xi. 93; Cov. Myst. p. 241; Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Hakluyt, 1599, i. 189; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 24; Davenant's Madagascar, ed. 1648, p. 19. Although originally made in Spain, cordevan leather was afterwards manufactured mostly in England from goat-skin.

CORDINER. A shoemaker.

CORDLY. A tunny.

CORDONE. An honorary reward given to a successful combatant.

CORDY. Made of cord.

CORE. (1) To sweep a chimney.

(2) A disease in sheep. *Devon.*

(3) The middle of a rick when the outside has been cut away all round.

(4) Chosen. Chron. Vilod. p. 121. "Icham *coren* king," Gy of Warwike, p. 428.

CORELLAR. A corollary. *Palsgrave.*

CORERCIOUS. Corpulent; corsy.

CORESED. Harnessed. (*A.-N.*)

CORESUR. A courier. (*A.-N.*)

CORETTE. To correct.

CORF. A large coal-basket. There is a basket used for taking fish also so called.

CORFOUR. The curfew. (*A.-N.*)

CORFY. To rub. *North.*

CORHNOTE. Cidamum, *bot.*

CORIANDER-SEED. Money.

CORINTH. A brothel. *Shak.*

CORINTHIAN. A debauched man.

CORKE. The core of fruit.

CORKED. Offended. *Var. dial.*

CORKER. A scolding. *Var. dial.*

CORKES. Bristles.

CORKS. Cinders. *Lanc.*

CORLE. To strike, or pat. *Becon.*

CORLET-SHOES. Raised cork-shoes.

CORLU. A curlew.

CORMARYE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 31.

CORME. The service-tree. (*A.-N.*)

CORMORANT. A servant. *Jonson.*

CORN. (1) Chosen. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A grain of salt, &c. *Corned-beef* is salted beef.

(3) Oats. *North.*

CORNAGE. A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNALL. The head of a tilting lance. See Lybeau's Disconus, 1604; Richard Coer de Lion, 297. Also a coronal, or little crown, as in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8.

CORNALYN. Cornelian.

CORN-BIND. Wild convolvolus.

CORN-COCKLE. Corn campion.

CORN-CRAKE. The land-rail.

CORNDER. A receding angle. *Devon.*

CORNED. (1) Intoxicated. *Salop.*

(2) Furnished with grain. *North.*

(3) Peaked; pointed. See Skelton, i. 149; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 29.

CORNEL. (1) A corner. *West.* "The *cornel* of the quadrant," MS. Sloane 213.

(2) A kernel. See Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 74; Prayse of Nothing, 1585; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 22.

(3) A frontal. *Pr. Parv.*

(4) An embrasure on the walls of a castle. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Alis. 7210.

With six stages ful of towrelles,
Wel flourished with *cornelles.*
Richard Coer de Lion, 1842.

CORNELIUS-TUB. The sweating-tub of Cornelius, formerly used for the cure of a certain disease.

CORNEMUSE. A rustic instrument of music, blown like our bagpipe. That it was not identical with the bagpipe, as Nares supposes, seems clear from Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 200, where a distinction is made between the two. "With *cornuse* and clariones," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.

Of bombarde and of clarion,
With *cornemise* and schalmele.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

CORNER. A point at whist.

CORNER-TILE. A gutter-tile.

CORNET. (1) A small conical piece of bread. Warner's Antiq. Cul. p. 101.

(2) Same as *coffin*, q. v.

CORNICHON. A kind of game, very similar to quoits. (*Fr.*)

CORNISH. The ring placed at the mouth of a cannon.

CORNISH-HUG. A particular look practised by the Cornish wrestlers.

CORNIWILLEN. A lapwing. *Cornw.*

CORNLAITERS. Newly married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.

CORN-ROSE. The wild poppy.

CORNWALL. A woman who cuckolds her husband was said to send him into Cornwall without a boat.

CORNY. (1) Tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Abounding in corn. *East.*

(3) Tasting well of malt. (*A.-S.*) "Cornie aile," new ale, Christmas Carols, p. 47.

CORODY. A sum of money or an allowance of food and clothing allowed by an abbot out of a monastery to the king for the maintenance of any one of his servants. A corody could be purchased on a plan similar to our annuities.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

With kelle and with *corenalle* clénliche arrayede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87

CORONEL. A colonel. (*Span.*)

COROUN. A crown. (*A.-N.*)

Ryche ladyys of grete renouns
They do make hem ryche *corouns.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

COROUNMENT. Coronation. (*A.-N.*)

COROUR. A courser. (*A.-N.*)

CORP. A corpse. *North.* Middleton has this form of the word.

CORPHUN. A herring.

CORPORAL. A corporal of the field was one who guarded and arranged the shot or arms of the soldiers on the field of battle.

CORPORAS. The cloth which was placed beneath the consecrated elements in the sacrament.

CORPORATION-SEATS. The large square pew in some churches generally appropriated to strangers.

CORPORATURE. A man's body, or *corporation*, as we still say. See the Man in the Moone, 1657, p. 74.

CORPSE-CANDLE. A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes. Aubrey, p. 176, mentions a kind of fiery apparition so called.

CORRETIER. A horse-dealer.

CORRID-HONEY. Hard, candied honey.

CORRIGE. To correct. (*A.-N.*)

CORRIN. A crown. (*A.-N.*)

CORRIVAL. A partner in affection; a rival. In a Description of Love by W. C. 1653, is a poem, "To his love fearing a *corrival.*"

CORROSY. A grudge; ill-will. *Devon.*

CORRUMPABLE. Corruptible. (*A.-N.*)

CORRUMPE. To corrupt. (*A.-N.*)

CORRUPTED. Ruptured. *Suffolk.*

CORRYNE-POWDER. Corn powder, a fine kind of gunpowder.

CORS. (1) The shaft of a pinnacle. Willis's Arch. Nom. p. 71.

(2) The body. (*A.-N.*) The body of a chariot was sometimes so called.

(3) Course. *Weber.*

CORSAINT. A holy body; a saint. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 109; Langtoft, pp. 44, 308.

He sekez seyntez bot seldene, the sorere he grypez
That thus clekys this *corsaunt* owte of thir heghe clyffez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

Ne never hadde they amendement,
That we herde, at any *corseynt.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

CORSARY. A pirate.

CORSE. (1) To curse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Silk riband woven or braided. "Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*," Palsgrave.

CORSERE. A horseman. Also a war-horse, as in Todd's Illustrations, p. 214; and sometimes, a horse-dealer.

CORSEY. An inconvenience or grievance. See Dent's Pathway, pp. 306, 369; Tusser, p. 32 Stanihurst, p. 25.

CORSING. Horse-dealing.

CORSIVE. Corrosive.
CORSPRESANT. A mortuary.
CORSY. Fat; unwieldy.
CORTEISE. Courtesy. Also an adjective.
Launcelot lokys he uppon,
How *corteise* was in hym more
Then evyr was in any man.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 113.
CORTER. A cloth.
CORTESLICHE. Courteously.
CORTEYSEAR. More courteous.
CORTINE. A curtain.
CORTS. Carrots. *Somerset.*
CORTYL. A kirtle.
CORUNE. See *Coroun.*
CORVE. About the eighth of a ton of coals. Boxes used in coal mines are also called *corves.*
CORVEN. Carved; cut. (*A.-S.*)
Corvene wyndows of glase,
With joly bandis of brase.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.
The wode was wallyd abowte,
And wele *corvyn* wyth ryche ston.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.
With mannys hondes as sche were wroghte,
Or *corvyn* on a tree.
MS. Ibid. f. 69.
CORVISOR. A shoemaker.
CORWYN. Curved. Arch. xxx. 406.
CORY. A shepherd's cot. *Pr. Parv.*
CORYAR. A currier. (*Lat.*)
CORYED. Curried; drubbed.
CORYNALLE. Same as *cornall*, q. v.
The schafte was strong over alle,
And a welle schaped *corynalle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.
CORYS. Course.
Ne yyt the love off paramours,
Woche ever athe be the comyn *corys*
Among them that lusty were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 5.
CORZIED. Grieved. From *Corsey.*
COS. (1) Because. *Var. dial.*
(2) A kiss. Audelay, p. 60.
COSEY. Snug; comfortable. Also a term for *half tipsy.*
COSH. (1) The husk of corn. *East.*
(2) Quiet; still. *Salop.*
(3) A cottage, or hovel. *Craven.* This term occurs in Prompt. Parv.
COSHERING. A set feast made in Ireland of noblemen and their tenants, who sat the whole time on straw. The coshering was always accompanied with harper's music. See a curious description in Stanihurst, p. 45.
COSIER. A cobbler.
COSIN. A cousin, or kinsman.
COSINAGE. Kindred. (*A.-N.*)
And how he stood of *cosinage*
To the emperoure, made hem asswage.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.
COSP. The cross bar at the top of a spade. The fastening of a door is also so called.
COSSE. A kiss. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 29; Gy of Warwike, p. 203.
COSSET. A pet lamb. Hence a pet of any kind. Also, to fondle.
COSSHEN. A cushion.
COSSICAL. Algebraical. Digges, in 1579, described the "Arte of numbers *cossicall.*"
COST. (1) Loss, or risk. *North.*
(2) The *mantagreta*, bot.
(3) A dead body. *Devon.*
(4) A side, or region. (*A.-N.*)
(5) A rib. *East.*
(6) Manner; business; quality. "Swyth *costus* to kythe," Degrevant, 364.
(7) "Nedes cost," a phrase equivalent to *positively.* Chaucer, Cant. T. 1479.
COSTAGE. Cost; expense. (*A.-N.*) "To duelle at his *costage*," Lincoln MS. f. 134.
COSTARD. (1) A kind of large apple. Hence costard-monger, or costermonger, a seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. Metaphorically, the head is called a costard.
(2) A flask, or flasket. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.
COSTE. To tempt. *Verstegan.*
COSTED. Richly ornamented.
COSTEIANT. Coasting. (*A.-N.*)
The grete soldan thanne of Perse
Hath in a marche *costeiant.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 70.
COSTEN. Cast. Langtoft, p. 106.
COSTENED. Cost.
COSTERING. (1) A carpet.
(2) Swaggering; blustering. *Salop.*
COSTERS. Pieces of tapestry used on the sides of tables, beds, &c. See Test. Vetust. p. 228. "*Costerdes* covered with whyte and blewe," Squyr of Lowe Degré, 833.
COSTIOUS. Costly.
COSTLEWE. Expensive; costly.
COSTLY. Costive. *East.*
COSTLY-COLOURS. A game at cards.
COSTMOUS. Costly. *Hearne.*
COSTNING. Temptation. *Verstegan.*
COSTREL. A small wooden bottle used by labourers in harvest time. The ancient drinking cup so called was generally made of wood. *Vasa quædam quæ costrelli vocantur*, Matth. Paris. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 56. Spelt *costret* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.
COSTY. Sumptuous; costly.
COSTYFHED. Costiveness.
COSY. A husk, shell, or pod. *Beds.*
COT. (1) A finger-stall. *East.*
(2) Same as *cosp*, q. v.
(3) Refuse wool. *North.*
(4) A man who interferes in the kitchen. *North.*
(5) A small bed, or cradle.
(6) A pen for cattle.
(7) A coat. (*A.-N.*)
COTAGRE. A sumptuous dish described in the Forme of Cury, p. 79.
COTCHED. Caught. *Var. dial.*
COTCHEL. A sack partly full. *South.*
COTE. (1) To coast, or keep alongside. (*Fr.*) Also, a pass or go-by.
(2) In hunting, when the greyhound goes endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn. Often used in the sense, to overtake.
(3) A cottage. (*A.-S.*)
(4) A salt-pit.

COTE-ARMURE. An upper garment, worn over the armour, and generally ornamented with armorial bearings.

COTED. (1) Quoted. (*Fr.*)

(2) Braided. Is this the meaning in Shakespeare?

COTE-HARDY. A close-fitting body garment, buttoned all the way down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh.

COTERELLE. A cottager. *Pr. Parv.*

COTERET. A faggot.

COTGARE. Refuse wool. *Blount.*

COTH. A disease. (*A.-S.*) *Cothy*, faint, sickly. *East.* Browne has *cothish*.

COTHE. (1) Quoth; saith.

(2) To faint. *East.*

COTHISH. Morose. *Ray.*

COTIDIANLICH. Daily. (*A.-N.*)

> To strengthe also his body and his lymes in exerciso and use *cotidianlich*, that is to sey, day after day, in dedes of armes.
>
> *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, *f.* 5.

COTINGE. Cutting. (*A.-S.*)

COT-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *Suffolk.*

COTLAND. Land held by a cottager in socage or villenage. *Kennett.*

COT-QUEAN. An idle fellow; one who busies himself in base things; a man who interferes with females' business. A term of contempt. Perhaps a corruption of *cock-quean*, q. v.

COTSWOLD-LIONS. Sheep. "Have at the lyons on *cotsolde*," Thersites, ap. Collier, ii. 401.

COTTAGE-HOUSEN. Cottages. *Wilts.*

COTTED. Matted; entangled. *Linc.* Also pronounced *cottered*, and *cotty*.

COTTEN. To beat soundly. *Exmoor.*

COTTER. (1) To mend or patch. *Salop.*

(2) To fasten. *Leic.*

(3) To be bewildered. *West.*

COTTERIL. (1) A small iron wedge for securing a bolt. Also called a *cotter*. The term is applied to various articles implying this definition.

(2) A cottage. *Kennett.*

(3) A piece of leather at the top and bottom of a mop to keep it together. *Linc.*

(4) A pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire. *South.*

(5) The small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.

COTTERELS. Money. *North.*

COTTERLIN. A cosset lamb. *East.*

COTTING. Folding sheep in a barn. *Heref.*

COTTON. To agree; to get on well; to succeed, or prosper. *Var. dial.* It is a common archaism.

COTTYER. A cottager. *Hall.* It occurs also in Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

COTYING. The orduré of a rabbit.

COTZERIE. Cheating. (*Ital.*)

COUCH. (1) A bed of barley when germinating for malt.

> If the grain be of a dark colour, and many corns have brown ends, we judge them to have been heated in the mow, and they seldom come well in the couch.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 304.

(2) To squat, said of the boar, sometimes of the hare or rabbit.

(3) Left-handed. *East.*

(4) A den; a small chamber of any kind.

COUCHE. To lay, or place. (*A.-N.*) Frequently applied technically to artists' work.

> Alle of palle werke fyne
> *Cowchide* with newyne.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, *f.* 133.

COUCHER. A setter.

COUCH-GRASS. A kind of coarse bad grass which grows very fast in arable land.

COUD. (1) Cold; called. *North.*

(2) Knew; was able. *Pa. t.*

COUF. A cough. *Craven.*

COUFLE. A tub. Rob. Glouc. p. 265.

COUGH-OUT. To discover.

COUHERDELY. Cowardly.

> Who mist do more *couherdely*?
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 141.

COUL. (1) To pull down. *North.*

(2) Cole, or cabbage. *Somerset.*

(3) A large wooden tub. Formerly, any kind of cup or vessel.

(4) To scrape earth together. *North.*

(5) A swelling or abscess. *Yorksh.*

COULD. See *Coud* (2). With the infinitive mood it expresses a past tense, as *could be* was, *could take*, took, &c.

COULDE. To chill, or make cold.

COULING-AXE. An instrument used to stock up earth. *Salop.*

COULPE. A fault. (*A.-N.*)

COULPENED. Carved; engraved. (*A.-N.*)

COUL-RAKE. A scraper. *North.*

COULTER. A plough-share.

COUNDUE. To guide, or conduct.

COUNDUTE. A song. (*A.-N.*)

COUNFORDE. Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

COUNGE. (1) To beat. *Northumb.*

(2) A large lump. *North.*

(3) Permission. (*A.-N.*)

> They enclined to the kyng, and *counge* thay askede.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* f. 58.

COUNGER. To shrink; Chester Plays, i. 16. To conjure; ib. ii. 35.

COUNSEL. (1) Secret; private; silence.

(2) To gain the affections. *North.*

COUNT. To account; to esteem. (*A.-N.*) Also to guess, to expect eagerly.

COUNTENANCE. (1) Importance; account. In old law, what was necessary for the support of a person according to his rank.

(2) Custom. *Gawayne.*

COUNTER. (1) Hounds are said *to hunt counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came; *to run counter*, when they mistake the direction of their game.

(2) To sing an extemporaneous part upon the plain chant.

(3) A coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-BAR. A long bar for shop windows. *Counter-barred*, shut in with a bar on the outside.

COUNTER-CHECK. A check against a check; an order to reverse another order.

COUNTERE. An arithmetician. (*A.-N.*)

Ther is no *countere* nor clerke
Con hem reken alle. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 110.

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait, or statue. A piece of bad money was also so called, and imitation crockery was known as *counterfeits*.

COUNTERPAINE. The counterpart of a deed. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Greene, i. 70.

COUNTERPASE. The counterpoise. (*A.-N.*)

"The *countrepase* was light," Lydgate, p. 50.

COUNTERPLETE. To plead against. (*A.-N.*)

Ageyn the trouthe who so evere stryve,
Or *counterplete* or make any debat.
MS. Digby 232, f. 2.

COUNTERPOINT. A counterpane.

COUNTERS. Pieces resembling money formerly used in calculations.

COUNTERWAITE. To watch against. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTIS. Accounts.

COUNTISE. Art; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTOUR. (1) A treasurer. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A compting-house. *Chaucer.*

COUNTRE. To encounter.

COUNTRETAILLE. A tally answering exactly to another. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTRIES. The under-ground works in some mines are so called.

COUNTRY. A county. *Var. dial.*

COUNTRYFIED. Rustical. *Var. dial.*

COUNTRY-SIDE. A tract or district. *North.*

COUNTRY-TOMS. Bedlam-beggars, q. v.

In — has one property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for *Country Tom* broke loose from the gallows.
Midsummer Moon, or Lunacy Rampant, 1660.

COUNTRY-WIT. Coarse, indelicate wit.

COUNTY. A count; a nobleman. "Countie an erledome, *conté*," Palsgrave.

COUNTYRFE. To contrive.

COUP. To empty or overset. *North.*

COUPABLE. Guilty; culpable. (*A.-N.*)

COUPAGE. A carving, or cutting up.

COUP-CART. A short team. *North.* "A coupe-waine," Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 7. Rather, a long cart? See *Coop* (2).

COUPCREELS. A summerset. *Cumb.*

COUPE. (1) A basket. Ellis, iii. 133.

(2) A cup; a vat. (*A.-N.*)

Of hys *coupe* he servyd hym on a day,
In the knyghtys chaumbur he laye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 147.

(3) A coop for poultry.

(4) A piece cut off. *Minsheu.* Also, to cut with a sword or knife.

(5) To blame. (*A.-S.*)

COUPE-GORGE. A cut-throat. (*A.-N.*)

COUPING. An onset; an encounter.

COUPIS. Coping.

COUPLING. A junction. *North.*

COUPRAISE. A lever. *North.*

COURAGE. Heart. (*A.-N.*) Also, to embolden or encourage.

COURAKE. Cauliculus, *bot.*

COURBE. Curved; bent.

Hire nekke is schorte, hire schuldris *courbe*,
That myȝte a manuis luste destourbe.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

COURBULY. Tanned leather. (*A.-N.*)

COURBYNG. Strengthening a vessel by bands or hoops.

COURCHEF. A kind of cap.

Her *courchefs* were curious,
Hir face gay and graceyous.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

COURDEL. A small cord. *Salop.*

COURE. (1) Heart; courage. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To crouch down. (*A.-N.*) Often applied to a brooding hen. See Florio, p. 129; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 157; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 195. "The kyng *coueris* the cragge," MS. Morte Arthure, i. e. creeps up it.

COURL. To rumble. *North.*

COURSER-MAN. A groom.

COURT. The principal house in a village. Also, a yard to a house, which is also called a *courtain*.

COURT-CUPBOARD. A moveable sideboard, generally covered with plate, and in fact used solely for that purpose, without drawers.

COURT-DISH. A kind of drinking-cup so called. Gifford sadly blunders on the word in his ed. of Jonson, v. 380.

COURTELAGE. A garden, or court-yard. (*A.-N.*)

COURTEPY. A short cloak of coarse cloth. (*A.-N.*) *Courtbies*, Skelton, ii. 420.

COURT-FOLD. A farm-yard. *Worc.*

COURT-HOLY-WATER. Insincere complimentary language. "To fill one with hopes or *court-holy-water*," Florio, p. 215. See Cotgrave in v. *Court, Eau.*

COURTINE. A curtain. Also, to hide behind a curtain.

COURTING-CARDS. Court cards.

COURT-KEEPER. The master at a game of racket, or ball.

COURT-LAX. A curtle-ax.

COURT-LODGE. A manor-house. *Kent.*

COURT-MAN. A courtier. (*A.-N.*)

COURT-NOLL. A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier. See Brit. Bibl. i. 108; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42; Peele, iii. 86.

COURT-OF-GUARD. The place where the guard musters.

COURT-OF-LODGINGS. The principal quadrangle in a palace or large house.

COURT-ROLLER. The writer or keeper of the rolls of a court of law.

COURTSHIP. Courtly behaviour.

COUSE. To change the teeth. *Warw.* Formerly, to exchange anything, as in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 281.

COUSIN. A kinsman. (*Fr.*) Often a familiar mode of address to a friend. Cousin Betty, or Cousin Tom, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man.

COUTELAS. A cutlass. (*Fr.*)

COUTER. A plough-coulter. *North.*

COUTERE. A piece of armour which covered the elbow.

Bristes the rerebrace with the bronde ryche,
Kerves of at the *coutere* with the clene egge.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

COUTHE. (1) To make known, discover, publish. (*A.-S.*)

That it be *couthe* here alle opinly
To wite in soth whether I in chastité
Have ledde my lyf of herte faythfully.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

(2) Affable; kind. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A cold. *North.*

(4) Could, part. past.

COUTHER. To comfort. *North.*

COUTHLY. Familiarity.

COUVER. A domestic connected with a court kitchen. Ord. and Reg. p. 331.

COUWE. Cold. *Hearne.*

COUWEE. "Ryme couwée," *versus caudati*, common final rhyme.

COVANDE. A covenant. (*A.-N.*)

Thare salle he se me at hys wylle,
Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116.

COVART. Secret. (*A.-N.*)

COVAYTE. To covet; to desire. (*A.-N.*)

In Cristo thou *covayte* thi solace,
His lufe chaunge thi chere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 222.

COVE. (1) A cavern, or cave. Also, a small harbour for boats.

(2) A lean-to, or low building with a shelving roof.

COVEITISE. Covetousness.

COVEL. A kind of coat. (*Belg.*)

COVENABLE. Convenient; suitable. Sometimes equivalent to *needful*.

COVENAWNT. Faithful. *Ritson.*

COVENT. A convent. (*A.-N.*) A covenant, agreement, MS. Morte Arthure.

COVERAUNCE. Recovery. (*A.-N.*)

COVERCHIEF. A head-cloth. (*A.-N.*)

COVERCLE. A pot-lid. (*A.-N.*)

COVERE. To recover. (*A.-N.*) To regain, MS. Morte Arthure; Rel. Ant. ii. 86.

Whan Tryamowre was hole and sownde,
And *coverede* of hys grevus woundis.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.
With myrthe and game them betwene
To *covyr* hur of hur care. *MS. Ibid.* f. 85.

COVERLYGHT. A coverlet. *Hæc supellex tilis est superius indumentum lecti, Anglice* a coverlyght, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13. *Coverlyte*, Gesta Rom. p. 133.

COVERNOUR. A governor.

COVER-PAN. A pan with a cover used in the pantry.

COVERT. (1) A kind of lace described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.

(2) Secresy. (*A.-N.*) Also an adj. Sometimes, covered.

(3) A covering. *Cov. Myst.* Also, a cover for game.

COVERT-FEATHERS. The feathers close upon the sarcels of a hawk.

COVERTINE. A covering.

COVERTURE. A covering.

3if he ever thynke his bargayn to acheve,
He owith for to kepe hym under the *coverture*
Of trowthe and of connyng, this I yow ensure.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

COVERYE. To take care of. (*A.-N.*)

COVETISE. Covetousness. (*A.-N.*)

COVEY. (1) To sit or hatch.

(2) A cover for game.

(3) A close room; a pantry. See Davies' Ancient Rites, pp. 126, 142.

COVINE. Intrigue; fraud; deceit; a secret contrivance; art. In law, a deceitful compact between two or more to prejudice a third party. Also a verb, to deceive. *Covinliche*, deceitfully, Gy of Warwike, p. 32.

And alle that are of here *coveyn*,
Alle she bryngeth to helle peyn.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.
And thus by sleyȝte and by *covine*,
Aros the derthe and the famyne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 153.
For yff thou be off soche *covyne*,
To gete off love by ravyne,
Thy lust yt may the falle thus,
As yt fylle to Tereus.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.
And whanne they be *covyned*,
They faynen for to make a pees.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

COW. (1) The moveable wooden top of a malt-kin, hop-house, &c.

(2) To frighten. *South.* Shakespeare has *cowish*, timid. Also a substantive.

(3) To scrape. *Craven.*

COW-BABY. A coward. *Somerset.*

COW-BERRIES. Red whortle-berries.

COW-BLAKES. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *Var. dial.*

COW-CALF. A female calf.

COW-CAP. A metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn. *West.*

COWCHER. A book in which the transactions of a corporation were registered. See Lelandi Itin. iv. 182.

COW-CLAP. Cow-dung. *Cow-clatting*, spreading manure on the fields.

COW-CUMBER. A cucumber. *Var. dial.* This form occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

COW-DAISY. Same as *cow-plat*, q. v.

COWDE. (1) A piece, or gobbet of meat.

(2) Obstinate; unmanageable. *West.*

(3) Could.

COWDEL. Caudle.

COWDY. (1) A small cow. *North.*

(2) Pert; frolicsome. *North.*

COWED. Cowardly; timid. *North.* A cow without horns is called *cowed*.

COWEY. Club-footed. *North.*

COW-FAT. The red valerian.

COWFLOP. The foxglove. *Devon.*

COW-FOOTED. Club-footed. *North.*

COWGELL. A cudgel. *Huloet.*

COW-GRIPE. A gutter in a cow-stall to carry off the filth.

COW-GROUND. Cow-pasture. *Glouc.*

COW-HERD. A cow-keeper.

COW-JOCKEY. A beast-dealer. *North.*

COWK. (1) A cow's hoof. *Devon.*

(2) To strain to vomit. *North.* Also pronounced *cowken* and *cowker*.

COWL. (1) To cower down. *North.*
(2) See *Coul* and *Cow.*
(3) A poultry coop. *Pr. Parv.*
COW-LADY. The lady-bird.

> A paire of buskins they did bring
> Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing.
> *Musarum Deliciæ*, 1656.

COWLAY. A meadow for cows.
COWLICK. A stiff tuft of hair on a cow. Also the same as *calflick*, q. v.
COWLSTAFF. A staff used for carrying a tub or basket that has two ears. See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 367; Strutt, ii. 201.
COWLTES. Quilts. Mapes, p. 334.
COW-MIG. The drainage of a cow-house or dung-hill. *North.*
COW-MUMBLE. The cow-parsnip.
COWNCE. Counsel.
COWNDER. Confusion; trouble. *North.*
COWOD. Cold. *Tundale.*
COW-PAR. A straw-yard. *Norf.*
COWPIN. The last word. *North.*
COW-PLAT. A circle of cow-dung.
COW-PRISE. A wood-pigeon. *North.*
COW-QUAKE. Common spurry. *East.*
COWRING. A term in falconry, when young hawks quiver and shake their wings, in token of obedience to the old ones.
COWS. Slime ore. *North.*
COWS-AND-CALVES. See *Bulls-and-cows.*
COWSE. To chase animals. Also, to walk about idly. *West.*
COWSHARD. Cow-dung. Called also *cow-sharn*, *cowscarn*, and *cows'-easings*. See Cooper in v. *Scarabæus*; Cotgrave, in v. *Bouse*; Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579; Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592; Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 31.

> Hartflics, they say, are brod out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of *cowshorne*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS*, p. 168.

COWSHUT. A wood-pigeon. *North.*
COW-STRIPLINGS. Cowslips. *North.* Brockett has *cow-stropple*. A *cowstrople* in the month of January, 1632, was considered sufficiently curious to be presented as a new-year's gift. See Chron. Mirab. p. 21.
COWT. A colt. *Var. dial.*
COWTHERED. Recovered. *North.*
COWTHWORT. The motherwort.
COW-TIE. A strong rope which holds the cow's hind legs while milking.
COW-TONGUED. Having a tongue smooth one way and rough the other, like a cow. Hence applied to one who gives fair or foul language as may suit his purpose.
COW-WHEAT. The horse-flower.
COWȝE. A cough.
COX. Same as *Cokes*, q. v. Hence *cox-comb*, the top of a fool's cap, which was terminated with a cock's head and comb. *Coxcomb* was applied also to the cap and head of a fool. *Coxe* is apparently an adjective in Hawkins, i. 236, unless the article is supplied, as in Dodsley. *Coxy*, conceited, in Warwickshire. Forby has *coxy-roxy*, merrily and fantastically tipsy.
COXON. A cockswain.
COY. (1) A decoy. Also, to decoy.
(2) A coop for lobsters. *East.*
COYE. (1) To quiet; to soothe. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To move; or stir in anything.
COYEA. Quoth you. *Yorksh.*
COYLLE. A coal.
COYNFAYTES. Comfits.
COYNTELICHE. Cunningly.
COYSE. Body. (*A.-N.*)

> And prively, withouto noyse,
> He bryngeth this foule grot *coyse*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 49.

COYSELL. A consul, or judge. (*A.-N.*)
COYTES. Quoits.
COYVE. A coif.
COZE. To converse with earnestly and familiarly. *South.*
CRA. A crow. *East.*
CRAB. (1) An iron trivet to set over a fire. *Chesh.*
(2) A potato apple. *Lanc.*
(3) To break, or bruise. *North.*
CRABAT. A gorget, or riding-band. Nares says, a cravat.
CRABBAT. Handsome; comely.
CRABBUN. A dunghill fowl.
CRABE. To fight one with another. A term in falconry.
CRABER. The water-rat.
CRAB-LANTHORN. An apple-jack. See p. 73. Also, a cross, forward child.
CRAB-VERJUICE. Vinegar made from crabs. Sometimes, the juice itself.
CRAB-WINDLASS. A windlass used on the deck of a barge.
CRACCHE. To scratch. (*A.-S.*)
CRACHED. Infirm; broken. (*Fr.*) *Crachy* still in use in Shropshire.
CRACHES. The herb chickweed.
CRACHYNGE. Cracking.
CRACK. (1) A boast. Also a verb. Sometimes, to challenge.
(2) To converse. *Norf.* Also, chat, conversation, news.
(3) Chief; excellent. In early plays, an arch, lively boy.
(4) To restrain. *North.*
(5) To curdle. *Craven.*
(6) "In a crack," immediately.
(7) A blow or stroke. Also a verb, to strike or throw.
(8) Crepitus ventris. *North.*
(9) A charge for a cannon.
(10) To creak. *Palsgrave.*
(11) A prostitute. *North.*
CRACK-BRAINED. Flighty. *Var. dial.*
CRACKED. Cloven. *Cracked-piece*, a girl who is no longer a virgin. She was then said to be *cracked in the ring*. This latter expression was originally applied to a coin which was cracked beyond the circle containing the inscription, and then considered no longer current; but it is used metaphorically in a variety of ways.

CRACKEL. A cricket. *North.*

CRACKER. A small baking dish; a small water-biscuit; a piece of glass shaped like a pear. *North.*

CRACKET. A low stool. *North.*

CRACKFART. A foolish boaster.

CRACKHALTER. A mischievous boy. Shakespeare has the term *crack-hemp.*

CRACKING-WHOLE. A slickenslide.

CRACKLE. Pork crackling.

CRACKLINGS. Crisp cakes. *Sussex.* More usually called *cracknels.* See Elyot, in v. *Collyra.*

CRACKMAN. A hedge.

CRACKOWES. Long pointed shoes, turned up in a curve. Perhaps so called from Cracow in Poland. "With her longe *crakowis*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 41.

CRACKROPE. A fellow likely to be hung. A term of contempt.

CRACOKE. Refuse of tallow. *Pr. Parv.*

CRACONUM. Same as *cracoke*, q. v.

CRACUS. A kind of tobacco.

CRADDANTLY. Cowardly. *North.*

CRADDINS. Mischievous tricks. *North.*

CRADEL. Some part of clothing mentioned in Arthour and Merlin, p. 111; corresponding perhaps to the *cratula.* See Ducange, in v.

CRADLE-SCYTHE. A scythe provided with a frame to lay the corn smooth in cutting.

CRAFF. A sparrow. *Cumb.*

CRAFFLE. To hobble. *Derbysh.*

CRAFTE. To deal craftily, or cunningly. *Palsgrave.*

CRAFTESMAN. A man of skill. (*A.-S.*)

CRAFTIMAN. An artificer. (*A.-S.*)

CRAFTLY. Knowingly; prudently. (*A.-S.*)

CRAFTY. Skilfully made. (*A.-S.*)

CRAG. (1) The craw. *East.*

(2) A deposit of fossil sea-shells, found in the Eastern counties.

(3) The neck, or throat. See Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 135; Ord. and Reg. p. 95.

(4) A small beer vessel.

CRAIER. A kind of small ship. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 18; Harrison, p. 201; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 155; Hist. Scot. p. 120; Arch. xi. 162; Rutland Papers, p. 42.

Be thanne cogge appone cogge, *krayers* and other.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

CRAISEY. The butter-cup. *Wilts.*

CRAITH. A scar. *West.*

CRAKANE. The refuse of tallow.

CRAKE. (1) A crow. *North.*

(2) To crack; to break. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To quaver hoarsely in singing. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To brag, or boast.

(5) To speak, or divulge. *West.* Also, to shout or cry.

(6) The land-rail. *East.*

(7) To creak.

CRAKE-BERRIES. Crow-berries. *North.*

CRAKE-FEET. The orchis. *North.*

CRAKE-NEEDLES. Shepherds'-needles.

CRAKER. (1) A boaster.

(2) A child's rattle. *East.*

CRAKERS. Choice English soldiers in France temp. Henry VIII. *Blount.*

CRAKIT. Cracked. (*A.-N.*)

CRALLIT. Engraven.

CRAM. (1) To tell falsehoods.

(2) A lump of food. *North.*

(3) To tumble or disarrange. *Linc.*

CRAMBLE. To hobble, or creep. *North.*

CRAMBLES. Large boughs of trees.

CRAMBLY. Lame. *North.*

CRAMBO. A diversion in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. If the same word is repeated, a forfeit is demanded, which is called a crambo. It was also a term in drinking, as appears from Dekker.

CRAME. (1) To bend. *Lanc.*

(2) To join, or mend. *North.*

CRAMER. A tinker. *North.*

CRAMMELY. Awkwardly. *North.*

CRAMMOCK. To hobble. *Yorksh.*

CRAMOSIN. Crimson. (*A.-N.*)

CRAMP-BONE. The patella of a sheep, considered a charm for the cramp.

CRAMPER. A cramp-iron.

CRAMPISH. To contract violently. (*A.-N.*)

CRAMPLED. Stiff in the joints.

CRAMPON. The border of gold which keeps a stone in a ring.

CRAMP-RING. A ring consecrated on Good Friday, and believed to be efficacious for preventing the cramp.

CRAMP-RINGS. Fetters. *Harman.*

CRAMSINE. To scratch; to claw.

CRANCH. To grind between the teeth; to crush any gritty substance.

Here doe I meane to *cranch*, to munch, to eate.
Heywood's Royall King, sig. D. iii.

CRANE. The crinière. *Hall.*

CRANE-GUTTED. Very thin. *East.*

CRANET. (1) Small crinière. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Meyrick, ii. 258.

(2) A small red worm. *Cumb.*

CRANGLE. To waddle. *North.*

CRANION. (1) The skull. *Percy.*

(2) Small; spider-like. *Jonson.*

CRANK. (1) Brisk; jolly; merry.

(2) A vessel over-masted.

(3) An impostor. *Burton.*

(4) To mark cross-ways on bread-and-butter to please a child. *Kent.*

(5) To creak. *North.*

(6) To wind, as a river. *Shak.* Also, the bend of a river.

(7) A reel for winding thread. *Prompt. Parv.*

(8) The wheel of a well to draw water with. *Ibid.*

CRANKIES. Pitmen. *North.*

CRANKLE. Weak; shattered. *North.*

CRANKS. (1) A toaster. *North.*

(2) Pains; aches. *Craven.*

(3) Offices. *South.*

CRANKY. (1) Merry; cheerful. Sometimes ailing, sickly; but *crank* is always used in the other sense, and the assertion in Prompt. Parv. p. 92, that it "usually signifies sickly or feeble," is quite a mistake.

(2) Chequered. *North.*

CRANNY. Quick; giddy; thoughtless.
CRANTS. Garlands. *Shak.*
CRANY. A crumb. *Devon.*
CRAP. (1) A bunch, or cluster. *West.*
(2) To snap; to crack. *Somerset.*
(3) Darnel; buck-wheat.
(4) A coarse part of beef joining the ribs. *Var. dial.*
(5) The back part of the neck.
(6) Dregs of beer or ale.
(7) Money. *North.*
(8) Assurance. *Wilts.*
(9) Crept. *North.*
CRAPAUTE. The toad-stone. (*Fr.*) Crapoté, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.
CRAPER. A rope. (*A.-N.*)
CRAP-FULL. Quite full. *Devon.*
CRAPLE. A claw. *Spenser.*
CRAPON. A loadstone. (*A.-N.*)
CRAPPELY. Lame; shaky. *Linc.*
CRAPPING. Gathering crops. *West.*
CRAPPINS. Where the coal crops out. *Salop.*
CRAPPY. To snap. *Somerset.*
CRAPS. (1) The refuse of hog's lard burnt before a fire. *North.*
(2) Chaff of corn. *West.* Apparently the same as *crappe*, Pr. Parv. p. 100.
CRAPSICK. Sick from over-eating or drinking. *South.*
CRARE. See *Craier.*
CRASED. Broken; weakened. (*A.-N.*)
CRASEDEST. Most crazy.
CRASH. (1) To crush, or grind.
(2) A feast; an entertainment.
(3) To be merry. *North.*
CRASHING-CHETES. The teeth.
CRASK. Fat; lusty; in good health and spirits; hearty.
CRASKE. To crash. *Pr. Parv.*
CRASPIC. A whale, or grampus.
CRASSANTLY. Cowardly. *Chesh.*
CRASSE. Thick; fat. *Hall.*
CRASSECHE. To split, or crack.
CRATCH. (1) A rack of any kind; a manger; a cradle.
(2) To eat. *Salop.*
(3) A pannier. *Derbysh.* Also, a kind of hand-barrow; a wooden frame used in husbandry.
(4) A wooden dish. *Yorksh.*
(5) A clothes pole. *Sussex.*
(6) Warts on animals. *North.*
(7) To claw, or scratch.
CRATCHINGLY. Feeble; weak. *North.*
CRATE. (1) A wicker basket. *North.* Generally used for crockery.
(2) An old woman. See Towneley Myst. p. 201. Ritson misreads *trate* in Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 77.
CRATE-MEN. Itinerant venders of earthenware. *Staff.*
CRATHAYN. A craven; a coward.
CRATHER. A kind of scythe.
CRATTLE. A crumb. *North.*
CRAUCHE. The refuse of tallow.
CRAUP. Crept. *West.*
CRAVAISE. The cray-fish. (*A.-N.*)
CRAVANT. Craven; cowardly.
CRAVAS. A crevice. *Pr. Parv.*
CRAVAUNDE. Coward. (*A.-N.*)
CRAVE. (1) To claim money. *North.*
(2) A chink, or cleft. *Pr. Parv.*
CRAVEL. A mantel-piece. *West.*
CRAW. (1) The bosom; the crop of a bird. *Var. dial.*
(2) A crow. *North.* Properly, a rook. Sex Ling. Dict. 1549.
CRAW-BUCKLES. Shirt-buckles. *Beds.*
CRAW-FEET. The wild hyacinth.
CRAWK. (1) Stubble. Also, a faggot.
(2) The refuse of tallow. *Pr. Parv.*
CRAWL. To abound. *North.*
CRAWLEY-MAWLEY. In a weak and ailing state; unwell. *Norf.*
CRAWLY-WHOPPER. A black-beetle.
CRAWPARSED. Hog-breeched. *North.*
CRAWSE. Jolly; brisk. *Yorksh.*
CRAY. (1) See *Craier.*
(2) A disease in hawks, proceeding from co and bad diet.
(3) A kind of gum.
CRAYNE. A chink, or cleft. *Pr. Parv.*
CRAYZE. A wild fellow.
CRAZE. To crack. *Devon.*
CRAZED. Foolish; insane. *Var. dial.*
CRAZEY. Crow's foot. *South.*
CRAZIES. Aches; pains. *North.*
CRAZLED. Congealed. *Yorksh.*
CRAZY. Infirm; dilapidated.
CRAZZILD. Coals caked together.
CREABLE. Capable of being created.
CREACHY. Same as *crazy*, q. v.
CREAG. The game of ninepins.
CREAGHT. A drove of cattle.
CREAK. (1) A wicker basket.
(2) "To cry creak," to be afraid, to desist from any project.
(3) A hook. *Yorksh.*
(4) A land-rail. *North.*
CREAM. (1) To squeeze, or press. *West.*
(2) To froth, or curdle, *North.*
(3) A cold shivering. *Somerset.*
(4) The holy anointing oil.
CREAMER. One who has a stall in a market or fair.
CREAMFACED. Pale. *South.*
CREAM-WATER. Water with a kind of oil or scum upon it.
CREAMY. Chilly. *Devon.*
CREANCE. (1) Faith; belief. (*A.-N.*)

> This mayden taujte the *creancé*
> Unto this wyf so perfitly.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 66.

(2) Credit; payment. (*A.-N.*)

> And with his precyous bloode he wroote the bille
> Upon the crosse, as general acquytaunce
> To every penytent in ful *creaunce*.
> *Rom. of the Monk, Sien College MS.*

(3) To borrow money. (*A.-N.*)
(4) The string with which a hawk is secured.
CREANT. Recreant; craven.
CREAS. The measles. *Yorksh.*
CREASE. (1) A curved tile. *West.*
(2) The top of a horse's neck.

(3) Loving; fond. *Lanc.*
(4) A split, or rent. *East.*
(5) To increase. *Devon.*
CREATE. Created. (*Lat.*)
CREATURE. (1) The Creator.
(2) A poor miserable person.
CREAUK. A crooked stick. *North.*
CREAUNCER. A creditor. (*A.-N.*)
CREAUNSER. A tutor. *Skelton.*
CREAUNT. Believing. (*A.-N.*)
CREBULLE. A cripple. (*A.-N.*)
CRECH. A crutch. *North.*
CREDANS. Credit; reputation.
CREDENT. Credible. *Shak.*
CREDILLE. A cradle. *Hearne.*
CREE. (1) To seethe. *North.*
(2) To pound, or bruise. *North.*
(3) A hut or sty. *Cumb.*
CREECH. To scream. *Somerset.*
CREED. Hard. *Yorksh.*
CREEK. A servant. *Suffolk.*
CREEL. (1) A wicker basket. *North.*
(2) A butcher's stool. *North.*
(3) A wooden frame for oak-cakes.
CREEM. (1) To convey slily. *Chesh.*
(2) To pour out. *North.*
CREEN. To pine. *Devon.*
CREENY. Small; diminutive. *Wilts.*
CREEP. (1) To raise, or hoist up.
(2) A ridge of land.
CREEPER. (1) A louse. *Var. dial.*
(2) A small stool. *North.*
CREEPERS. (1) Small low irons in a grate between the andirons.
(2) A nervous fidget. *Var. dial.*
(3) Low pattens. *Norf.*
(4) Grapnels. *East.*
CREEP-HEDGE. A vagrant. *East.*
CREEPINS. A beating. *Craven.*
CREEPLE. (1) A cripple.
(2) To squeeze; to compress. *East.*
CREEZE. Squeamish. *West.*
CREIL. A dwarfish man. *North.*
CREILED. Speckled; variegated. *Cumb.*
CREKE. (1) A crane. (*A.-N.*)
(2) A basket. *Pr. Parv.*
CREKYNE. To cluck, as hens. *Pr. Parv.*
CREME. Chrism; ointment.
CREMESYN. Crimson velvet.
CRENELLE. A loophole in a fortress. Sometimes, a battlement.
CRENSEYN. Crimson. (*A.-N.*)
CREOPEN. To creep; to crawl.
CREPEMOUS. A term of endearment. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Still in use.
CREPIL. A cripple. (*A.-S.*)
CREPINE. Fringe worn with a French hood; the *crespine*, or golden net-caul, Planché, p. 117.
CREPPID. Crept. (*A.-S.*)
CRESCIVE. Increasing in power.
CRESCLOTH. Fine linen cloth.
CRESE. To increase. (*A.-N.*)
CRESMEDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)
CRESOLITE. Crystal.
CRESSAWNTE. A crescent; an ornament for a woman's neck.
CRESSE. A rush. "I cownt hym noghte at a *cresse*," Lincoln MS.
CRESSET. An open lamp, suspended on pivots in a kind of fork, and carried upon a pole, formerly much used in nocturnal processions. The light was a wreathed rope smeared with pitch or rosin stuck on a pin in the centre of the bowl. The cresset was sometimes a hollow pan filled with combustibles, and, indeed, any hollow vessel employed for holding a light was so called.
CREST. (1) Increase. (*A.-N.*)
(2) In architecture, a term for any ornamental upper finishing.

> I se castels, I se eke high towres,
> Walles of stone *crestyd* and bataylled.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

(3) The top of anything; the ridge of a hill or bank; a balk.
(4) The rising part of a horse's neck.
CREST-TILES. Tiles used for covering the ridge of a roof.
CRETE. A kind of sweet wine. "Cretieke wine," Topsell's Beasts, p. 276.

> Thane clarett and *creette* clergyally rennene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 65

CRETOYNE. A sweet sauce. (*A.-N.*)
CREUDEN. Cried; roared, pl.
CREUSE. A cup. (*A.-N.*)
CREVASSE. A chink or crevice. (*A.-N.*) *Crevesez*, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15; *Creveys*, MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7.
CREVET. A cruet. *East.*
CREVIL. The head. (*A.-N.*)
CREVIN. A crack, or crevice. *North.*
CREVISE. A cray-fish. (*Pr.*) Sometimes, a lobster, as in MS. Arund. 249.
CREW. A coop. *Salop.*
CREWDLE. To crouch together. *North.*
CREWDLING. A slow mover. *Chesh.*
CREWDS. The measles. *North.*
CREWEL. (1) A cowslip. *Somerset.*
(3) Fine worsted, formerly much in use for fringe, garters, &c.
CREWNTING. Grumbling. *Exmoor.*
CREW-YARD. A farm-yard. *Linc.*
CREYSEDE. Crossed. *Hearne.*
CREYSERY. A crusade. (*A.-N.*)
CRIANDE. Crying. (*A.-N.*)
CRIB. (1) A child's bed. *Var. dial.*
(2) A lock-up house. *Salop.*
(3) A rack or manger. *Var. dial.* Also, a fold for cattle.
CRIB-BITER. A horse that draws in his breath, and bites his manger.
CRIBBLE. (1) A finer sort of bran. *Cribil-brede*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. See Cotgrave, in v. *Bourgeois*.
(2) A corn-sieve. *Hollyband.*
CRICK. The gaffle of a cross-bow.
CRICKER. A collier's horse. Also, a man that carries heavy loads on a horse. *West.*
CRICKET. (1) A low stool.
(2) Said of a ferret, *maris appetens.*

CRICKET-A-WICKET. Merry; also, to jog up and down.
CRICKLE. To bend; to stoop. *Var. dial.*
CRICKS. Dry hedgewood. *West.*
CRIED-UP. Much praised. *Var. dial.*
CRIEL. A kind of heron.
CRIEYNGES. Prayers. *Weber.*
CRIG. A wooden mallet. *North.* Also a verb, to beat.
CRIINDE. Crying. *Rob. Glouc.*
CRIKKET. A creek. *Leland.*
CRILL. Chilly; goosefleshy. *Lanc.*
CRIM. (1) To shiver. *I. Wight.*
(2) A small portion of anything. *West.*
CRIMANY! Interj. of sudden surprise. Sometimes, *crimine jemminy!*
CRIMBLE. To creep slily. *East.* To crimble-i'-th'-poke, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly.
CRIME. Cry; report. *West.*
CRIMME. To crumble bread.
CRIMMLE. To plait up a dress.
CRIMP. (1) A game at cards.
(2) A dealer in coals. *Norf.*
(3) To be very stingy. *Devon.*
(4) Inconsistent; inconclusive.
CRIMPS. In the crimps, well set out in clothes.
CRINCH. (1) A small bit. *Glouc.*
(2) Same as *cranch*, q. v.
(3) To crouch together. *North.*
CRINCHLING. A very small apple, also called a cringling. *East.*
CRINCKLE. See *Crimble.*
CRINCOMES. The lues venerea.
CRINDLE. A kernel. *Lanc.*
CRINE. To shrink; to pine. *North.*
CRINETTS. The long small black feathers on a hawk's head.
CRINGLE. A withe or rope for fastening a gate with. *North.*
CRINGLE-CRANGLE. A zig-zag. *North.*
CRINITE. Hairy. (*Lat.*)
CRINK. (1) A very small child. *West.*
(2) A crumpling apple. *Heref.*
CRINKLE. (1) To rumple. *Var. dial.*
(2) To bend; to waver. *North.*
(3) To form into loops, as thread sometimes does. *Linc.*
(4) To shrink. *Suffolk.*
CRINKLE-CRANKLE. A wrinkle. *North.* "Full of *crinklecrankles*," Cotgrave.
CRINZE. A drinking cup.
CRIP. To cut the hair. *West.*
CRIPLING. Tottery. *North.*
CRIPLINGS. Short spars at the sides of houses.
CRIPPIN. See *Crepine.*
CRIPPLE-GAP. A hole left in walls for sheep to pass through. *North.* Also called a cripple-hole.
CRIPPLIFIED. Crippled. *Munday.*
CRIPS. Crisp; curled. *West.*
CRISH. Cartilage. *East.*
CRISIMORE. A little child. *Devon.* No doubt from *chrisome*, q. v.
CRISLED. Goose-fleshy. *Ford.*
CRISOME. See *Chrisome.*
CRISP. (1) Pork crackling. *South.*
(2) To curl. *Crispy*, wavy.
(3) Fine linen; cobweb lawn.
(4) A kind of biscuit. *North.*
CRISPE. Curled. (*Lat.*)
CRISPING-IRON. A curling-iron.
CRISPIN'S-LANCE. An awl.
CRISPLE. A curl. Also a verb.
CRISSY. A crisis. *East.*
CRISTALDRE. The lesser centaury. *Gerard.* Spelt *Cristesladdre*, and explained *centaurea major*, in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.
CRISTEN. A kind of plum.
CRISTENDOM. Baptism. *Wickliffe.*

> And that bastard that to the ys dere,
> *Crystyndome* schalle he non have here.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

CRISTENE. Christian. (*A.-N.*)
CRISTENING. Christian faith.
CRISTINE. A kid. (*A.-N.*)
CRISTING. Baptism. (*A.-N.*)
CRISTYGREY. A kind of fur, much used in the fifteenth century.

> Of no devyse embroudid hath hire wede,
> Ne furrid with ermyn ne with *cristygrey*.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

CRIT. A hovel. *Salop.*
CRITCH. Stony. *Linc.*
CRITICK. The art of criticism.
CRITUARY. A kind of sauce.
CROAK. To die. *Oxon.*
CROAKER. A raven. *Jonson.*
CROAKUM-SHIRE. Northumberland.
CROAT. A bottle. *Suffolk.*
CROB. (1) A clown. *North.*
(2) To tyrannize over. *Yorksh.*
CROBBE. The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof.
CROCARD. Some kind of bird, mentioned in Arch. iii. 157; Ord. and Reg. p. 223.
CROCE. (1) A cross. (*A.-S.*)
(2) A crook; a crozier.
CROCERE. The bearer of a pastoral staff, or crozier. *Pr. Parv.*
CROCHE. (1) A crutch. (*A.-N.*) "Whiche wende his helpe a *croche*," Gower, MS.
(2) The top of a stag's head, the knob at the top of it.
CROCHED. Crooked. (*A.-N.*)
CROCHEN. The crochet in music.
CROCHET. A hook. (*A.-N.*)
CROCHETEUR. A porter. (*Fr.*)
CROCK. (1) An old ewe. *Yorksh.*
(2) The cramp in hawks.
(3) A kind of musket.
(4) Soot. Also, to black with soot.
(5) A pot; an earthen vessel. To crock, to lay up in a crock.
(6) To decrease; to decay. *North.*
(7) Under hair in the neck.
(8) The back of a fire-place. *West.*
(9) An old laid egg. *North.*
CROCK-BUTTER. Salt-butter. *South.*

CROCKET. A large roll of hair, much worn in the time of Edward I.

Be nat proud of thy *croket*
Yn the cherche to tyfe and set.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

His *croket* kembt, and theron set
A nouche with a chapelet.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 171.

CROCKETS. Projecting flowers or foliage used in Gothic architecture.

CROCKS. (1) Locks of hair. Rel. Ant. ii. 175.

(2) Two crooked timbers, of natural bend, forming an arch, seen in old buildings. *North.*

CROCKY. (1) Sooty. *East.*

(2) A small Scotch cow. *North.*

CRODART. A coward. *North.*

CRODDY. To contest; to strive; to play very roughly. *North.*

CRODE. A mole. *North.*

CROFT. (1) A meadow near a house; a small common field; any inclosure.

(2) A vault. *Kent.*

CROGGED. Filled. *Oxon.*

CROGGLE. Sour, or curdy. *Yorksh.*

CROGHTON-BELLY. A person who eats a great deal of fruit. *Lanc.*

CROGNET. The coronal of a spear.

CROICE. A cross. (*A.-N.*)

CROISE. A drinking-cup.

CROISERIE. The Crusade. (*A.-N.*)

CROKE. (1) Refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of lance. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A trick; a turn. *North.*

(4) The ordure of the hare.

(5) To bend.

Into the water he *crokede* downe,
And was in perelle for to drowne.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 125.

(6) A hook.

Hyt was made full woywardo,
Full of *crokys* of stele harde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 39.

CROKED. Lame; infirm.

CROKEKELY. Hookedly.

CROKER. (1) A grower of saffron. See Harrison's England, pp. 232, 233.

(2) A cottage without stairs.

CROLLE. Curled. Kyng Alis. 1999.

CROLLING. The rumbling, or grumbling of the stomach. *Palsgrave.*

CROM. (1) To crowd. *North.*

(2) To arrange anything. *Lanc.*

CROME. (1) A crook; a staff with a hook at the end of it. *Norf.* This term occurs in the Pr. Parv. p. 104.

(2) Pulp; kernel; the crumb. See Forme of Cury, p. 62; MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. (*A.-S.*)

CROMP. Witty. *Oxon.*

CROMPYLD. Crumpled.

CROMPYNG. Curving, said of a dog's tail. *Maistre of the Game.*

CROMSTER. A kind of vessel having a crooked prow. (*Dut.*)

CRONE. An old ewe. Also, an old woman, generally in an opprobrious sense. These meanings are said to be connected with each other.

CRONE-BERRIES. Whortle-berries.

CRONELL. A coronal, or garland. Also, the coronal of a lance, called *cronet*, by Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

CRONESANKE. The periscaria.

CRONGE. A hilt, or handle.

CRONIQUE. A chronicle. (*A.-N.*)

The tale y thenke of a *cronique*
To telle, yf that it may the like.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

CRONK. (1) To croak; to prate. *North.*

(2) To perch. *Yorksh.*

(3) To exult over with insult. *Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss.*

CRONNY. Merry; cheerful. *Derb.*

CRONOGRAPHY. A history. *Hall.*

CRONY. An intimate friend.

CROO. (1) To coo. *North.*

(2) A crib for cattle. *Lanc.*

CROOCH. To crouch down. *Oxon.*

CROODLE. To cower; to crouch; to cuddle. Also, to feel cold.

CROOK. (1) The devil. *Somerset.*

(2) The crick in the neck.

(3) A chain in a chimney for hanging boilers on. *North.*

(4) A bend or curvature. Also a verb, to make crooked.

CROOKEL. To coo. *North.*

CROOKEN. To bend. *Yorksh.*

CROOK-LUG. A long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. *Glouc.*

CROOKS. (1) The furniture of pack-horses; long pieces of timber, sharpened above, and bent in a particular manner, to support burdens on horses. *Devon.*

(2) Hinges. *North.*

CROOL. To mutter; to murmur.

CROOM. A small portion of anything. *Somerset.*

CROON. To bellow; to roar. *North.* Also, to murmur softly.

CROONCH. To encroach. *East.*

CROOP. To rake together; to be miserly. *Devon.*

CROOPBACK. A hump-back.

CROOPY. (1) Hoarse. *North.*

(2) To creep; to bend. *Dorset.*

CROOSE. An assistant to the banker at the game of basset.

CROOT. Same as *crool*, q. v.

CROP. (1) The gorge of a bird. "Neck and crop," completely, entirely.

(2) A shoot of a tree, grown in one season. *North.* Properly, the head or top of a tree, the extreme shoot; any shoot; a sprig of a plant.

(3) The spare-rib. *Var. dial.*

(4) The top. (*A.-S.*)

And of the hilles he telleth there ary;to
How he schalle bowe hem and the *croppis* howe.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

(5) To crop the causey, to walk unyieldingly down the centre.

CROPE. (1) Crept. (*A.-S.*)

This lady tho was *crope* aside,
As scho that wolde hirselven hide.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

(2) To creep slowly. *East.*

(3) The crupper. *Weber.*

(4) The finial of a canopy, &c.

(5) A band, or fillet. (*A.-N.*)

(6) Crooked. *Palsgrave.*

CROPIERS. The housings on a horse's back. (*A.-N.*)

CROPING. The surface of coal.

CROPONE. The buttock or haunch. (*A.-N.*)

CROPORE. The crupper. (*A.-N.*)

CROP-OUT. To appear above the surface, as a stratum of coal, &c.

CROPPEN. (1) Crept. *North.*

(2) To eat, as a bird. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The crop of a hen. *Cumb.*

CROPPY. A Roundhead.

CROP-RASH. The loose soft stone above the solid vein. *Warw.*

CROP-WEED. The black matfellon.

CROSE. A crosier.

CROSHABELL. A courtezan. *Kent.*

CROSS. (1) To cashier.

(2) A piece of money.

(3) The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

(4) To dislodge a roe-deer. Also, to double in a chase.

(5) To keep the crop, to monopolize the market place.

(6) To cleave the back-bone, a term in cutting up deer.

CROSS-AND-PILE. The game now called *heads-and-tails.* See Nomenclator, p. 299.

CROSS-BARS. A boy's game.

CROSS-BATED. Chequered.

CROSS-BITE. To swindle; to cheat; to deceive. *Cross-bite, cross-biter,* a swindler. Florio has, "*Furbáre,* to play the cheater, the cunnie-catcher or *crosse-biter.*"

CROSS-DAYS. The three days preceding the feast of Ascension.

CROSSE-BACCED. Having a bar through, as shot. See Ord. and Reg. p. 272. Qu. *crosse-barred?*

CROSSED. Taken the cross.

CROSSE-ISLED. A church with transepts is so called.

CROSSELET. A crucible. (*A.-N.*)

CROSS-EYE. A violent squint. *East.*

CROSS-GARTERED. Having the garters crossed on the leg.

CROSS-GRAINED. Not straight grained, as wood. Hence, obstinate, peevish.

CROSS-LAY. A cheating wager.

CROSSLET. A frontlet.

CROSS-MORGANED. Peevish. *North.*

CROSS-PATCH. A peevish child. Also called a *cross-pot.*

CROSS-PATE. The cross at the top of a ball held by a sovereign.

CROSS-PURPOSES. A child's game. Also, confusion and difficulties.

CROSS-QUARTERS. Diagonal openings in the turret of a building.

CROSS-ROW. The alphabet.

CROSS-SOMER. A beam of timber.

CROSS-SWORD. One with a cross-bar for its guard.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE. A peculiar and difficult step in rustic dancing.

CROSS-TOLL. A passage toll.

CROSS-TRIP. In wrestling, when the legs are crossed one within the other.

CROSS-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at right angles.

CROSS-WEEK. Rogation week.

CROSS-WIND. To warp; to twist. *North.*

Thou maist behold how it is scorcht with love,
And every way *crosswounded* with desire.
Woman in the Moone, 1597.

CROSTELL. A wine-pot.

CROSWORT. *Herba Crimatica,* bot.

CROTCH. (1) A crutch. *East.*

(2) Same as *clift,* q. v.

(3) A post with a forked top, used in building, &c.

(4) The place where the tail of an animal commences.

CROTCH-BOOTS. Water boots. *East.*

CROTCH-BOUND. Lazy. *East.*

CROTCHED. (1) Cross; peevish. *East.*

(2) Crooked; hooked. *North.*

CROTCHET. A metal hook.

CROTCH-ROOM. Length of the legs.

CROTCH-STICK. A crutch. *East.*

CROTCH-TAIL. A kite. *Essex.*

CROTCH-TROLLING. A method of trolling or angling for pike. *Norf.*

CROTE. A clod of earth.

CROTELS. The ordure of the hare, rabbit, or goat. Also called *croteys* and *crotising.* The Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, has *croteynge* of the hart.

CROTEY. Soup; pottage. (*A.-N.*)

CROTONE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 34.

CROTTE. A hole; a corner. (*A.-N.*)

CROTTLES. Crumbs. *North.*

CROTTLING. Friable. *North.*

CROU. A hut; a sty. *Devon.*

CROUCH. A tumble; wrinkle. *Oxon.*

CROUCHE. (1) A piece of money.

Come hider to me, sone, and loke whether
In this purse whether ther be eny cros or *crouche,*
Save nedel and thredo and themel of lether.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 254.

(2) To sign with the cross. (*A.-S.*) Also, a cross. Hence *Crutched Friars.*

CROUCHMAS. Christmas. *Tusser.*

CROUD. (1) To coo. *North.*

(2) The crypt of a church.

(3) A coarse apple pasty. *Wilts.*

(4) A fiddle. Also a verb.

CROUDE. To shove together. (*A.-S.*)

CROUDEWAIN. A cart; a waggon. Perhaps a kind of barrow.

CROUHHE. A pan; a pitcher.
CROUKE. (1) A crow. *North.*
(2) An earthen pitcher. (*A.-S.*)
(3) To bend. (*A.-S.*)
CROULE. Curled. *Chaucer.*
CROUME. Sharp; cutting. (*A.-N.*)
CROUN. The circle of hair produced by the priestly tonsure. (*A.-N.*)
CROUNCORN. A rustic pipe.
CROUNMENT. A coronation. (*A.-N.*)
CROUP. (1) To croak. *North.*
(2) A disease in poultry.
(3) The ridge of the back. (*A.-N.*)
(4) To stoop; to crouch. *Cumb.*
(5) The craw; the belly. Also, the buttock or haunch.
CROUPY-CRAW. The raven. *North.*
CROUS. (1) Merry; brisk; lively; bumptious. "*Cruse* or *crous*, saucy, malapert, Bor." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Evidently connected with *crus*, wrathful, Havelok, 1966; and hence perhaps *crusty*. The following is an instance of the word in the same sense as in Havelok.

> Aȝeyn hem was he kene and *crous*,
> And selde, goth out of my Fadir hous.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 91.

(2) To catterwaul; to provoke. *East.*
CROUSLEY. To flatter; to court. *Devon.*
CROUTH. A fiddle; a croud, q. v.
CROUWEPIL. The herb crane-bill.
CROW. (1) A cattle-crib. *Lanc.*
(2) An iron gavelock. *North.*
(3) To claim. *Somerset.*
(4) To pull or pluck a crow, to complain or quarrel with any one.
(5) To give the crow a pudding, to die. *Shak.*
(6) A pigsty. *Devon.*
CROW-BELL.

> In a ground of mine called Swices growes abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout *crow-bells*, which I never saw anywhere but there. Mr. Rob. Good, M.A. tells me that these *crow-bells* have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this countrey.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 126.

CROW-BERRY. *Empetrum nigrum*, Lin.
CROWCH. (1) A crutch. *Percy.*
(2) Crooked. *Huloet.*
CROW-COAL. Inferior coal. *Cumb.*
CROWD. (1) To wheel about. *Norf.*
(2) To move one thing across another; to make a grating noise.
(3) Congealed milk. *North.*
CROWD-BARROW. A wheel-barrow. *Norf.*
CROWDING. A barrow. *Paston.*
CROWDLING. Timid; dull; sickly. *West.*
CROWDY. A mess of oatmeal, generally mixed with milk. *North.*
CROWDY-KIT. A small fiddle. *West.*
CROWDY-MAIN. A riotous assembly; a cock-fight; a crowded mixture. *North.*
CROWDY-MUTTON. A fiddler.
CROWDY-PIE. An apple-turnover. *West.*
CROW-FEET. The wrinkles which spread from the outer corners of the eye.
CROWFLOWER. The crow-foot. *North.*
CROWISH. Spirited; pert. *North.*
CROWKEEPER. A boy employed to scare crows from land, in former times armed with a bow. *East.*
CROWLANDE. Exulting; boasting.
CROWLE. To grumble, or make a noise in the stomach.
CROW-LEEK. The hyacinth.
CROWN. To hold an inquest. *North.* See Sharp's Chron. Mirab. pp. 4, 88.
CROWNACLE. A chronicle.
CROWNATION. A coronation. *Miege.*
CROWNED-CUP. A bumper.
CROWNER. A coroner. *Var. dial.*
CROWNET. A coronet.
CROWNING. Slightly arched. *East.*
CROWN-POST. In building, the post which stands upright between the principal rafters.
CROWNS. Crowns-of-the-sun, a gold crown so called from the mint mark, worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* Crowns-of-the-rose were coined by Henry VIII. in 1526, and worth the same sum.
CROW-PARSNIP. The dandelion.
CROWPYNE. A crupper. *Pr. Parv.*
CROWSHELL. The fresh-water muscle.
CROWS-NEST. Wild parsley.
CROWSOPE. The herb *Samponaria.*
CROWSTONE. The top stone of the gable end of a house.
CROWT. To pucker up.
CROW-TIME. Evening. *East.*
CROW-TOE. The ranunculus.
CROW-TRODDEN. Having crow-feet, q. v.
CROYDON-SANGUINE. A sallow colour.
CROYN. To cry, as deer do in rutting time; to murmur low.
CROYZ. The cross.
CROZZILS. Half-burnt coals. *Yorksh.*
CRUB. A crust, or rind. *Devon.*
CRUBBIN. Food. *West.*
CRUBBY. Dry crusty bread. *Devon.*
CRUBS. The wooden supporters of panniers, or bags, on a horse. *West.*
CRUCCHEN. To crouch. (*A-S.*)
CRUCE. Same as *croise*, q. v.

> They had sucked such a juce
> Out of the good ale *cruce*,
> Wherin they founde no dregges,
> That neyther of them his hed
> Coulde cary home to his bed,
> For lacke of better legges.
>
> *The Unluckie Firmentie.*

CRUCHE. A bishop's crosier.
CRUCHET. A wood-pigeon. *North.*
CRUCIAR. A crucifier. *Wickliffe.*
CRUCK. A crock, or pot. *Junius.*
CRUCKLE. To bend; to stoop. *East.*
CRUD. (1) Crowded. *East.*
(2) Carted; put in a cart, or barrow. Hence, conveyed.
(3) To coagulate. *Baret.*
CRUDDLE. To coagulate; to curdle. Also, to crowd or huddle.
CRUDELEE. To cry like a pheasant.
CRUDLE. To shudder, or shake. *North.*
CRUDLY. Crumbling. *Salop.*

CRUDS. Curds. (*A.-S.*)

CRUEL. (1) Very. *Var. dial.*

(2) Keen; valiant.

(3) Sad. *Exmoor.*

(4) Fine worsted.

(5) A cowslip. *Devon.*

CRUELS. The shingles. *Yorksh.*

CRUETS. The vessels which contained wine and water for the service of the altar.

CRUIVES. Enclosed spaces in a dam or weir for taking salmon. *North.*

CRUK. A bend, or shoot. *Salop.*

CRUKE. A crooked staff. (*A.-S.*)

> Bi the tane of the laykanes that thou sent us, the whilke es made of wandez and *crukes* donwardez at the over-end, we understand that alle the kyngez of the werlde, and alle the grete lordez salle lowte tille us. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

CRULE. (1) See *Cruel* (4).

(2) To curl. (*A.-S.*)

> His hondes otherwhile to quake,
> Hit cropeth *crulyng* in his bake.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 23.

(3) To shiver with cold. Also, to crouch near the fire when cold.

CRUM. To stuff. *North.*

CRUMBLES. Crumbs. *East.*

CRUMCAKES. Pancakes. *North.*

CRUME. A small portion. (*A.-S.*)

CRUMENAL. A purse. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY. (1) Plump; fleshy. *North.*

(2) A cow with crooked horns.

CRUMP. (1) Hard; crusty. *North.* Also, to eat a crusty loaf.

(2) Out of temper. *North.*

(3) The cramp. *Var. dial.*

(4) Crooked. *Crump-back*, &c. "Crumpt or crookt," Nomenclator, p. 44.

(5) The rump. *North.*

CRUMPLE. (1) To rumple. *Var. dial.*

(2) To wrinkle; to contract. *West.* Crumple-footed, having no movement with the toes.

CRUMPLED. Twisted; crooked. *Crumponde*, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 329.

CRUMPLING. Same as *Crinchling*, q. v. Hence, a diminutive or deformed person.

CRUMPLY. Wrinkled. *Devon.*

CRUMPY. Short; brittle. *North.*

CRUNCH. To crush. *Var. dial.*

CRUNCKLE. To creak. *Howell.* Cotgrave, "to creake like a crane."

CRUNDLES. Scorbutic swellings. *Devon.*

CRUNE. To bellow; to roar. *North.*

CRUNEY. To whine. *Devon.*

CRUNKLE. To rumple. *Var. dial.*

CRUP. Crisp; short; surly. *South.*

CRUPEL. A cripple. Rel. Ant. i. 243.

> Meseles are hole and *crupels* go riȝt,
> Deefe han herynge, and blynde han siȝt.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 81.

CRUPYARD. The crupper. *Topsell.*

CRUS. See *Crous.*

CRUSADO. A Portuguese coin, mentioned by Webster, i. 69; Harrison, p. 219.

CRUSE. Same as *cruce* q. v. See Florio, p. 226; Nomenclator, p. 233; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 34; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 63.

CRUSH. Gristle. *East.* To crush a cup, to finish a cup of liquor.

CRUSKE. An earthen vessel.

CRUSSEL. Gristle. *East.* Also *crustle.* Minsheu has the first form.

CRUSTADE. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. pp. 442, 452; crustard, Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 70.

CRUSTATION. The cusps of windows.

CRUSTIVE. Covered with crust.

CRUSTY. Surly; cross. *Var. dial.*

CRUT. A dwarf. *North.*

CRUTCHET. A perch. *Warw.*

CRUTCH-NIB. The lower, or right hand handle of a plough.

CRUTTLE. (1) A crumb. *North.*

(2) To curdle. *Northumb.*

(3) To stoop down; to fall. *North.*

CRY. (1) Out of all cry, out of all estimation. *Nares.* "Cry you mercy," I beg your pardon.

(2) The giving mouth, or the music of hounds.

(3) To challenge, bar, or object to. *Somerset.*

(4) A proclamation. (*A.-S.*)

(5) The head. (*A.-N.*)

CRYANCE. Fear. (*A.-N.*)

CRY'D-NO-CHILD. A woman cried down by her husband. *Lanc.*

CRYING-OUT. An accouchement.

CRYING-THE-MARE. An ancient sport in Herefordshire at the harvest home, when the reapers tied together the tops of the last blades of corn, and standing at some distance, threw their sickles at it, and he who cut the knot had the prize. Also called crying-the-neck.

CRYKE. A creek. *Prompt. Parv.*

CRYMOSIN. Crimson.

CRYSEN. Cries. Audelay, p. 2.

CRYSINEDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

> Cowle fulle cramede of *crysinede* childyre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

CRYSOME. See *Chrisome.*

> And founde in a *crysome* ouro Savyour swote,
> A blessyd chylde formyd in blode and bone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

CRYSTALL. The crest?

> Befyse smote Qu[illegible]e with Mordelay
> Upon the helme on hye,
> That the *crystall* downe fleye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

CRYSTALS. The eyes. *Shak.*

CRYSTENDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

CRYSTYANTE. Christendom. (*A.-N.*)

CRYZOM. Weakly. *Craven.*

CU. A cow. (*A.-S.*)

CUB. (1) A chest, or bin. *North.*

(2) A crib for cattle. *Glouc.* Also, to coop up, or confine in a coop.

(3) A lump or heap of anything; a confused mass.

(4) A martern in the first year. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 75. Also, a young fox.

CUBA. A game at cards.

CUBBORD. A sideboard. Literally, a table for holding the cups. It sometimes had doors

CUBBY-HOLE. A snug place. *Var. dial.*

CUBUR. A cover. (*A.-N.*)

CUCCU. A cuckoo. (*A.-S.*)

CUCK. (1) To place a woman in the cucking-stool, q. v.

(2) To cast; to throw. *North.*

CUCK-BALL. Same as *cuckoo-ball*, q. v.

CUCKING-STOOL. An engine formerly used for the punishment of women, by ducking them in the water, after they were placed in a stool or chair fixed for the purpose. The chair was sometimes in the form of a close stool, and the back of it generally ornamented with pictures of devils flying away with scolds, &c. It was originally used for the punishment of offences against the assize, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176, but was afterwards employed for scolds and prostitutes, and continued in vogue in some places till the middle of the last century. The sitting in the chair with the feet and head bare was also used as penance unaccompanied with the ducking, and the form of the stool of course contributed to increase the degradation. See further in Wright's Archæological Album, No. 2.

> Item if an womman comme onto this lordshep an wold be kept privee withynne, and it be not the stewcholders wil, thei shal doo the officers for to wite upon the peine of xl. *s.* and the same womman shal be take and made a fyne of xx. *s.* and be sette thries upon de *cokyngestoele*, and than forswere the lordship. *MS. Bodl. e Mus.* 229.

CUCKOLD. The plant burdock. Cuckold's-buttons, the burrs on it.

CUCKOLD'S-HAVEN. A spot on the Thames, a little below Rotherhithe, frequently alluded to by our early writers.

CUCKOLD'S-KNOT. A noose tied so that the ends point lengthways.

CUCKOO. The harebell. *Devon.*

CUCKOO-ALE. Ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return.

CUCKOO-BALL. A light ball for children, made of parti-coloured rags.

CUCKOO-BREAD. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-FLOWER. *Orchis mascula*, Lin. The beautiful wild *lychnis flosculi.* Gerard, p. 201, "wilde water-cresses or cuckow flowers, *cardamine.*" Nares has given a wrong explanation.

CUCKOO-LAMB. Early lamb. *Oxon.* A late yeaned lamb. *Warw.*

CUCKOO-MALT. Malt made in the summer months. *Warw.*

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN. The wryneck. *North.*

CUCKOO'S-MATE. The barley-bird. *East.*

CUCKOO-SPICE. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-SPIT. The white froth which encloses the larva of the *cicada spumaria.*

CUCKOO-TIME. Spring. *North.*

CUCKOW. A cuckold. *Shak.*

CUCK-QUEAN. A female cuckold.

CUCRY. Cookery.

CUCUBES. Cubebs.

CUCULLED. Hooded. (*Lat.*)

CUCURBITE. A gourd; a vessel shaped like a gourd. (*Lat.*)

CUCURD. A kind of plant.

> Tak the rute of the wilde *cucurd*, and dry it, and schere it in schyves, and mak tentis therof to fande hou depe the hole is. *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 313.

CUD. Could. *North.*

CUDBERDUCE. The Cuthbert-duck, a bird of the Farn island off Northumberland. See Arch. xiii. 341.

CUDDEN. A fool; a clown.

CUDDIAN. A wren. *Devon.*

CUDDLE. To embrace; to hug; to squeeze; to lie close together.

CUDDY. Cuthbert. *North.* Cuddy-ass is a common name for a donkey. *Cuddy*, a silly fellow.

CUDDY'S-LEGS. Large herrings.

CUDE-CLOTH. A chrisome cloth. *North.*

CUDGEL. To embroider thickly.

CUDS-LIGGINS. An exclamation.

> He smelt soe strangely, I told him yon were not within; *foh, cuds liggins*, I cannot get the sent of him out of my nose. *MS. Bodl.* 30.

CUD-WEED. The cotton weed.

CUE. (1) Half a farthing. *Minsheu.* A cue of bread is the fourth part of a halfpenny crust. "J. Woods, under-butler of Christ Church, Oxon, said he would never sitt capping of *cues*," Urry's MS. add. to Ray. A cue of beer, one draught.

(2) A horse-shoe; the tip of a shoe made in that form. *West.* Also, an ox's shoe.

(3) In acting, the final or catch-word of a speech. Cue-fellows, actors who play together.

(4) Humour; temper. *Var. dial.*

CUERPO. To be in cuerpo, to be stripped of the upper garment.

CUFERE. To cover; to conceal.

> Salle no fallace *cufere* our case,
> Ne consaile gette we noghte.
> *Poem on Death, Lincoln MS.*

CUFF. (1) To beat. To cuff over, to dilate. To cuff out, to pour out.

(2) To insinuate. *East.*

(3) An old fellow. *Middx.*

(4) Glove, or meteyne. *Pr. Parv.*

CUFFEN. A churl. See *Cuff* (3).

CUFFINQUIRE. A justice of the peace.

CUGLION. A stupid fellow. (*Ital.*) Sometimes in the worst sense, a scoundrel.

CUIFF. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

CUINSE. To carve a plover.

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back.

CUIRBOULY. Tanned leather. (*A.-N.*)

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

CUIT. A kind of sweet wine. See Florio, pp. 104, 128, 143, 505.

CUKER. Part of a woman's horned head-dress generally fringed with fur.

CUKKYNE. Alvum exonerare. *Pr. Parv.*

CUKSTOLE. The toadstool.

CULCH. Lumber; stuff; refuse of any kind. *East.*

CULDE. Killed. *Ritson.*

CULDORE. A colander.

CULE. The fundament. (*A.-N.*)
CULERAGE. The herb arsmart.
CULL. (1) The bull-head. *Glouc.*
(2) To pick; to choose. *Var. dial.*
(3) To embrace. *Somerset.*
(4) A cheat; a devil. *Northumb.*
(5) Silly; simple. *North.*
(6) To pull; to enforce. *Skinner.*
CULLAVINE. Columbine. *North.*
CULLEN. Cologne.
CULLER. A chooser. *Florio.*
CULLERS. (1) Colours. Alleyn Papers, p. 29.
(2) Refuse sheep, *culled* from a flock as unfit for the market. Spelt *culliars* by Elyot, 1559. See the Nomenclator, p. 50.
CULLICE. To beat to a jelly. *Shirley.* No doubt from *cullis*, q. v.
CULLING. The light corn separated from the rest in winnowing.
CULLINGS. See *Cullers* (2).
CULLION. See *Cuglion.*
CULLION-HEAD. A bastion.
CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons.
CULLISANCE. A badge of arms. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 12. Also spelt *cullisen.* It is corrupted from *cognisance.*
CULLOT. A cushion to ride on, formerly used by couriers.
CULLS. See *Cullers* (2).
CULLY. (1) To cuddle. *Worc.*
(2) Foolish; silly.
CULLY-FABLE. To wheedle. *Yorksh.*
CULME. The summit. According to Minsheu, smoke or soot. The latter meaning is perhaps from the Prompt. Parv.
CULORUM. The conclusion, moral, or corollary of a tale or narrative. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 3, 29; Piers Ploughman, pp. 60, 198.
CULP. A heavy blow. *East.*
CULPATE. To blame. *Hall.*
CULPE. Blame; fault. (*Lat.*)
CULPIN. A taking away from the flour. *West.*
CULPIT. A large lump of anything. *East.* See *Culpons.*
CULPONS. Shreds; logs. (*A.-N.*) Also, handfuls or small parcels of anything, as of herbs, sticks, &c. "Culpons or peces," Arch. xxi. 35. *Culpone*, to cut into gobbets.
CULPYNES. Part of a horse's trappings. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 79.
CULRACHE. The herb arsmart.
CULT. To jag a dress.
CULTOR. A coulter; a blade. (*A.-S.*)
CULVARD. Treacherous; cowardly. (*A.-N.*)
CULVER. (1) A dove. (*A.-S.*) The wood-pigeon is still so called in Devon.
(2) To beat; to throb. *East.*
CULVER-HEADED. Thick-headed; stupid. A stack thatched with straw or stubble is said to be culver-headed.
CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.
CULVER-KEYS. The bunches of pods which contain the seeds of the ash. Also explained, the columbine.
CULVERT. A drain; a small arch.
CULVERTAGE. Cowardice. *Skinner.*
CULVERWORT. Columbine.
CUM. Came. *Langtoft.*
CUMAND. (1) Commanded. *Minot.*
(2) Coming. *Ritson.*
CUMBER. A care, danger, or inconvenience; trouble; a tumult. Also, to be benumbed, confounded with grief.
CUMBER-GROUND. Anything useless. Corresponding to *combre-world*, q. v. *Cumberlin*, Chesh. Gloss.
CUMBERMENT. Trouble; vexation.
CUMBLE. Full measure.
CUMBLED. Oppressed; cramped; stiffened with cold. *Comelyd*, Pr. Parv.
CUMBLY-COLD. Stiff and benumbed with cold; intensely cold. *East.*
CUMEN. They come, pl.
CUMFIRIE. The daisy. MS. Harl. 978.
CUMFORDUN. Encouraged.
CUMLING. See *Comeling.*

> For they have *cumlyngys* yn and oute,
> Of swyche shulde men have grete doute.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 15.

CUMMED. Came. *North.*
CUMMED-MILK. Curds and whey. *Lanc.*
CUMMY. Stale; bad-smelling. *South.*
CUMMYS. Comes.
CUMNAWNTE. An agreement. *Pr. Parv.*
CUMPANYABLE. Sociable; friendly.
CUMPASTE. Contrived.

> With a trewelufe on the moldo,
> *Cumpaste* ful clene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

CUMVAY. To convey. See Ywaine and Gawin, 1494, ap. Ritson, i. 63.
CUN. Kine; cows. (*A.-S.*)
CUND. To give notice, to show which way a shoal of fish is gone.
CUNDE. Kind; nature.
CUNDETH. A conduit. *North.*
CUNDY. A sewer; a conduit. *North.*
CUNDYDE. Enamelled.
CUNE. (1) Same as *coigne*, q. v.
(2) Coin. *Pr. Parv.*
CUNEAL. The principal bone of the head. Cotgrave, in v. *Os.*
CUNGE. To give leave or license. *Pr. Parv.*
CUNGER. A cucumber. *Warw.*
CUNGIT. The level of a mine.
CUNGYR. The conger eel.
CUNIE. Moss. *Cornw.*
CUNLIFF. A conduit. *North.*
CUNNE. (1) To know.

> The whilke alle creatours that lufes God Almyghtene awe to knawe and to *cunne*, and ledo thaire lyf[illegible]aftire.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 214.

(2) Thankfulness. *Verstegan.*
(3) Kin. *Ritson.*
CUNNIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. *Devon.*
CUNNING. (1) Knowledge; skill. Also an adjective, skilful, knowing.
(2) The lamprey. *North.*

CUNNING-MAN. A conjurer; an astrologer. Cunning-woman, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xii. From *cunning*, q. v.

CUNRICHE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

CUNTBLOWS. Chamomile flowers. *East.*

CUNTEK. A contest; a debate.

> Yn Londun toune fyl swyche a chek,
> A ryche man and pore were at cuntek.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 18.

CUNTER. An encounter. (*A.-N.*)

CUNTRERE. A country. *Weber.*

CUNTY. A countess. *Hearne.*

CUNYNG. A rabbit.

> Fatt *cunyngs* y-newe,
> The fesant and the curlewe.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

CUP. Come up! *Var. dial.*

CUPALO. A smelting-house. *Cupel*, a melting-pot for gold.

CUPBOARD. Same as *cubbord*, q. v. Cupboard-cloth, a cloth to cover it, Ord. and Reg. pp. 75, 286. Cupboard-headed, stupid, and shallow.

CUPHAR. A cracking. (*Fr.*)

CUP-OF-SNEEZE. A pinch of snuff.

CUPPE-MELE. Cup by cup. (*A.-S.*)

CUPROSE. The poppy. *North.*

CUPSHOTTEN. Tipsy. See Harrison's England, p. 168; Florio, p. 602.

CUR. (1) The heart. (*Fr.*)

(2) A currish worthless person.

(3) The bull-head. *East.*

CURAT. The cuirass. See Greene, i. 6; Brit. Bibl. ii. 489; Drayton's Poems, p. 66.

CURATION. Cure; healing. (*Lat.*)

CURATSHIP. A curacy.

CURB. To bend, or cringe. (*Fr.*)

CURBER. A thief who hooked goods out of a window. *Dekker.*

CURCH. A church. *North.*

CURCITE. A surcoat.

CURE. (1) To care. (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, care, anxiety.

(2) To cover; to conceal.

> Or were there ony tapites large or wyde,
> The nakid grounde to *curen* or to hide.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 25.

CURF. To earth up potatoes.

CURFEW-BELL. The evening bell, which was generally rung at eight o'clock, for the object of having all fires and lights extinguished, a requisite precaution in ancient times. The name and use is still retained at Newcastle. It was sometimes rung as late as nine o'clock, and the time probably varied with the seasons of the year.

CUR-FISH. The dog-fish. *Rider.*

CURIAL. Courtly. (*Lat.*)

CURIET. A cuirass. *Spenser.*

CURING. A covering.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness; niceness in dress, or otherwise.

CURIOUS. (1) Scrupulous; nice; fastidious; dandyfied. Common in old plays. *Curiously*, Florio, in v. *Contigia.*

(2) Careful. (*A.-N.*)

CURIUS. Courageous. (*A.-N.*)

CURL. A pig's inward fat. *Linc.*

CURLEY-POW. A curly head. *Cumb.*

CURLIWET. The sanderling.

CURMUDGEON. A miserly fellow.

CURNBERRIES. Currants. *North.*

CURNEL. A kernel.

> And thre *curnels* he ȝaf to hym,
> Whiche of that tre he nam.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 9.

CURNES. Corn.

> Whenne thei were ripe he let hem renne,
> And so her *curnes* dud he brenne.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 45.

CURNOCK. Four bushels of corn.

CURPEYS. See *Courtepy.*

> Yn curtellis and in *curpeys* ryche
> They were y-clothyd alle y-lyche.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

CURRAIGE. Courage.

CURRAKE. A cow-rake. *Chesh.*

CURRALL. Coral. See Cotgrave, in v. *Grillotier;* Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 31.

CURRAN-BERRIES. Currants. *North.*

CURRANT. A high leap. *I. Wight.*

CURRE. A kind of waggon. (*A.-N.*)

CURREIDEN. Courted; carried favour.

CURREL. A rill, or drain. *East.*

CURRETTER. A canvasser; a broker.

CURREYE. A waggon train. *Weber.*

CURRIED. Wrought, as steel is.

CURRISH. Churlish; surly.

CURROUR. A runner. (*Lat.*)

CURRULE. A chariot. (*Lat.*)

CURRY. To flog; to beat. *North.*

CURRYDOW. A flatterer. (*Fr.*)

CURRYFAVEL. One who curries favour; a flatterer. (*Fr.*)

CURRYPIG. A sucking-pig. *Wilts.*

CURSE. The course or time.

> With an orloge one hightc
> To rynge the *curse* of the nyght.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

CURSEDNESS. Wickedness; shrewishness.

CURSELARY. Cursory. *Shak.*

CURSEN. To christen. *Cumb.*

CURSENMAS. Christmas. *North.*

CURSETOR. A vagabond, or vagrant. An old cant term. According to Grose, a pettifogger.

CURSORARY. Cursory. *Shak.*

CURST. Ill-tempered; cross-grained; malignant; malicious; abusive. Vicious, applied to animals. *An archaism and prov.*

CURSTY. Christopher. *North.*

CURSY. Courtesy. *Lilly.*

CURT. Court. (*A.-N.*)

CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. *Nares.*

CURTAINERS. Curtains. *Lanc.*

CURTAL. A docked horse; any cropped ani-

mal. "I wyll cutte of my horse tayle, and make hym a *courtault*," Palsgrave. In the cant language, a beggar with a short cloak. There was a kind of cannon also so called, as appears from Hall, Henry VIII. f. 43.

CURTE. (1) Court. Audelay, p. 17.
(2) Courtesy. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.
(3) Short. (*A.-N.*)

CURTEIS. Courteous. (*A.-N.*)

CURTELE. A kirtle.

> God made hem thonne *curteles* of hide,
> Therwith her flesshe for to shride.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab.* f. 6.

CURTELS. The nerves of the body.

CURTESY-MAN. A polite thief; one of the ancient swell-mob.

CURTILAGE. A yard, or paddock.

CURTLE-AX. A cutlass. Sometimes *curtlasse*, as in Du Bartas, p. 360.

CURTNURS. Curtains. *Lanc.*

CURTOLE. A kind of fine stuff. Perhaps *a kirtle* in I Promos and Cassandra, i. 4.

CURVATE. Curved; bent. (*Lat.*)

CURVEN. To cut; to carve off. (*A.-S.*)

CURY. Cookery. (*A.-N.*)

CURYSTE. Curiosity. (*A.-N.*)

CUS. A kiss. *North.*

CUSCHONE. A cushion. *Pr. Parv.*

CUSHAT. A ringdove, or wild pigeon.

CUSHIA. The cow-parsnip. *North.*

CUSHIES. Armour for the thighs.

CUSHION. A riotous kind of dance, formerly very common at weddings, generally accompanied with kissing. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 270. To be put beside the cushion, to be passed over with contempt. To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail in an attempt.

CUSHIONET. A small cushion. (*Fr.*) See the Cityе Match, 1639, p. 11.

CUSHION-LORD. A lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person.

CUSHION-MAN. A chairman. *East.*

CUSHION-RUMPED. Having two large bundles of fat on the rump. *North.*

CUSHION-THUMPER. A methodist preacher. *Var. dial.*

CUSH-LOVE. A term of endearment used to a cow. Also, *cushy-cow.*

CUSHY-COW-LADY. A lady-bird.

CUSK. The wild poppy. *Warw.*

CUSKIN. A drinking cup. "A cup, a *cuskin*," Nomenclator, p. 232.

CUSKY. A couch? Urry, p. 597.

CUSP. In astrology, the beginning or entrance of a house.

CUSS. Surly; shrewish. *Sussex.*

CUSSE. To kiss. (*A.-N.*)

CUSSEN. Cast; dejected. *North.*

CUSSIN. A cushion.

CUST. See *Cast* (1).

CUSTARD. The schoolmaster's ferula, or a slap on the flat hand with it. Also called *custick*, or *custis.*

CUSTARD-POLITIC. The large custard prepared for the Lord Mayor's feast.

CUSTE. Kissed. (*A.-N.*)

CUSTIN. A wild plum. *Somerset.*

CUSTOMABLE. Customary.

CUSTOMAL. A collection of customs. Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 539.

CUSTOMAUNCE. A custom. *Lydgate.*

CUSTOME. To accustom one's self. Also, to pay the legal custom or duty.

CUSTOMER. Accustomed. (*A.-N.*)

CUSTRELL. One who carried the arms of a knight. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 6.

CUT. (1) A familiar name for an animal, generally a horse, properly one with a short or cut tail. Hence, a term of reproach. "Cut and long tail," all kinds of dogs, everything, a very common phrase, unquoted instances of which occur in Harrison's England, p. 62; Stanihurst, p. 25. It corresponds to our *tag, rag, and bobtail.*
(2) A slow-worm. *North.*
(3) A whore. Also, cunnus.
(4) To draw cuts, to draw lots. Slips of unequal length are held in the hand of one party with the ends peeping out, and he who draws the longest is the winner. This operation was sometimes a mere sport.
(5) A canal. *Var. dial.*
(6) To say; to speak. *Harman.*
(7) To castrate. *Var. dial.*
(8) A skein of yarn. *North.*
(9) To beat soundly. *Devon.*
(10) To scold; to quarrel.
(11) A door-hatch. *Somerset.*
(12) Drunk; tipsy. *Var. dial.*
(13) *Cut and run, cut your stick*, be off, be gone. *Cut away*, to proceed expeditiously. *Cut-in-the-coxcomb, cut-in-the-back*, drunk, tipsy. *Cut up*, mortified. *Cut up well*, to die rich.

CUTBERDOLE. Brank-ursine.

CUTE. Shrewd; clever; quick; active; expeditious. *Var. dial.*

CUTES. The feet. *North.*

CUTH. Taught; instructed. (*A.-S.*)

CUTHA. Quoth he. *East.*

CUTHE. (1) Made known. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Acquaintance, relationship.

CUTHER. An interj. of surprise.

CUTLINS. Oatmeal grits. *North.*

CUT-MEAT. Hay; fodder; chaff, cut into short lengths. *North.*

CUT-PURSE. A thief.

CUTS. A timber-carriage. *Linc.*

CUTTED. Cut; split; formed, or shaped.

CUTTEN. Cut down. *North.*

CUTTER. (1) To fondle. *Lanc.*
(2) A robber; a ruffian. Also, a rough swaggering fighter.
(3) To speak low; to whisper. *North.*
(4) An engraver. *North.*

CUTTERING. Cooing. *North.*

CUT-THROAT. A highway robber. Hence, any evil-looking fellow.

CUTTING. Swaggering; ruffling.

CUTTING-KNIFE. A large triangular instrument for cutting hay. *South.*

CUTTING-THE-NECK. The same sport as crying-the-mare, q. v.
CUTTLE. The knife used by a thief in cutting purses. *Dekker.*
CUTTLE-HEADED. Foolish. *Hallamsh. Gloss.* Possibly connected with *cuttle*, 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, though the commentators have not noticed that a similar phrase is previously used by Doll Tear-sheet in the same scene, "hang yourself, you muddy *conger*, hang yourself!"
CUTTY. (1) A wren. *Somerset.*
(2) Small; diminutive. *North.*
(3) A knife. *North.*
(4) A hobgoblin. *Somerset.*
(5) A cradle. *West.*
CUTTY-GUN. A short pipe. *North.*
CUT-WAST. An insect. *Topsell.*
CUTWITH. The bar of the plough to which the traces are tied.
CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand. *Nares.*
CUYL. The fundament. (*A.-N.*)
CUYP. To stick up. *Norf.*
CUZ. A contraction of *cousin.*
CWENE. When.
CWERTERNE. A prison. *Verstegan.*
CWINE. A quern. *Verstegan.*
CWITH. A will, or testament. *Verstegan.*
CYBERE. Sinoper. *Caxton.*
CYCLAS. The siglaton, a military garment, not unlike a Dalmatic, but shorter before than behind. It was made of woven gold, sometimes of silk, and emblazoned.
CYLING. Ceiling. *W. Worc.*
CYLK. A kind of sauce.
CYLOURS. The ceiling. *Maundevile.*
CYMAR. A loose gown or robe; any slight covering. (*Fr.*)
CYMBALED. Played on a cymbal.

> She *cymbaled*, tomblyng with alle,
> Alle wondride on hir in the halle.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82.*

CYME? Macbeth, v. 3, ed. 1623. An error for *senna.* No editor observes that the second folio reads *cœny.*
CYNE. A kind of sauce.
CYNEBOTE. The cenegild.
CYPHEL. Houseleek. *North.*
CYPHER. To cypher off a square edge, to make two edges for that one. A joiner's term.
CYPUR. The cypress tree.
CYRIP. Sirrup. *Pegge.*
CYTHER. Cider. (*A.-N.*)
CYVE. A sieve. Translated by *cribrum* in MS. Egerton 829.
CYVES. Onions; chives; chibbols.
CYZERS. Scissors. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 82.

DA. (1) Dame. *Hearne.*
(2) A doe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 2027. *Daa* in Syr Gawayne.
DAARE. To dazzle. Philpot, p. 309.
DAB. (1) A pinafore. *Linc.*
(2) Dexterous; clever. Also, an adept.
(3) A slight blow. *Var. dial.* See Kyng Alisaunder, 2306, 7304. Also a verb, as in Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 22.
(4) An insignificant person.
(5) A small quantity. *South.*
(6) To dibble. *Norf.*
DABATE. Strife. *Gawayne.*
DABBISH. An interj. of vexation.
DABBIT. A very small quantity.
DABBY. Moist; adhesive. *Var. dial.*
DAB-CHICK. The water-hen. *North.*
DABSTER. A proficient. *North.*
DAB-WASH. A small wash. *Warw.*
DACIAN. A vessel used for holding the sour oat-cake. *Derbysh.*
DACITY. Activity; vivacity. *North.*
DACKER. To waver; to stagger; to totter; to hesitate. *Linc.* Now generally pronounced *dacher.* Dacker-weather, unsettled weather. According to Urry, to contend with.
DACKLES. Globules of water on walls, &c. caused by damp. *Sussex.*
DACKY. A sucking pig. *Salop.*
DAD. (1) A large piece. *North.*
(2) To shake; to strike. *North.*
(3) A blow; a thump. (Teut.)
(4) Father. *Var. dial.*
(5) "In dad," an adjuration.
DADACKY. Tasteless. *Pegge.* More correctly, decayed, rotten.
DADDER. To confound; to perplex. *Dorset.*
DADDICK. Rotten wood; touch-wood. *West.* Spelt *daddac* by Urry.
DADDLE. (1) To trifle. *North.*
(2) A pea-shooter. *Yorksh.*
(3) The fist, or hand. *East.*
(4) To do anything imperfectly. *Craven.* Hence, to toddle, or waddle.
DADDY. Father. Daddy's-bairn, a child like its father in everything.
DADE. To lead children beginning to walk. Hence, figuratively, to move slowly. Drayton uses the term, as quoted by Nares, who is at fault as to the meaning. Dading-strings, leading strings.
DADGE. (1) A large lump. *North.*
(2) To walk clumsily. *North.*
DADLESS. Useless; stupid. *North.*
DÆDAL. Variegated. *Spenser.*
DAFF. (1) To daunt. *North.* To put a daff on a person, to make him afraid. *Daff*, a dastard or coward.
(2) To doff, or do off. *Shak.*
(3) Doughy. *Linc.*
(4) David. *South.*
(5) A priest. *Craven.*
DAFFAM. A silly person. *Craven.*
DAFFE. A fool. (*A.-S.*) In Pr. Parv. p. 111, one who speaks not in time, or roughly. *Oridurus, aspere loquens, vel qui non vult os aperire*, J. de Janua.
DAFFER. Small crockery-ware.

DAFFIN. Merriment. *Northumb.*

DAFFISH. (1) Shy; modest. *West.*
(2) Low-spirited. *Salop.*

DAFFLED. In one's dotage. *North.*

DAFFOCK. A slut. *North.*

DAFFODOWN-DILLY. A daffodil.

DAFT. (1) Stupid; foolish. *Var. dial.* "Wounder dafte," Chester Plays, i. 134. Also explained, fearful, timid.
(2) To put off. *Shak.*

DAFTER. A daughter. *East.*

DAFTLIKE. Foolish. *North.*

DAG. (1) A pistol. Also, to fire with a pistol, as in Arch. xxviii. 137.
(2) A rag. *Kent.*
(3) To drizzle. *North.* Also, to trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub.
(4) Dew. Also, a misty shower.
(5) To run thick. *North.*
(6) An axe. *Devon.*
(7) A sharp sudden pain. *Beds.*
(8) A small projecting stump of a branch. *Dorset.*
(9) To cut off the dirty locks of wool from sheep. *Kent.*
(10) To daggle. *Urry.*

DAGE. (1) To trudge. *Cumb.*
(2) To thaw. *North.*

DAGGANDE. Penetrating; piercing. (*A.-N.*)

Dorfe dynttys they dalte with *daggande* sperys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

DAGGAR. A dog-fish. *Kennett.*

DAGGE. A slip, or shred, loose or dangling. (*A.-S.*) The edge of a garment was *dagged*, when it was jagged or foliated. This custom was formerly much in fashion, and according to the Chronicle of St. Albans, ed. 1483, introduced about 1346. "*Dagged* clothing," Persones Tale, p. 44.

DAGGED. Tipsy. *North.*

DAGGER. (1) An interj. of surprise.
(2) A celebrated ordinary in Holborn. Dagger-ale is frequently mentioned in early writers.
(3) A pistol. See *Dag* (1).

DAGGER-MONEY. A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the Northern circuit, to provide arms against marauders.

DAGGERS. Sword-grass. *Somerset.*

DAGGLE. To trail in the dirt; to run like a child. *North.* Daggle-tail, a slovenly woman; anything that catches the bottom of the dress in walking.

DAGGLY. Wet; showery. *North.*

DAGLETS. Icicles. *Wilts.*

DAGLINGS. Sheep's dung. *North.*

DAG-LOCKS. The dirty soiled locks of wool cut off sheep. *South.*

DAGON. A slip, or piece. It is found in Chaucer, Berners, and Steevens' Supp. to Dugdale, ii. ap. 370, applied in each instance to a blanket.

DAG-PRICK. A triangular spade. *East.*

DAGSWAIN. A rough sort of coverlet, used for beds, tables, or floors.

Dubbyde with *dagswaynnes*, dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

DAG-WOOL. Refuse wool. *Kent.*

DAI. Judgement. (*A.-S.*)

DAIE. To die. *Weber.*

DAIESEYGHE. The daisy. *Weber.*

DAIKER. To saunter. *North.*

DAIL. A heap. *North.*

DAILE. To dally. *Hearne.*

DAIN. (1) Noisome effluvia. *Wilts.*
(2) Disdain. Also, to disdain. "Dennes of *daine*," Queene Cordila, p. 34.

DAINOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DAINTEOUSE. Dainty; delicate. (*A.-N.*)

DAINTREL. A delicacy. (*A.-N.*)

DAINTY. Pleasant; worthy; excellent. Generally, *nice, affected.* Also a substantive, a novelty, anything fresh.

DAIRIER. A dairy-man. *North*

DAIRNS. Small, unsaleable fish.

DAIROUS. Bold. *Devon.*

DAIRYMAN. One who rents cows of a farmer.

DAIS. See *Deis.*

DAISED. Badly baked, or roasted, applied to bread, pastry, or meat. *North.*

DAISMENT-DAY. The day of Judgment. This term occurs in a poem in Drant's Answer to Shacklock, 1565.

DAIVE. To sooth. *Cumb.*

DAKE. To prick, or run in a point. *West.*

DAKER. To work for hire after the usual day's work is over. *North.* Also, a dispute.

DAKER-HEN. The corn-crake. Provincial in 1559. Elyot, in v. *Crex.*

DAKERIN. Walking carelessly. *Cumb.*

DALCOP. An idiot. *North.*

DALDER. A foreign coin, sometime current in England; Harrison, p. 219.

DALE. (1) To deal; to bestow. (*A.-S.*)

For the noblest knight that may go
Is none so doughty dyntis to *dale*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

(2) A lot, or share. (*A.-S.*)

For-thi are thay worthi to lose if thay any gude hafe, for thay stele fra thaire Lorde that falles to his *dale*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 241.

(3) A vale. Used metaphorically for the world.
(4) Mad; furious. *North.*
(5) To descend; to decline. (Dut.)

DALF. Dug; buried. (*A.-S.*)

Prively thei dud hit hide,
And *dalf* hit in a wodes syde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.

DALIES. A child's game played with small bones, or pieces of hard wood. The *dalies* were properly sheep's trotters. *Dally-bones*, Devonshire Dial. 1839, p. 68.

DALK. A dimple in the flesh. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. A vale, Pr. Parv. p. 112. In the following passage it may mean the small soft substance which the action of heat leaves in the centre of a hard boiled egg. Ash has, "*Dawk* (a cant word), a hollow, a place where a bit has been cut out of any stuff."

Al erthe may wele likned be
To a rounde appul on a tre,
That oven amydde hath a colke;
And so hit may to an egges 3olke,

For as a *dalk* is amydward
The 3olke of the egge when hit is hard,
So is helle put, as clerkus telles,
Amydde the erthe, and nowher elles:
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 84.

DALL. A petty oath. *Yorksh.*

DALLACKED. Gaudily dressed. *Linc.*

DALLARING. Dressed out in a great variety of colours. *Linc.*

DALLE. The hand. From *Daddle.*

DALLED. Wearied. *North.*

DALLED-OUT. See *Dallacked.*

DALLIANCE. Hesitation; delay. *Shak.*

DALLOP. A patch of ground among growing corn which the plough has missed; a rank tuft of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain; a parcel of smuggled tea; a slatternly woman; a clumsy and shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands; to paw, toss, and tumble about carelessly. *East.*

DALLUP. A slattern. *Norf.*

DALLY-BONES. Sheep's trotters. *Devon.*

DALLY-CAR. A deep ditch. *Yorksh.*

DALMAHOY. A kind of bushy bob wig, worn by tradesmen in the last century, especially by chemists.

DALMATIC. A garment formerly worn by a deacon, and described as *vestis sacerdotalis candida cum clavis purpureis.* It was also worn by the English monarchs at the time of their coronation. See the Rutland Papers, p. 17.

DALT. Dealt out. *Daltyn*, pl.

With dyntes sore ganne they dere,
And depe wondys *daltyn* thay. *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 121.

DALY. Lonely. *North.* "The *daly* grounds," Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. 1606, abounding in dales?

DALYAWNCE. Tittle-tattle. *Cov. Myst.* This meaning occurs in Pr. Parv.

DAM. A marsh. *Suffolk.*

DAMAGE. Cost; expence. *Var. dial.*

DAMAGEOUS. Damaging; hurtful.

DAMAS. Damascus. *Hearne.*

DAMASEE. The damson. *Damysé*, Sqyr of Lowe Degré, 36.

Pere and appille bothe rippe thay were,
The date and als the *damasee.*
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 150.

DAMASKING. Damask-work.

DAMASK-WATER. A perfumed water.

DAMASYN. The damson. *Palsgrave.*

DAMBE. To damn. *Dekker.*

DAMBET. A rascal. *Dekker.*

DAME. Mistress; lady. Now used in humble life. Also, mother, as in Perceval, 336, 1094.

DAMIGEROUS. Injurious.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship and dallying. (*Fr.*)

DAMMY-BOYS. Same as *Angry-boys*, q. v. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 38.

DAMN. To condemn to death.

DAMNIFY. To hurt, or injure.

At the same time this earthquake also much *damnified* Castel Nuovo and the neighbour towns in Albania, belonging to the Turks, with a great destruction of the inhabitants.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 109.

DAMOSEL. A damsel. (*A.-N.*)

DAMP. (1) Dejection. *Becon.*

(2) A liquid refreshment.

(3) Rainy; very wet. *Oxon.*

DAMPER. A luncheon. Also, anything said or done to check another.

DAMPNE. To condemn. (*A.-N.*) *Dampny*, Launfal, 837.

DAMSAX. A broad axe. "A *damsax* he bar on his hond," Gy of Warwike, p. 124.

DAM-STAKES. The inclined plane over which the water flows.

DAMYCELLE. A damsel. (*A.-N.*)

DAN. (1) Scurf on animals. *East.*

(2) Lord; sir; a title commonly given to monks, but more extensively used. (*Lat.*)

(3) Than. (*A.-S.*)

DANAMARKES. Danes.

And thus the derfe *Danamarkes* had dyghte alle theyre chippys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

DANCE. A journey. *Var. dial.*

DANCES. Statutes. *Bailey.*

DANCH. Dainty; nice. *North.*

DANDER. (1) Anger. *Var. dial.*

(2) Scurf; dandriff. *North.*

(3) To hobble. *Cumb.*

(4) To wander about. Also, to talk incoherently. *Chesh.*

DANDILLY. A vain woman. *Linc.*

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Grose says, "an insignificant or trifling fellow." Also an inferior coin, not current, but in occasional use in the sixteenth century. Camden says it was coined by Henry VII.

DANDLING. A fondling child.

DANDRIL. A thump. *Linc.*

DANDY. Distracted. *Somerset.*

DANDY-CANDY. Candied sweetmeats. *Newc.*

DANDY-COCK. Or *dandy-hen*, one of the Bantam breed. *Var. dial.*

DANE. Noise; clatter; din. *East.*

DANEIS. Danish. (*A.-N.*)

DANES-BLOOD. Danewort.

Danes-blood, (ebulus,) about Slaughtonford, is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 120.

DANG. (1) An imprecation, perhaps a softening of *damn.* It is very common in the provinces.

(2) To throw down, or strike with violence. "Dang'd down to hell," Marlowe, iii. 352. *Dange*, struck, Eglamour, 550.

DANGER. (1) A dangerous situation. (*A.-N.*) Also, coyness, sparingness.

(2) Debt. Merch. Ven. iv. 1.

DANGERE. Lordship, or dominion; the power which the feudal lord possessed over his vassals. (*A.-N.*)

DANGERFUL. Dangerous.

DANGEROUS. (1) In danger. *West.*

(2) Difficult; sparing. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Arrogant; supercilious.

DANGU. A dungeon; a tower. (*A.-N.*)

DANGUS. A slattern. *Lanc.*

DANGWALLET. A spendthrift. Explained in some dictionaries, abundantly.

DANK. Moist; damp.

One the *danke* of the dowe many dede lyggys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

DANKER. A dark cloud. *North.*

DANKISH. Moist. *Huloet.*

DANNACK. A gaiter or buskin. *Norf.*

DANNET. A bad character. *North.*

DANNIES. Grey stockings. *Derb.*

DANNOCKS. (1) Oat cakes. *North.*

(2) Hedger's gloves. *East.*

DANS. Yearling sheep. *East.*

DANSERS. Dancing dogs.

DANSKE. Denmark. Also, Danish.

DANT. (1) A profligate woman. *Skelton.*

(2) To tame. Du Bartas, p. 369. Also, to reduce metals to a lower temper.

DANTON. To tame. Florio, p. 11.

DAP. (1) To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) A hop; a turn. Hence, the habits of any one. *West.*

(3) Fledged. *Yorksh.*

(4) The nip of a key.

DAPPER. Active; smart. *Var. dial.*

DAPPERLING. A dwarf, or child.

DAPS. Likeness. *Devon.*

DAPSILITY. Handiness.

DAR. (1) More dear; dearer. *North.*

Thy bare body ys *darre* to me
Then all the gode in Crystyanté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 172.

DARBY. Ready money. *Var. dial.*

DARCELL. The long-tailed duck.

DARCIELL. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the French term for it.

DARE. (1) To stare. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To tremble; to quake for fear.

Tyl scho come theder scho wolde not blyn,
And *daryth* there for drede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

(3) To frighten. To dare birds, to catch them by frightening them with a hawk, mirror, or by other means.

(4) To pain or grieve. *Essex.*

(5) To lurk or lie hid.

(6) The dace fish.

(7) To give, or grant. *Hearne.*

(8) To threaten. *Somerset.*

(9) To languish; to sink. See Lydgate, p. 24. "Droupe and dare," a common phrase in early poetry.

(10) To defy. *Shak.*

(11) Peril. *Shak.*

(12) To rouse any one up. *West.*

(13) Harm. (*A.-S.*)

DARFE. Hard; unbending; cruel.

DARH. Need. (*A.-S.*)

DARIOL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 82; MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Ord. and Reg. p. 443; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 66.

With *dariolles* endordide, and daynteez y-newe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

DARK. (1) Blind. *Var. dial.*

(2) To darken; to make dark.

(3) To eaves-drop; to watch for an opportunity of injuring others for one's own benefit. *North.* In old writers, to lie hid.

(4) A dark night. *South.*

DARKENING. Twilight. *North.* Called the *dark-hour* in Norfolk.

DARKLING. In the dark.

DARKMAN. The night. *Dekker.*

DARKSOME. Very dark. *Oxon.*

DARN. To dare. *Pr. Parv.*

DARNAK. A thick hedge-glove. *Suff.*

DARNEL. The *lolium perenne.*

DARNEX. A coarse sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish, *Dornick.* Spelt *darnep* in Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 215. It was composed of different kinds of material, sometimes of worsted, silk, wool, or thread. Perhaps *darnak* is connected with this term. *Darnick,* linsey-wolsey. *North.*

DARNS. The door-posts. *Devon.*

DARNTON. Darlington. *North.*

DAROUS. Bold; daring. *Devon.*

DARRAIGN. To arrange or prepare for battle. Also, to fight a battle.

DARRAK. A day's work. *Cumb.*

DARRAYNE. To change; to transmute.

DARRIKY. Rotten. *Glouc.*

DARRILSK. Damask cloth.

DARSTOW. Darest thou? (*A.-S.*)

DARSTS. Dregs; refuse. *North.*

DARTE. The date-tree. (*A.-N.*)

DARTER. Active. *Cumb.*

DART-GRASS. The *Holcus lanatus. North.*

DARTH. Dare. *Weber.*

DASE. To dazzle; to grow dimsighted; to be stupified. (*A.-S.*)

DASEWENESSE. Dimness. (*A.-S.*)

DASH. (1) A tavern drawer.

(2) To abash. *East.*

(3) A mild imprecation.

(4) To destroy; to spoil.

(5) To splash with dirt. *Var. dial*

(6) To dash one in the teeth, to upbraid. To dash out of countenance, to put out of countenance.

DASH-BOARDS. Moveable sides to a cart; the beaters of a barrel churn.

DASHEL. A thistle. *Devon.*

DASHEN. To make a great show; to invade suddenly; to move quickly.

DASHER-ON. A piece of boiling-beef.

DASHIN. A vessel in which oatmeal is prepared. *Derb.*

DASIBERDE. A simpleton; a fool.

DASING. Blindness. *Becon.*

DASMYNE. To grow dim. *Pr. Parv.*

DASNYTH. Grows dim. (*A.-S.*)

DASSE. A badger. *Caxton.*

DAST. Dashed; destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

DASTARD. A simpleton.

DATELESS. Crazy; in one's dotage. *North.*

DATER. Daughter. *North.*

DATES. Evidences; writings

DATHEIT. A curse; an imprecation. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes a verb, to curse. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 244; Tristrem, p. 230. Constantly an imprecation, and interjection.

DATHER. To quake, or tremble. *Kent.*

DATION. A gift. (*Lat.*)

DAUB. Clay. *Lanc.*

DAUBER. A builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with straw; a plasterer. A *daubing*, the erection of a clay hut.

DAUBING. Bribing. A cant term.

DAUBY. (1) A fool. *Northumb.*

(2) Clammy; sticky. *Norf.*

DAUD. George. *Craven.*

DAUDER. To thrash; to abuse. *North.*

DAUDLE. To be slow; to trifle; to swing perpendicularly. *Var. dial.*

DAUDLES. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

DAUDS. Pieces; fragments. *North.*

DAUGHTER-IN-BASE. A bastard-daughter.

DAUGHTER-LAW. A daughter-in-law. *West.*

> Thy father would not entertaine
> In Greece a *daughter-lawe*.
>
> *Turbeville's Ovid*, 1567, f. 36.

DAUK. To incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity. *Wilts.*

DAUNCH. Fastidious; over-niee; squeamish, especially applied to one who has been drunk over night. *Daunche*, fastidiousness, Towneley Myst. p. 153.

DAUNDRIN. Same as *Bever* (1).

DAUNGE. A narrow passage.

DAUNT. To conquer. (*A.-N.*) In the provinces, to stun, to knock down. Also, to dare, to defy.

DAUNTEDEN. Frisked about, pl.

DAURE. To dazzle; to stun. *East.*

DAURG. A day's work. *North.*

DAUSEY-HEADED. Giddy; thoughtless.

DAUT. A speck, or spot. *Craven.*

DAVE. To thaw. *Somerset.* To assuage, mitigate, or relieve. *North.*

DAVER. (1) To droop; to fade. *West.*

(2) To stun; to stupify. *North.*

DAVID'S-STAFF. A kind of quadrant, used in navigation.

DAVING. A boarded partition. *West.*

DAVISON. A large wild plum.

DAVY. (1) To raise marl from cliffs by means of a wince. *Norf.*

(2) An affidavit. *Var. dial.*

DAVY-JONES. A sailor's name for a principal sea-devil, a nikker.

DAW. (1) To thrive; to mend. *North.*

(2) A foolish fellow; a slattern, or sluggard. *Dawinge*, acting foolishly, Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 92.

(3) To daunt, or frighten.

(4) To awaken; to dawn. *North.* Also, to revive, to rouse, to resuscitate, as in Webster and Greene; Romeus and Juliet, p. 71.

(5) A beetle or dor. *East.*

(6) Dough. (*A.-S.*)

DAW-COCK. A jackdaw. Hence, an empty, chattering fellow; a simpleton. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 24.

DAWDY. A slattern. *North.*

DAWE. (1) Down. See *Adawe* (2).

(2) Dawn. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A day. (*A.-S.*) "Done of dawe," taken from day, killed.

> And alle *done of dawes* with dynttez of swreddez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 75.

DAWENING. Day-break. (*A.-S.*)

DAWGOS. A slattern. *North.*

DAWGY. Soft; flabby. *Yorksh.*

DAWIE. To awake; to revive.

DAWING. Day-break. *North.*

> Bot in the clere *daweyng* the dere kynge hymeselfene
> Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere knyghttes.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 70.

DAWKIN. (1) A slut. *North.*

(2) A foolish person. Dawkingly-wise, self-conceited. *North.*

DAWKS. Very fine clothes slovenly put on. *Line.*

DAWL. (1) To dash. *Devon.*

(2) To tire; to fatigue; to weary. Also, to loathe, or nauseate.

DAWNE. To revive a person, especially one who has fainted.

DAWNS. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.

DAWNT. To frighten; to fear. *North.*

DAWNTEN. To tame by kind treatment; to cherish or nourish. (*A.-N.*)

DAWNTLE. To fondle. *North.*

DAWNY. Damp; soft. *West.*

DAWPATE. A simpleton.

DAWSEL. To stupify. *Suffolk.*

DAWTET. Fondled; caressed. *Cumb.*

DAWZE. To use the bent hazel rod, or divining stick, for the discovery of ore. *Somerset.*

DAY. (1) Day; time. (*A.-S.*) "Takyn a day," taken an appointed time (to fight), MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn or first opening of day, Eglamour, 1094; Urry's Chaucer, p. 140, l. 2747.

(3) The surface of ore.

(4) A league of amity

(5) To procrastinate.

DAY-BED. A couch or sofa. A late riser is still called a *day-bed fellow* in I. Wight.

DAYE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

DAYEGH. Dough. *Yorksh.*

DAY-HOUSE. A dairy. *West.* "*Caseale*, a dey-house, where cheese is made," Elyot. Cf. Unton Invent. p. 28.

DAYLE. (1) To eradicate; to blot out.

(2) To dally or tarry.

DAY-LIGHTS. The eyes. *North.*

DAY-LIGHT'S-GATE. Twilight.

DAY-MAN. A labourer hired by the day. *East.*

DAY-NET. A net employed for taking small birds. *Dict. Rust.*

DAY-NETTLE. Dead nettle.

DAYNETYVOUSELY. Daintily.

DAYNG. Dawning. (*A.-S.*)

DAYNLY. Disdainfully. (*A.-N.*)

DAYNTEL. A dainty, or delicacy. *Dayntethe*, Towneley Myst. p. 245.

DAYNTEVOUS. Choice; valuable.

Itt was my derlyng *dayntevous*, and fulle dere holdene. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 97.

DAYS. The bays of a window.

DAYS-MAN. An arbitrator; an umpire. See Plumpton Corr. p. 82. Still used in the North.

DAYS-MATH. An acre, the quantity mown by a man in one day. *West.* Generally, any small portion of ground. Its size seems to have been variously estimated.

DAYTALEMAN. A day-man, q. v. A chance-labourer, one not regularly employed. Day-tale-pace, a slow pace. *A day tale*, in the day time.

DAY-WORK. Work done by the day; the labour of a day. A day-work is also three roods of land, according to Carr. "Four perches make a dayworke; ten dayworks make a roode or quarter," Twysden MSS.

DAZED. Dull; sickly; daised, q. v. "*Dazed-meat*, ill roasted; *I's dazed*, I am very raw and cold; *a dazed look*, such as persons have when frighted; bread and meat, not well baked or roasted by reason of the badness of the fire, may be said to be *dwased* or dazed," MS. Lansd. 1033. In the Yorkshire Dialogue, it has the sense of *spoilt, destroyed*; and it also occasionally means, *confounded, confused*, Major Moor's MS. *Dazed*, of a dun colour. *North.*

DAZEG. A daisy. *Cumb.*

DE. (1) A day. *North.*

(2) To die. Sometimes, dead.

(3) God. (*A.-N.*)

(4) The. (*A.-S.*)

DEA. Do. *Westmorel.*

DEAD. (1) Fainted. *West.*

(2) Very; exceeding. *North.*

(3) Death. *Suff.* Also, to kill.

(4) To deaden. *North.*

DEAD-ALIVE. Very stupid; dull. *West.*

DEAD-BOOT. Offices or services done for the dead; penance. (*A.-S.*)

DEAD-COAL. A cinder. *North.*

DEAD-DOING. Destructive. *Spenser.*

DEAD-HORSE. To pull the dead horse, to work for wages already paid.

DEAD-HOUSE. A place for the reception of drowned persons. *North.*

DEAD-KNOCK. A supposed warning of death, a mysterious noise. *North.*

DEAD-LIFT. The moving of a lifeless or inactive body. Hence, a situation of peculiar difficulty, where any one is greatly in want of assistance.

DEADLY. Sharp; active; excellent. Also, very, exceedingly, a sense it seems to bear in Topsell's Serpents, p. 15. Sometimes, pounded to powder.

DEADLY-FEUD. A ferocious contest among the Northumbrians on the borders. *Brockett.*

DEAD-MAN. (1) Old works in a mine.

(2) A scarecrow. *West.*

(3) Waiting for dead men's shoes, waiting for property to which one is entitled on the decease of any one. See R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 256.

DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB. A blue meadow flower, mentioned in Select Ayres, fol. Lond. 1659.

DEAD-MATE. A stale-mate in chess.

DEAD-MEN. Empty ale-pots.

DEAD-NIP. A blue mark on the body, ascribed to necromancy. *North.*

DEAD-PAY. The pay of dead soldiers, illegally appropriated by officers.

DEAD-RIPE. Completely ripe.

DEADS. The under-stratum. *Devon.*

DEADST. The height. *Dekker.*

DEAF. Decayed; tasteless. Deaf-nut, a nut with a decayed kernel; deaf-corn, blasted corn, &c. Also, to deafen, as in Heywood's Iron Age, sig. H. iv.

DEAFLY. Lonely, solitary. *North.* Deavelie, Cotgrave, in v. *Desolé, Destourné.*

DEAF-NETTLE. The dead nettle.

DEAL-HEAD. A narrow plat of ground in a field. *Cumb.*

DEAK. (1) To fight. *North.*

(2) A ditch. *Kent.*

DEAL. To divide; to distribute, from *deal*, a part, or portion. Also, a dole.

DEAL-APPLES. Fir apples. *East.*

DEALBATE. To whiten, or bleach. (*Lat.*)

DEAL-TREE. A fir-tree. *East.*

DEAM. Lonely; solitary. *North.* Also the same as *deathsmear*, q. v.

DEAN. (1) A valley. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A din; a noise. *Essex.*

(3) To do. *Yorksh.*

DEA-NETTLE. Wild hemp. *North.*

DEAR. (1) Precious; excessive.

(2) Same as *Dere*, q. v.

DEARED. Hurried; frightened; stunned. *Exmoor.*

DEARLING. Darling. *Spenser.*

DEARLY. Extremely. *Var. dial.*

DEARN. (1) Lonely. *North.*

(2) A door-post, applied also to stone gate-posts. *North.*

DEARNFUL. Melancholy. *Spenser.*

DEARY. (1) Little. *North.*

(2) Alas! "Deary me!" *Var. dial.*

DEATH. Deaf. *Suffolk.*

DEATHING. Decease; death.

DEATH'S-HEARB. Nightshade.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner. "Great Hectors deaths-man," Heywood's Iron Age, ed. 1632, sig. I.

DEATHSMEAR. A rapid and fatal disease incident to children. Now obsolete.

DEAURAT. Gilded. (*Lat.*)

DEAVE. To deafen; to stun. *North.*

DEAVELY. See *Deafly.*

DEAWH. Dough; paste. *North.*

DEAZED. Dry; raw; sapless. *North.*

DEBARE. Bare. *Drant.*

DEBASHED. Abashed. *Niccols.*

DEBATE. To fight. Also, combat. (*A.-N.*)

DEBATEABLE-LANDS. Large tracts of wild country on the confines of Northumberland, formerly a prolific cause of contention.

DEBATEMENT. Contention. (*A.-N.*)

DEBAUSHMENT. A debauching.

DEBBYLL. A dibble. *Huloet.*

DEBELL. To conquer by war. (*Lat.*)

DEBELLISH. To embellish. *Fletcher.*

DEBEOF. A kind of spear.

DEBERRIES. Gooseberries. *Devon.*

DEBETANDE. Debating. *Gawayne.*

DEBILE. Infirm; weak. (*Lat.*)

DEBITE. A deputy. (*Fr.*)

DEBLES. "A debles!" to the devil. (*A.-N.*)

Fy a debles! saide the duke, the develle have your bones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

DEBOIST. Debauched; corrupted.

DEBONAIRE. Courteous; gentle. (*A.-N.*)

When sche sye the ladyes face,
Debonerly stylle sche stode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

DEBONERTE. Gentleness; goodness.

And of me take thou na vengeance,
Lorde, for thi *debonerté*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 212.

DEBORAINE. Honest. (*Ital.*)

DEBORD. To run to excess. (*Fr.*)

DEBOSH. To debauch; to corrupt. A genuine archaism, incorrectly altered by some editors.

DEBOSHEE. A debauched person.

DEBREIDE. To tear. (*Belg.*)

DEBRUSEDE. Crushed; much bruised.

DEBRYSED. Bruised. *Hearne.*

DEBUT. Company; retinue. *Hearne.*

DEBYTIE. A deputy. (*Fr.*)

DECANTATE. To chant, or sing. (*Lat.*)

DECARD. To discard.

DECAS. Ruin. (*A.-N.*)

The walle and alle the cité withinne
Stante in ruyne and in *decas*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

DECEIVABLE. Deceitful. *Shak.*

DECEPTURE. Fraud; deceit.

DECERNE. To discern. (*Fr.*)

DECHED. Foul; rusty. *Warw.*

DECIMO-SEXTO. *In decimo sexto*, a phrase used by Jonson for a youth.

DECIPE. To deceive. (*Lat.*) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 308.

DECK. (1) A pack of cards. Hence, a heap or pile of anything.

(2) To select or cast out. "Deck the board," lay down the stakes. "Sweep the deck," clear the stakes. Also, to put anything in order.

(3) To tip the haft of a knife or sword with any work; to trim hair, a garden, &c.

DECLARE. To blazon arms.

DECLAREMENT. A declaration.

DECLINE. To incline, or lower. Also, to form too low an estimate of anything.

Quod Josephe thanne, with heed *declinid* lowe.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

DECLOS. To disclose.

For who that hath his worde *declos*,
Er that he wite what he mene,
He is ful ofte nyje his tene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.

DECOLLATION. A beheading. (*Lat.*)

DECOPID. See *Coppid.*

DECORE. To decorate; to beautify.

DECOURREN. To discover; to lay open; to narrate. (*A.-N.*)

DECREW. To decrease. *Spenser.*

DECURT. To shorten. (*Lat.*)

DECYPHER. To defeat; to overcome.

DEDE. (1) Death. *North.*

They dancesyde and revelde withowtene drede
To bryng that lady to hir *dede*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

Syth we here schalle dye,
Oure *dedys* fulle sore they schalle abye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

So many there were slayne to *dedd*,
That the watur of Temys was redd.
MS. Ibid. f. 125.

(2) To grow dead. (*A.-S.*) Also the pa. past. *Dede*, dead people, Perceval, 155.

(3) Did. Eglamour, 134.

(4) Deed. Battle, by metaphor.

DEDELY. Mortal. (*A.-S.*)

Bot goddez that ever-mare are liffaunde and nevermare dyes, deynes nogte for to hafe the felachipe of *dedely* menne.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

DEDEMEN-YEN. Dead eyes, a kind of pullies. A sea term. See Manners and Household Expences, p. 214.

DEDEYNE. Disdain. (*A.-N.*)

The fourthe braunche of pryde ys despyt, that ys, whan a man hath *dedeyne* other scorne of hys even-cristene for eny defaute.—*MS. Harl.* 2398, f. 8.

DEDIR. To tremble. *Yorksh.*

DEDITION. A giving up. (*Lat.*)

DEDLYNES. Mortality. (*A.-S.*)

How thurghe takyng of owre *dedlynes*, he was made lesse then an angelle whilles he was in this vale of teres.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 180.

DEDUCED. Drawn from; dissuaded.

DEDUCT. To bring down, reduce. (*Lat.*)

DEDUIT. Pleasure; delight. (*A.-N.*)

In whiche the 3ere hath his *deduit*,
Of gras, of floure, of leef, of frute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 247.

DEDYR. Thither. *Weber.*

DEE. A die. (*A.-N.*) Also as *de*, q. v.

Betwene fortune and covetyse,
The chaunce is caste upon a *dee*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142.

DEED. (1) Doings. *North.*

(2) Dead. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Indeed. *Coverdale.*

DEEDILY. Actively; diligently. *West.*

DEEDS. Refuse. *North.*

DEEDY. Industrious; notable. *Berks.*

DEEF. Deaf. (*A.-S.*)

DEEGHT. To spread mole-hills. *North.*

DEEL. The devil. *North.* An early instance occurs in Men Miracles, 1656, p. 46.

DEEN. A dean. (*A.-N.*)

DEERHAY. A great net, formerly used for catching deer.

DEES. (1) Dice. (*A.-N.*)

Ful ofte he taketh awey his fees,
As he that pleyeth at *dees*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

(2) A place where herrings are dried. *East Sussex.*

DEET. (1) Dirtied. *North.*

(2) Died. *Cumb.*

3) To plaster over the mouth of an oven to keep in the heat.
4) To wipe; or clean. *North.*
DEETING. A yard of cotton. *North.*
DEEVE. To dip. *Suffolk.*
DEFADIDE. Faded; decayed.
Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.
DEFAILE. To effect; to conquer. (*A.-N.*) Nares gives a wrong explanation.
It failes the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile* ay whils the saule in swylk joyes es ravyste.—*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.
DEFAILLANCE. A defect. (*Fr.*)
DEFAITED. Wasted. (*A.-N.*)
DEFALK. To cut off; to diminish. (*Lat.*) See Ord. and Reg. p. 305; Stanihurst, p. 10. Also, to abate in a reckoning.
DEFAME. Infamy. (*A.-N.*) Also, to make infamous.
DEFAMOUS. Reproachful.
DEFARE. To undo. *Hearne.*
DEFATED. Wearied. (*Lat.*)
DEFATIGATE. To fatigue; to tire. (*Lat.*)
DEFAULTY. Blameworthy. (*Fr.*)
DEFAUTE. Want; defect. (*A.-N.*)
DEFAWTELES. Perfect. (*A.-N.*)
Alle the neghen orders of awngelles,
That ar so fayre on to luke,
And so bryght, als says the buke,
That alle the fayrnes of this lyf here,
That ever was seene fer or nere,
That any man moght ordayne *defawteles*.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 220.
DEFAWTY. Defective. *Pr. Parv.*
DEFEASANCE. Defeat. *Spenser.*
DEFEAT. To disfigure. Also, the act of destruction. *Shak.*
DEFEATURE. Alteration of features; deformity. Sometimes, defeat.
DEFECT. To injure, take away. (*Lat.*)
DEFENCE. Prohibition. (*A.-N.*)
DEFENCED. Defended; fortified.
DEFENDE. (1) To forbid; to prohibit. (*A.-N.*) Also, to preserve. According to Tyrwhitt, to ransom. *Defendaunt*, in self-defence?
He wylle do no man but gode,
Be Mahounde and Termagaunt,
But yf hyt were hys *defendaunt*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.
(2) Defended. *Gawayne.*
DEFENSORY. Defence. "*Defensory* and apology," Martin Mar-Sixtus, 4to. 1592.
DEFFE. (1) Neat; trim. *Leic.*
(2) Deaf. *Pr. Parv.* Also, dull, blunt, which may refer to *aures obtusæ*.
DEFFETE. To cut up an animal. A term in hunting. (*A.-N.*)
DEFFUSE. Flight; vanquishment. (*A.-N.*)
Fore gret dule of *deffuse* of dedes of armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.
DEFHED. Deafness. (*A.-S.*)
DEFIANCE. Refusal; rejection. *Shak.*
DEFICATE. Deified. *Chaucer.*
DEFIEN. To digest; to consume. "*Digere paulisper vinum quo mades*, defye the wyn of the wheche thou art dronken, and wexi sobre," Reliq. Antiq. i. 6.
DEFINISHE. To define. (*A.-N.*)
DEFINITIVE. *Final*; positive.
DEFIȝEN. To dissolve.
DEFLY. Neatly; fitly. See *Dekker's Knight's* Conjuring, p. 71; Towneley Myst. p. 100.
DEFOILLE. To overcome; to vanquish. (*A.-N.*)
DEFORMATE. Deformed. See the *Test. of* Creseide, 349, 394.
DEFOULE. To defile; to pollute.
DEFOULINGS. The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.
DEFOUTERING. Failing. (*A.-N.*)
DEFRAUDACION. Fraud; deceit. *Hall.*
DEFT. Neat; dexterous; decent. Still used in the North.
DEFTLY. Quietly; softly. *North.* Also the same as *defly*, q. v.
DEFULL. Diabolical. (*A.-S.*)
DEFUNCT. Functional. *Shak.*
DEFY. To refuse; to reject.
DEFYAL. A defiance. *Harding.*
DEFYEN. To defy. (*A.-N.*)
DEG. To moisten; to sprinkle; to pour on; to ooze out. *North.*
DE-GAMBOYS. A viol-de-gambo.
DEG-BOUND. Greatly swelled in the stomach. Also spelt deg-bowed. *North.*
DEGENDER. To degenerate. *Spenser.*
DEGENEROUS. Degenerate.
DEGG. To shake; to top. *West.*
DEGGY. Drissly; foggy. *North.*
DEGH. Vouchsafed. *Hearne.*
DEGHGHE. To die. Sevyn Sages, 1909.
DEGISED. Disguised. (*A.-N.*)
DEGOUTED. Spotted. (*A.-N.*)
DEGREE. A stair, or set of steps. Also, rank in life. (*A.-N.*)
DEHORT. To dissuade. (*Lat.*)
DEIANDE. Dying. (*A.-S.*)
Than is thys failyng atte nede,
For whiles we here lyve we ar *deiande*.
MS. Addit. 10053, f. 67.
DEID. Dyed; coloured. *Chaucer.*
DEIDEN. Died. (*A.-S.*)
DEIE. To put to death. (*A.-S.*)
DEIGNOUSE. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)
DEIH. To die. Langtoft, p. 159.
DEINE. To die. (*A.-S.*) Also, to deign, to vouchsafe.
DEINTEE. Value; a valuable thing. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, pleasure.
DEINTEOUS. Choice; valuable. (*A.-N.*)
DEIRIE. A dairy. *Skinner.*
DEIS. The principal table in a hall, or the raised part of the floor on which it was placed. Also, the principal seat at this table. There were sometimes more than one, the *high deis* being the principal deis in a royal hall. To begin the deis, to take the principal place. See Sir Eglamour, 1258.
DEITEE. Deity; godhead. (*A.-N.*)
DEJECT. (1) Dejected. *Shak.*
(2) To cast away. (*Lat.*)

DEKE-HOLL. A dry ditch. *East.*
DEKEITH. Decrease.
DEKNE. A deacon. (*A.-S.*)
Seint Fronton his *dekne* was,
As falleth to the dede.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.
DEKYNE. A deacon. *Pr. Parv.*
DEL. (1) A part, or portion. (*A.-S.*)
(2) The devil. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 70.
DELACION. Delay. Digby Myst. p. 7.
DELARE. An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*
DELATE. To accuse, complain of. (*Lat.*)
DELATION. An accusation. *Shak.*
DELAY. (1) To allay metals, &c. Also, to sweeten or adulterate wine.
(2) Array; ceremony. (*A.-N.*)
Syr Rogers corse, wyth nobulle *delay*,
They beryed hyt the tothyr day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
(3) To assuage. *Palsgrave.*
DELAYNE. To delay. (*A.-N.*)
DELE. (1) To divide; to share. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To give; to bestow; to partake; to deal, or meddle with anything.
DELECTATION. Delight. *Chaucer.*
DELE-WINE. A kind of foreign wine, said to be a species of Rhenish.
DELF. A quarry of stone or coal; a deep ditch or drain. (*A.-S.*)
DELF-CASE. Shelves for crockery. *North.*
DELFULLICHE. Dolefully. (*A.-S.*)
And cride on here *delfulliche*
Alle swithe faste.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.
DELFYN. A dolphin. Kyng Alis. 6576. See also the Prompt. Parv. p. 54.
DELIBATE. To taste. (*Lat.*)
DELIBERE. To deliberate. (*A.-N.*)
DELICACIE. Pleasure. (*A.-N.*)
DELICES. Pleasures; delights. (*A.-N.*) See Reliq. Ant. i. 40. Also, delicacies.
Yett was I lately promysed otherwyse
This yere to leve in welthe and *delyce*.
MS. Sloane 1825, f. 88.
DELICT. An offence. Marlowe, iii. 547.
DELIE. Thin; slender. (*A.-N.*)
DELIGHTED. Delightful. *Shak.*
DELIRENT. Doating. (*Lat.*)
DELIT. Delight. (*A.-N.*)
DELITABLE. Pleasant; delightful. (*A.-N.*)
DELITEN. To delight, take pleasure. (*A.-N.*)
DELITOUS. Delightful. (*A.-N.*)
DELIVER. (1) Active; nimble. (*A.-N.*) *Delivirliche*, Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1088. *Deliverly*, quickly. *Deliverness*, agility.
Seemely schappe of breede and lengthe,
And *delyvernes* and bewté of body.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 173.
(2) To dispatch any business.
DELIVERING. Division, in music.
DELK. A small cavity. *East.*
DELL. (1) An undebauched wench. An old cant term.
(2) A little dale, or narrow valley. Still used in the North.
DELLECT. Break of day. *Craven.*
DELLFIN. A low place, overgrown with underwood. *Glouc.*
DELPH. A catch-water drain, or one that has been delved. *Linc.*
DELTEN. Dealt. (*A.-S.*)
DELUVY. Deluge. (*Lat.*)
DELVE. (1) To dig; to bury. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the provinces.
(2) A ditch, or dell. *Spenser.* Also a quarry, as *delf*, q. v.
(3) A monster, or devil. (*A.-N.*) See Dial. Creat. Mor. p. 82; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 47.
(4) To indent, or bruise. *North.*
DELVERE. A digger. (*A.-S.*)
DELVOL. Doleful. (*A.-S.*)
DELYAUNCE. Dalliance; delay.
DELYBERED. Advised; minded.
DELYCATES. Delicacies. *Palsgrave.*
DELYRE. To retard, or delay. (*A.-N.*)
DEM. You slut! *Exmoor.*
DEMAINE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)
DEMAN. A deputy. *Verstegan.*
DEMAND. A question, or riddle.
And whom it liketh for to carpe
Proverbis and *demaundis* slyze.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.
DEMANDANT. A plaintiff.
DEMATH. See *Days-math.*
DEMAYE. To dismay. (*A.-N.*)
The feest is comen, *demaye* you not,
But maketh my riding boun.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab, f. 93.
DEMAYNES. Demesnes; possessions. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Degrevant, 69; Langtoft, &c.
DEME. To judge. (*A.-S.*)
DEMEAN. To conduct, or behave; to direct. Also a substantive, behaviour.
DEMEANER. A conductor.
DEMEANS. Means. *Massinger.*
DEMEMBRE. To dismember. R. Glouc. p. 559.
DEMENCY. Madness. (*Lat.*)
DEMENE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)
Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hymeselfene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.
DEMENING. Behaviour. *Chaucer.*
DEMENTED. Mad. *Var. dial.*
DEMER. A judge. (*A.-S.*)
DEMERE. To tarry. (*A.-N.*) "Withouten *demere*," delay, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 6. "So longe demoere," Flor. and Blanch. 591.
DEMERITS. Merits. *Shak.*
DEMI-CULVERIN. A cannon of four inches bore. Meyrick, ii. 291.
DEMIGREYNE. The megrim. (*A.-N.*)
DEMIHAG. A long pistol, much used in the sixteenth century.
DEMILANCE. A light horseman, one who carries a lance. Baret, D. 742.
DEM-IN. To collect, as clouds do. *North.*
DEMING. Judgment. (*A.-S.*)
DEMIREP. A very flighty woman, too free in her manners.
DEMISS. Humble. (*Lat.*)
DEMONIAK. One possessed by a devil.
DEMONSTER. To show; to declare. (*Lat.*)

DEMORANCE. Delay. (*A.-N.*)
DEMP. Judged; condemned. (*A.-S.*)
DEMPLE. To wrangle. So explained by Hearne. See Langtoft, p. 196.
DEMSTER. A judge. The term is still retained in the Isle of Man.

Ayoth was theune *deimcester*
Of Israel foure score 3eer.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 44.

DEMURE. To look demurely. *Shak.*
DEMURELY. Solemnly. *Shak.*
DEMURRE. See *Demere.*
DEMYE. A kind of close garment. Warton says, "doublet, jacket." *Demycent*, the metal part of a girdle worn in front.
DEN. (1) "Good den," good evening, or good night, a salutation formerly used after noon was past.
(2) A grave. Ritson's Pop. Poet. p. 90.
(3) A sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.
DENAY. To deny. Also, denial.
DENCH. (1) Squeamish; dainty. *North.*
(2) Danish. *Hearne.*
DENE. (1) A din. *East.* Also a verb. *Denede*, Rel. Ant. ii. 7.
(2) A dean. (*A.-N.*)
(3) A valley or dell. *North.*
(4) Wene? Arch. xxii. 371.
DENEERE. A penny. (*Fr.*)
DENEZ. Danish. *Gawayne.*
DENGE. To ding, or strike down. (*A.-S.*)
DENIAL. Injury; drawback. *West.*
DENIST. Deniest. Rel. Ant. ii. 192.
DENK. To think. *Weber.*
DENNED. Dinned; sounded. See *Dene.*
DENNIS. St. Dionysius. (*A.-N.*)
DENNY. A plum ripe on August 6th. See MS. Ashmole 1461.
DENOMINATE. Called. *Harding.*
DENOTATE. To denote. (*Lat.*) See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.
DENSHE. Danish. *Havelok.*
DENSHERING. See *Burn-beking.* No doubt from Denshire, as Devonshire was formerly called, as in Collier's Old Ballads, p. 87; MS. Ashmole 208.
DENT. (1) A stroke; a blow, as a clap of thunder, &c. In Suffolk, the worst of anything. Moor, p. 103.
(2) Indented. *North.*
(3) Did not. *Essex.*
DENTETHUS. Dainties; delicacies.
DENTIE. Scarce. *Harrington.*
DENTOR. An indenture.
DENTY. Tolerable; fine. *North.*
DENUDE. To untie a knot; to extricate, or disengage. (*A.-N.*)
DENULL. To annul. *Fabyan.*
DENWERE. Doubt. *Chaucer.*
DENY. To refuse; to reject; to renounce.
DENYTE. To deny. Robson, p. 50.
DEOL. Dole; grief. (*A.-S.*)
DEOLFUL. Doleful. (*A.-S.*)
DEORKHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

Alone tide of the dayo
We weren in *deorkhede*;
Ate laste ore sucte Loverd
Forthere us gan lede.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

DEPARDUS. An oath, *De par Dieu.*
DEPART. To part; to distribute; to divide; to separate. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Tristrem, p. 236; MS. Sloane 213, f. 120. So in the ancient office of Marriage, "till death us *depart*," now corrupted to *do part*. To depart with, to part with or give up. It sometimes occurs as a substantive for *departure*. Hooper uses it for the verb *impart*.

They were clothed alle liche,
Departed evene of whit and blew.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

DEPARTABLE. Divisible. (*A.-N.*)
DEPARTER. A refiner of metals.
DEPARTING. Parting, or separation.
DEPE. Low, applied to country, as in Maundevile's Travels, p. 255.
DEPEACH. To impeach. *Palsgrave.*
DEPECHE. To dispatch. (*Fr.*)
DEPEINTE. To paint. (*A.-N.*) "Hir fingers to *depaynt*," Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Sometimes the part. past.
DEPELL. To drive away. (*Lat.*)
DEPENDANCE. A term used by our early dramatists for the subject of a dispute likely to end in a duel. See Nares in v. Masters of Dependencies were a set of needy bravoes, who undertook to ascertain the authentic grounds of a quarrel, and, in some cases, to settle it for the timorous and unskilful. *Gifford.*
DEPLIKE. Deeply. (*A.-S.*)
DEPOSE. A pledge; a deposit. *Pr. Parv.*
DEPPER. Deeper. (*A.-S.*)
DEPRAVE. To vilify; to traduce. See State Papers, ii. 400; Hoccleve, p. 39. Shakespeare uses it in this sense. *Deprevon*, Audelay's Poems, p. 24.
DEPRESE. To press down. (*A.-N.*)
DEPURED. Purified.

As golde in fire is fyned by assay,
And at the teest silver is *depured*.
MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.

DEPUTTE. Deputed; arranged.
DEQUACE. To crush. (*A.-S.*)
DERACINATE. To root up. *Shak.*
DERAINE. To quarrel; to contest. Sometimes, to challenge or array an army.
DERAYE. Confusion; noise. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to act as a madman.

He began to make *derayé*,
And to hys felows dud he say.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

DERE. (1) To hurt, to injure. (*A.-S.*)

The prophecie saith there schal *dere* hym noo thinge;
He it ys that schal wynne castell, toun, and tour.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 90.

Sum wyccheerafte thou doust aboute here,
That thy bondes mow the nat *dere*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

(2) To hurry, frighten, or astonish a child. *Exmoor.*
(3) Dear; precious; delightful. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Dire; sad. *East.*
(4) There. *Langtoft.*
(6) Noble; honourable. "Arthure the *dere*," Perceval, 508; "Syr Cadore with his *dere* knyghttes," MS. Morte Arthure.
(7) All sorts of wild animals. (*A.-S.*) "Rattes and myse and such smal *dere*," Beves of Hampton and King Lear.
(8) To dare. *Derf* darest.
(9) Dearth. *Rob. Glouc.*

DEREIGNE. To justify; to prove. (*A.-N.*)
He is fre to plede for us, and al oure rijt *dereigne*,
And no creature may have cause upon him to pleyn.
MS. Egerton 927.

DEREKELLY-MINUTE. Immediately. *I. W.*

DERELICHE. Joyfully.
Scho bad me *dereliche* drawe, and drynke to hirselfene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

DERELING. Darling. (*A.-S.*)

DERELY. Expensively; richly. (*A.-S.*) In the East, direly, lamentably, extremely.

DERENES. Attachment. (*A.-S.*)
With the crle es he lent
In *derenes* nyghte and daye.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.

DERENGE. To derange. (*A.-N.*)

DEREWORTHE. Precious; honourable. (*A.-S.*) A person named *Derèwerthe* is mentioned in MS. Rot. Harl. 76 C. 13.
A duches *dereworthily* dyghte in dyaperde wedis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
3yt ys thyr an unkynde sloghethhede,
That a man unneth for no gode dede
Wyl wurschep God *derworthly*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

DEREYNE. Agreement; arbitration. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, to derange or disorder.

DERFE. Strong; powerful; fierce.
And dele dynttys of dethe with oure *derfe* wapyns.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

DERGY. Short and thick-set. *West.*

DERIVATE. To transpose a charge from one person to another. (*Lat.*)

DERK. Dark. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes, darkness. Also a verb, to darken or obscure.

DERKHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DERL. To scold. *Yorksh.*

DERLILY. Dearly; sumptuously. (*A.-S.*)

DERLOURTHY. Precious. *Pr. Parv.*

DERNE. (1) Secret. (*A.-S.*)
Thei made a gederynge greet and *dern*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 108.
Late us hald us in *derne*
Tho byrde to habid.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.
Hur fadur prayed hir of luf *derne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.
And he lovyd me so *derne*,
Y myght not hym love werne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(2) To hide; to sculk. *Hudson.*

DERNELIKE. Secretly. (*A.-S.*)
Both *dernelike* and stille
Ich wille the love. *MS. Digby* 86.

DERNERE. A threshold.
On every post, on uche *dernere*,
The syne of thayn make ȝe there.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

DERNFUL. Dismal; sad. *Nares.*

DERNLY. Severely; sadly. *Spenser.* See also Towneley Myst. p. 141.

DEROGATE. Degraded. *Shak.*

DEROY. (1) A kind of cloth. (*Fr.*)
(2) A party, or company. *North.*

DERRE. Dearer. (*A.-S.*)

DERRERE. Dearer. *Weber.*

DERREST. Noblest. *Gawayne.*

DERRICK. A celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the first half of the seventeenth century. Hence it came to be used for a general term for a hangman. See Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 190.

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms. *Derring-doers*, warlike heroes. *Spenser.*

DERSE. Havock; to dirty; to spread dung; to cleanse; to beat. *Craven.*

DERTHYNE. To make dear. *Pr. Parv.*

DERTRE. A tetter, or ringworm. (*A.-N.*)

DERVELY. Fiercely; sternly; powerfully.

DERWENTWATER. Lord Derwentwater's lights, a popular name for the *Aurora Borealis*, which appeared remarkably vivid on the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution. *Brockett.*

DERWORTHYNESSE. Honour; joy. (*A.-S.*)

DERYE. Hurt; harm. (*A.-S.*)

DERYGESE. Dirges. (*Lat.*)
Done for *derygese*, as to the ded fallys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

DES. See *Deis.*

DESCANT. The old term for variation in music.

DESCENSORIE. A vessel used in alchemy for the extraction of oils.

DESCES. Decease; death. *Langtoft.*

DESCEYVANCE. Deceit; trickery. (*A.-N.*)

DESCHARGID. Deprived of a charge. *Weber.*

DESCIDE. To cleave in two. (*Lat.*)

DESCRIED. Gave notice of; discovered. See Dyce's Timon, p. 18.

DESCRIVE. To describe. See Halle's Expost. p. 31; Ywaine and Gawin, 902. (*Fr.*)

DESCURE. To discover. (*A.-N.*)

DESCUVER. To discover. (*A.-N.*)

DESEDERABILLE. To be desired. (*Lat.*)
Sothely, Jhesu, *desederabille* es thi name, lufabylle and comfortabylle. Nane swa swete joye may be consayvede. Nane swa swete sange may be herde.—*MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 102.

DESELET. Desolate; distressed. (*A.-N.*)

DESEPERAUNCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*) Urry's ed. reads *disperaunce*, p. 427. The same variation occurs at l. 652.
And he that wille not after conseylle do,
His sute he putteth in *deseperaunce*.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 109.

DESERIE. To disinherit. (*Fr.*)

DESERVE. To earn. Also, to reward anybody for his services towards one.

DESESE. Inconvenience. (*A.-N.*)

DESEVERE. To separate. Chester Plays, i. 132.

DESEVY. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

DESGELI. Secretly. (*A.-N.*)

DESIDERY. Desire. (*Lat.*)

DESIGHT. An unsightly object. *Wilts.*
DESIGN. To point out. (*Lat.*)
DESIRE. To invite to dinner, &c.
DESIREE. Desirable. (*A.-N.*)
DESIRITE. Ruined. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 381; Arthour and Merlin, p. 340.
DESIROUS. Eager. (*A.-N.*) It seems to be sometimes used for *desirable.*
DESKATERED. Scattered about.
DESKLAUNDAR. Blame. See the Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 12.
DESLAVIE. Impure. (*A.-N.*)
DESLAYE. To blame; to deny. (*A.-N.*)
For how as ever I be *deslayed,*
ȝit evermore I have assayed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114.
That he wanhope bryngeth inne
Where is no comforte to begynne,
But every joye him is *deslayed.*
MS. Ibid. f. 125.
DESPARPLE. To disperse. *Maundevile.*
DESPEED. To dispatch. *Speed.*
DESPENDE. To waste; to consume.
So that his wittis he *despendeth.*
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.
DESPENS. Expense. (*A.-N.*)
DESPERATE. Very; great. *Var. dial.* Spelt *desperd* in some glossaries.
DESPITE. Malicious anger. (*A.-N.*)
DESPITOUS. Very angry. (*A.-N.*)
DESPITOUSLY. Angrily. (*A.-N.*)
DESPOILE. To undress. (*A.-N.*) *Despuled,* Arthour and Merlin, p. 53.
DESPOUT. Dispute. Sevyn Sages, 194. *Despute,* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.
DESS. To lay close together; to pile in order; to cut a section of hay from a stack. *North.*
DESSABLE. Constantly. *North.* Spelt also *dessably* and *dessally.*
DESSE. A desk. *Spenser.*
DESSMENT. Stagnation. *North.*
DESSORRE. Same as *Blank-Surry,* q. v.
DEST. Didst. Rob. Glouc. p. 194.
DESTAUNCE. Pride; discord; treachery. See Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 52; Arthour and Merlin, p. 171.
DESTAYNEDE. Destined.
ȝif us be *destaynede* to dy to daye one this erthe,
We salle be hewede unto hevene or we be halfe colde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.
DESTE. Dashed. Tristrem, p. 265.
DESTEIGNED. Stained; disfigured.
As he whiche hath siknesse fayntd,
Whanne his visage is so *desteigned.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
He tok to Dejanire his scherte,
Whiche with the blood was of his herte
Thorowoute *desteigned* over alle.
MS. Ibid. f. 76.
DESTENE. Destiny. (*A.-S.*)
DESTENYNG. Destiny. *Gawayne.*
DESTINABLE. Destined. (*Lat.*)
DESTITUABLE. Destitute. (*Fr.*)
DESTOUR. Disturbance. (*A.-N.*)
DESTRE. A turning. (*A.-N.*)
DESTREINE. To vex; to constrain. (*A.-N.*)
DESTRERE. A war-horse. (*A.-N.*)
Gy raysed up that mayden der,
And set hyr on ay gud *destrer.*
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.
He drewe alonde hys *desterere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.
DESTRUIE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)
And has *destruied,* to moche schame,
The prechouris of his holy name.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.
DESTRYNGED. Divided.
Also this buke es *destrynged* in thrise fyfti psalmes.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.
DESTUTED. Destitute; wanting.
DESUETE. Obsolete; out of use. (*Lat.*)
DESUME. To take away. (*Lat.*)
DESWARRE. Doubtlessly.
DETACTE. To slander or backbite.
DETECT. To accuse. *Shak.*
DETERMINAT. Fixed; determined. (*Lat.*)
DETERMINE. To terminate. (*Lat.*)
DETERMISSION. Determination; distinction. *Chaucer.*
DETHE. Deaf. See *Death.*
Bettur were ye to be *dethe* and dome,
Then for to be on any enqueste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 45.
DETHWARD. The approach of death.
DETIE. A ditty. *Palsgrave.*
DETRACT. To avoid. (*Lat.*)
DETRAE. To thrust down. (*Lat.*)
DETRIMENT. A small sum of money paid yearly by barristers for the incidental repairs of their inns of court.
DETTE. A debt. (*A.-N.*)
DETTELES. Free from debt. (*A.-N.*)
DEUCE. The devil. *Var. dial.* Spelt *deus* by Junius, Etym. Angl.
DEUK. To bend down. *Beds.*
DEULE. The devil.
DEUS. Sweet. (*A.-N.*)
DEUSAN. A kind of apple, or any hard fruit, according to Minsheu. See Florio, p. 163. Still in use, Forby, i. 92.
DEUSEAVYEL. The country. *Harman.*
DEUSEWYNS. Twopence. *Dekker.*
DEUTYRAUNS. Some kind of wild beasts, mentioned in Kyng Alisaunder, 5416.
DEVALD. To cease. *North.*
DEVANT. Apron. (*Fr.*) Or, perhaps, pocket-handkerchief in Ben Jonson, ii. 349.
DEVE. (1) See *Deffe.*
(2) To dive; to dip. *East.*
DEVELING. Laying flat? See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 27.
DEVELOP. To envelop. (*Fr.*)
DEVERE. Duty; endeavour. (*A.-N.*)
Thow has doughttily doune, syr duke, with thi handez,
And has doune thy *dever* with my dere knyghttez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.
DEVIAUNT. Deviating. *Chaucer.*
DEVICE. A name given to any piece of machinery moved by wires or pulleys, especially to that employed on the ancient stage.
DEVIL. (1) In the devil way, i. e. in the name of the devil, a common oath in early works of a facetious or amusing character.

(2) A fizgig made by boys with damp gunpowder.

DEVILING. The swift. *East.* Also, a fretful, troublesome woman.

DEVILMENT. Roguery; mischief. *North.*

DEVIL'S-BIT. Scabiosa succisa, *bot.* See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 203.

DEVIL'S-BONES. Dice. *Dekker.*

DEVIL'S-COW. A kind of beetle. *Som.*

DEVIL-SCREECHER. The swift. *West.*

DEVIL'S-DANCING-HOUR. Midnight.

DEVIL'S-DUNG. Assafœtida. *Var. dial.*

DEVIL'S-GOLD-RING. A palmer worm. *North.*

DEVIL'S-MINT. An inexhaustible fund of anything. *East.*

DEVIL'S-PATER-NOSTER. To say the devil's pater-noster, to mutter or grumble.

DEVIL'S-SNUFF-BOX. The puff-ball.

DEVILTRY. Anything unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful. *East.*

DEVINAL. A wizard. *Skinner.*

DEVINERESSE. A witch; a prophetess.

DEVING-POND. A pond from which water is drawn for domestic use by dipping a pail. *East.*

DEVINING. Divination. (*A.-N.*)

DEVISE. To direct; to order; to relate. *At point devise,* with the greatest exactness. *Chaucer.* Also, to espy, to get a knowledge of. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOIDE. To remove; to put away. "Devoidid clene," Rom. of the Rose, 2929. Also, to avoid or shun.

> Therefore *devoyede* my companye.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 102.

DEVOIR. Same as *Devere,* q. v.

DEVOLUTED. Rolled down. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Henry V. f. 4.

DEVORS. Divorce. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOTELICHE. Devoutly; earnestly.

DEVOTERER. An adulterer. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOTIONS. Consecrated things.

DEVOURE. To deflower, or ravish.

DEVOUTEMENT. Devoutly. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOW. To disavow. *Fletcher.* It properly signifies to dedicate or give up to.

DEVULSION. A breaking up. *Florio.*

DEVYN. Prophecy, Langtoft, p. 282. Divinity, Piers Ploughman, p. 508.

DEVYSION. Division; discord. (*A.-N.*)

DEVYTE. Duty; devoir. *Hearne.*

DEW. To rain slightly. *Var. dial.*

DEW-BEATERS. Coarse oiled shoes that resist the dew. *Var. dial.*

DEWBERRY. The dwarf mulberry, *rubus chamæmorus,* often confused with the blackberry, being a similar fruit only of a larger size. Dewberries are mentioned by Shakespeare, and are still common at Stratford-on-Avon. It seems to be the same as the cloudberry in Gerard, p. 1368. The gooseberry is so called in some places.

DEW-BIT. The first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. *West.*

DEW-DRINK. The first allowance of beer to harvest men. *East.* Called the *dew-cup* in Hants.

DEWE. Dawned. (*A.-S.*)

> To the castelle thay spede
> When the daye *dewe.* *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 137.

DEWEN. To deafen. (*A.-S.*)

DEWING. The dew. *North.* It occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 914.

DEWKYS. Dukes. *Ritson.*

DEWLAPS. Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others to keep the legs warm and dry. *Kent.*

DEWRE. To endure.

> Moradas was so styff in stowre,
> Ther myght no man hys dyntys *dewre.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.
> And my two chyldren be fro me borne,
> Thys lyfe y may not *dewre.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 84.
> Heyle, youthe that never schall eelde!
> Heyle, bewté evyr *dewrynge!* *MS. Ibid.* f. 4.

DEWRESSE. Hardship; severity. (*A.-N.*)

> The londe of dethe and of all *dewresse,*
> In whych noon ordre may there dwelle.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

DEW-ROSE. Distilled rose-water.

DEW-ROUNDS. The ring-walks of deer. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

DEWSIERS. The valves of a pig's heart. *West.*

DEW-SNAIL. A slug. *North.*

DEWTRY. A species of plant, similar to nightshade. *Butler.*

DEWYN. To bedew. (*A.-S.*)

DEXE. A desk. *Skinner.*

DEXTERICAL. Dexterous. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 82.

DEY. (1) They. *Ritson.*

(2) A female servant who had the charge of the dairy, and all things pertaining to it. Chaucer has the word. Sometimes a male servant who performed those duties was so called.

DEYE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

DEYELL. The devil. *Ritson.*

DEYER. A dier. (*A.-S.*)

DEYKE. A hedge. *Cumb.*

DEYL. A part, or portion. "Never a deyl," not at all. (*A.-S.*)

> 3yf every knyyt loved other weyl,
> Tournamentes shulde be never a *deyl.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.

DEYLED. Spiritless; careworn. *Cumb.*

DEYNER. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

> And Rightwisnesse with hem was eke there,
> And trouthe also with a *deynous* face and chere.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 20.

DEYNOUSHEDE. Scornfulness. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNTEYS. Dainties.

> Then dwellyd they bothe in fere,
> Wyth alle maner *deynteys* that were dere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.

DEYNTTELY. Daintily. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNYD. Disdained. *Skelton.*

DEYRE. To hurt, or injure. (*A.-S.*)

DEYS. Dice. *Weber.*

DEYSE. Day. *Weber.*

DEYTRON. Daughters. Chron. Vil. p. 41.

DEY-WIFE. A dairy-woman. *Palsgrave.*
DEZICK. A day's work. *Sussex.*
DEZZED. Injured by cold. *Cumb.*
DEȝE. To die. (*A.-S.*)
DIABLO. The devil. (*Span.*) Used as an exclamation in our old plays.
DIAL. A compass. *Var. dial.*
DIALOGUE. An eighth part of a sheet of writing paper. *North.*
DIAPASE. The diapason. *Ash.*
DIAPENIDION. An electuary. (*Gr.*)
DIAPER. To decorate with a variety of colours; to embroider on a rich ground. (*A.-N.*) There was a rich figured cloth so called, Strutt, ii. 6; as also a kind of printed linen. Diapres of Antioch are mentioned in the Roman d'Alexandre, MS. Bodl. 264.

A duches dereworthily dyghte in *dyaperde* wedis,
In a surcott of sylke full selkouthely hewede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 87.

DIB. (1) The cramp-bone. *Dorset.*
(2) A dip. Also, to dip or incline.
(3) A valley. *North.*
DIBBEN. A fillet of veal. *Devon.*
DIBBER. A dibble, q. v. *South.*
DIBBITY. A pancake. *Var. dial.*
DIBBLE. A setting stick. *Var. dial.* Ben Jonson seems to use it for a moustachio.
DIBBLE-DABBLE. Rubbish. *North.*
DIBBLER. A pewter plate. *Cumb.*
DIBLES. Difficulties; scrapes. *East.*
DIBS. (1) Money. *Var. dial.*
(2) A game played with the bones of sheep. See Ward's Corpus Christi Coll. Stat. p. 140. The dibs are the small bones in the knees of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint. See Holloway, p. 45.
DIBSTONE. A child's game, played by tossing pebbles, and also called *dibs.*
DICACIOUS. Talkative. (*Lat.*)
DICARE. The same as *dicher*, q. v.
DICE. A lump or piece. *Yorksh.*
DICER. A dice-player. *Greene.*
DICHE. To dig. (*A.-S.*)
DICHER. A digger. (*A.-S.*)
DICHT. Made. *Gawayne.*
DICION. Power. (*Lat.*)
DICK. (1) A dike; a ditch. *Var. dial.*
(2) A leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North.
(3) Dressed up to the tune of Queen Dick, i. e. very fine. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.
(4) The bank of a ditch. *Norf.*
(5) To deck, or adorn. *North.*
(6) A kind of hard cheese. *Suffolk.*
DICK-A-DILVER. The periwinkle. *East.*
DICKASS. A jack-ass. *North.*
DICK-A-TUESDAY. The ignis fatuus.
DICKEN. The devil. *Var. dial.* Odds dickens, a kind of petty oath. The term is occasionally so employed in old plays, as in Heywood's Edward IV. p. 40.
DICKER. Ten of any commodity, as ten hides of leather, ten bars of iron, &c.
DICK-HOLE. A ditch. *Norf.*
DICKON. A nickname for *Richard.*
DICK'S-HATBAND. Said to have been made of sand, and it has afforded many a comparison. As queer as *Dick's hatband*, &c.
DICKY. (1) Donkey. *Var. dial.*
(2) A woman's under-petticoat. Also, a common leather apron.
(3) The top of a hill. *West.*
(4) It is all Dickey with him, i. e. it is all over with him.
DICKY-BIRD. A small bird. Also, a louse.
DICTAMNUM. The herb dittany. (*Lat.*)
DICTE. A saying. (*Lat.*)
DICTITATE. To speak often. (*Lat.*)
DICTOUR. A judge, or guardian. (*A.-N.*)
DID. To hide. *Craven.*
DIDAL. A triangular spade well adapted for cutting and banking up ditches. *East.* See Tusser, p. 15. To didal, to clean a ditch or river.
DIDAPPER. The dob-chick. *East.*
DIDDEN. Did. *Var. dial.*
DIDDER. To shiver; to tremble. *North.* "Dydderyng and dadderyng," Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.
DIDDER-DODDER. To tremble. *North.*
DIDDLE. (1) To trick or cajole. *Var. dial.*
(2) A machine for taking salmon. *West.*
(3) To dawdle or trifle. *East.*
(4) To hum a tune. *North.*
DIDDLECOME. Half mad; sorely vexed. *West.*
DIDDLES. Young ducks. *East.*
DIDDS. A cow's teats. *Chesh.*
DIDDY. The nipple, or teat. *Var. dial.* Sometimes the milk is so called.
DIDE. Died. *Chaucer.*
DIDEN. Pa. t. pl. of *Do.* (*A.-S.*)
DIDO. A trick, or trifle.
DIE. (1) To tinge. (*A.-S.*)
(2) As clean as a die, as close as a die, i. e. as clean as possible, &c.
DIELLE. A share or portion.

And thus for that ther is no *dielle*
Whereof to make myn avaunte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

DIERE. A beast. (*Dut.*)
DIERN. Severe; hard; stern. *West.*
DIET. To take diet, to be put under a regimen for the *lues venerea.*
DIETE. Daily food. (*A.-N.*)
DIET-HOUSE. "His diet-houses, intertainment, and all other things necessarie," Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 133.
DIFFADE. To injure; to destroy. (*A.-N.*)
DIFFAME. Bad reputation. (*A.-N.*) Also, to disgrace, as in Langtoft, p. 321; but sometimes, to spread abroad one's fame.
DIFFENDE. To defend. (*A.-N.*)
DIFFER. To quarrel. *Var. dial.*
DIFFERENCE. A controversy. *North.*
DIFFIBULATE. To unbutton. (*Lat.*)
DIFFICILE. Difficult. (*Lat.*) "Newe and difficile," Hall, Henry VII. f. 20.

DIFFICILITATE. To make difficult. (*Lat.*)
DIFFICILNESS. Difficulty; scrupulousness.
DIFFICULT. Peevish; fretful. *North.*
DIFFICULTER. More difficult. *Var. dial.*
DIFFIDE. To distrust. (*Lat.*)
DIFFIGURE. To disfigure. (*Fr.*)
DIFFIND. To cleave in two. (*Lat.*)
DIFFINE. To conclude; to determine. (*A.-N.*) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 315.
DIFFINISH. To define. *Chaucer.*
DIFFODED. Digged. *Coles.*
DIFFREULED. Tainted with sin. (*A.-N.*) This seems to be the meaning of the word in a poem in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, although it may possibly be an error for *dissreuled.*
DIFFUGOUS. Flying divers ways. (*Lat.*)
DIFFUSE. Difficult; hard to be understood. *Palsgrave.*
DIFFUSED. Wild; irregular; confused. "With some *diffused* song," *Shak.*
DIG. (1) To spur a horse; to stab a man through his armour, &c.
(2) To bury anything in the ground.
(3) A mattock; a spade. *Yorksh.*
(4) A duck. *Chesh.* Chester Plays, i. 52.
(5) To munch; to eat. *Var. dial.*
DIG-BRID. A young duck. *Lanc.*
DIGESTIBLE. Easy to be digested. (*Lat.*)
DIGESTIVES. Things to help digestion. *Chaucer.*
DIGGABLE. Capable of being digged. Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.
DIGGING. A spit in depth. *North.*
DIGGINGS. Proceedings. *Devon.*
DIGHLE. Secret. *Verstegan.*
DIGHT. (1) To dispose. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To dress; to adorn; to prepare; to put on; to find out. (*A.-S.*) Also, the part. past.
(3) To prepare, or clean anything. *North.*
(4) To foul, or dirty. *Ray.*
DIGHTER. A dresser. *Florio.*
DIGHTINGS. Deckings; ornaments. *Florio.*
DIGNE. (1) Worthy. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Proud; disdainful. (*A.-N.*)
DIGNELICHE. Deservedly. (*A.-N.*)
DIGNOSTICK. An indication. (*Lat.*)
Also the mists that arise from severall parts of the earth, and are *dignosticke* of subterrancan waters, owe their transpiration to this internall heate.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 112.
DIG-OUT. To unearth the badger.
DIGRAVE. Same as *Dike-reve*, q. v.
DIGRESS. To deviate; to differ.
DIGRESSION. Deviation. *Shak.*
DIKE. (1) A ditch. *Var. dial.* Down in the dike, i. e. sick, diseased.
(2) A dry hedge. *Cumb.*
(3) A small pond, or river. *Yorksh.*
(4) A small rock in a stratum; a crack or breach of the solid strata.
(5) To dig; to make ditches. (*A.-S.*)
Depe dolvène and dede, *dyked* in moldes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.
DIKE-CAM. A ditch bank. *North.*
DIKEDEN. Digged, pl. (*A.-S.*)
DIKER. A hedger, or ditcher. (*A.-S.*)
DIKE-REVE. An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes.
DIKESMOWLER. The hedge-sparrow.
DIKE-STOUR. A hedge-stake. *Cumb.*
DILANIATE. To rend in pieces. (*Lat.*)
DILATATION. Enlargement. (*A.-N.*)
DILATORY. A delay. (*Lat.*)
DILDE. To protect. (*A.-N.*)
DILDRAMS. Improbable tales. *West.*
DILE. The devil. Stanihurst, p. 9.
DILECCION. Love. (*Lat.*)
Frendschipe, adewe! fare wel, *dilecciou!*
Age is put oute of oure protecciou.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.
DILFULL. See *Dylfulle.*
DILL. (1) Hedge parsley. *Var. dial.*
(2) To soothe; to still; to calm. *North.* See *dylle*, Towneley Myst.
(3) Two seeded tare. *Glouc.*
(4) A wench, or doxy. *Dekker.*
(5) A word to call ducks. *Var. dial.*
DILLAR. The shaft-horse. *Wilts.*
DILLE. (1) Dull; foolish.
Of alle the dedes thay couthe doo, that derfe ware and *dille*,
Thou dyede noghte, for thaire dede did no dere unto the. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 232.
The beste that hath no skylle,
But of speche dombe and *dylle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43.
(2) To dull, or prevent.
How Juus wit ther gret unschille,
Wend his uprisyng to *dille.*
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 9.
DILLED. Quite finished. *Cumb.*
DILLING. A darling, or favourite. Also, the youngest child, or the youngest of a brood.
DILLS. The paps of a sow. *East.*
DILLY. A small public carriage, corrupted from Fr. *diligence.*
DILNOTE. The herb *cidamum.*
DILT. To stop up. *North.*
DILVE. To cleanse ore. *Cornw.*
DILVERED. Wearied; confused; heavy; drowsy; shivery; nervous. *East.*
DIM. Dimness; darkness. (*A.-S.*)
DIMBER. Pretty. *Worc.*
DIMBLE. A narrow valley, or dingle.
DIMHEDE. Dimness. (*A.-S.*)
DIMINITING. Diminishing. (*Lat.*)
DIMINUTE. Imperfect. (*Lat.*)
DIMISSARIES. "They pawne their glibs, the nailes of their fingers and toes, their *dimissaries*, &c." Stanihurst, p. 45.
DIMME. Dark; darkly. (*A.-S.*) Also, hard or difficult to be understood.
DIMMET. Twilight. *Devon.*
DIMMING. The dawn of day. (*A.-S.*)
DIMPSE. Twilight. *Somerset.*
DIMSEL. A very large expanse of stagnant water. *Sussex.*
DIN. Noise; revelry. (*A.-S.*)
DINCH. Deaf. *Somerset.*
DINCH-PICK. A dung-fork. *Glouc.*
DINDER. Thunder. *Exmoor.*
DINDEREX. A thunderbolt. *Grose.*

DINDERS. Small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter. *Salop.* Spelt *dynders* by Kennett.

DINDLE. (1) The sowthistle. *Norf.*

(2) To reel or stagger. *North.* Also to tremble or shake; *dyndled*, Morte d'Arthur, i. 145.

(3) To tingle. See Stanihurst, p. 26. Sometimes, to suffer an acute pain.

DINE. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

DING. (1) To throw violently; to beat out; to indent; to bruise; to dash down; to push, or drive; to sling.

> Thys stone walle y schalle down *dynge*,
> And with myn hondys y schalle yow hynge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To surpass, or overcome. *Chesh.*

(3) To ding it in, to teach. *Salop.*

(4) A moderated imprecation.

(5) To reiterate, or importune. *Devon.*

(6) To taunt; to reprove. *West.*

(7) To bluster; to bounce. *Worc.*

DING-DING. A term of endearment. "My ding-ding, my darling," Withals, p. 61.

DING-DONG. Excessively; in good earnest.

DING-DOSSELS. Dung-pots. *Devon.*

DINGDOULERS. Finery in dress. *East.*

DINGE. To drizzle. *Norf.*

DINGHY. A jolly-boat. *North.*

DINGING. A strike, or blow. (*A.-S.*)

DINGLE-DANGLE. To dangle loosely. *West.*

DINGNER. More worthy. (*A.-S.*)

DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift. Used in Yorkshire in the last century. "Howse of *dyngthrifte*," MS. Linc. Thorn. f. 148.

DINGY. Foul; dirty. *Somerset.*

DINMAN. A two-year sheep. *North.*

DINNA. Do not. *North.*

DINNEL. To stagger; to tingle; to thrill with pain from cold, &c. *North.*

DINNER-TIN. A tin vessel containing a labourer's dinner. *Var. dial.*

DINNING. A great noise. Torrent, p. 63.

DINT. A stroke. (*A.-S.*) By dint of, i. e. by force of, a common expression.

DINTLE. (1) To indent. *North.*

(2) An inferior kind of leather.

DIOL. Dole; lamentation. (*A.-S.*)

DIP. (1) Salt. *Dorset.*

(2) Butter; sugar; any kind of sauce eaten with pudding. *North.*

(3) Cunning; crafty; deep. *West.*

(4) To go downward, as a vein of coal lying obliquely in the earth.

DIPLOIS. A cloak. (*Gr.*)

DIPNESS. Depth. *North.*

DIPPER. A bird, *cinclus aquaticus.*

DIPPING-NET. A small net used for taking salmon and shad out of the water.

DIPPINGS. The grease, &c. collected by the cook for occasional use instead of lard. See Tusser, p. 262.

DIPTATIVE. A term in alchemy. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 145, 320.

DIRD. Thread. *Somerset.*

DIRDAM. A great noise, or uproar. *North.* "An horrible *dirdam* they made," Clarke's Phraseologia, 1655, p. 170.

DIREMPT. To divide. *Dirempted*, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 52.

DIRGE-ALE. A funeral wake.

DIRIGE. A solemn hymn in the Romish church, commencing *Dirige gressus meos.* It was part of the burial service.

DIRITY. Direness. (*Lat.*)

DIRK. To darken. *Palsgrave.*

DIRKE. To hurt; to spoil. *Spenser.*

DIRL. (1) A thrill of pain. *North.* Also, to give a slight tremble.

(2) To move quickly. *Yorksh.* Hence *dirler*, an active person.

DIRSH. A thrush. *Somerset.*

DIRSTELIE. Boldly. *Verstegan.*

DIRT. Rain. *North.*

DIRT-BIRD. The woodpecker. *North.*

DIRTEN. Made of dirt. *West.*

DIRT-WEED. *Chenopodium viride*, Lin.

DIRUTER. A destroyer. (*Lat.*)

DIS. This. *Percy.*

DISABLE. To degrade, or disparage. Also an adjective, unable.

DISACCUSTOMED. Unaccustomed.

DISACTLY. Exactly. *Lanc.*

DISADMONISH. To dissuade. *Howell.*

DISAFFIRM. To deny; to refuse.

DISALOWE. To disapprove. (*A.-N.*)

DISANCHOR. To weigh anchor.

DISANNUL. To injure; to incommode; to contradict; to controvert; to dispossess; to remove. *Var. dial.*

DISAPPOINTED. Unarmed. *Shak.*

DISAR. An actor. See Collier, i. 50. Generally speaking, the clown; and hence any fool was so called. Sometimes spelt *disard, dissarde, dizard, &c.* "A dizzard or common vice and jester counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list," Nomenclator, p. 529. Cf. Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 77.

DISARRAY. Disorder. (*A.-N.*)

DISASSENT. Dissent. *Hall.*

DISAVAIL. To prejudice any one, so as to hinder his rising in the world.

DISAVAUNCE. To drive back. (*A.-N.*)

DISAVENTURE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

DISBEAUTIFY. To deface anything.

DISBLAME. To clear from blame. (*A.-N.*)

DISBURST. To disburse. *Var. dial.*

DISCANDY. To dissolve. *Shak.*

DISCARD. In card-playing, to put one or more cards out of the pack.

DISCASE. To strip; to undress.

DISCEITE. Deceit; falsehood. *Chaucer.*

DISCEIVABLE. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

DISCERT. Desert. Langtoft, p. 316.

DISCEVER. To discover. *Gawayne.*

DISCEYVANCE. Deceit. (*A.-N.*)

DISCHAITE. Ambush. (*A.-N.*)

DISCHARE. Skelton's Works, ii. 406.

DISCHENELY. Secretly. (*A.-N.*)

DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline.

DISCIPLINE. A term used by the Puritans for church reformation.

DISCLAIM-IN. To disclaim. *Anc. Dram.*

DISCLOSE. To hatch. *Disclosing* is when the young birds just peep through the shells. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62; Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 21; Hamlet, v. 1.

DISCOLOURED. Variously coloured.

DISCOMFITURE. Defeat. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFORT. Displeasure. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFORTEN. To discourage. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFRONTLE. To ruffle, or displease one. *East.* See Forby, i. 94.

DISCONFITE. Discomfited. *Hearne.*

DISCONTENT. A malcontent. *Shak.*

DISCONVEMENCE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

DISCORDABLE. Disagreeing; different.

DISCORDE. To disagree. (*A.-N.*)

> Rayso noȝte ȝour herte to hye bicause of ȝour prowesche and ȝour doghty dedis, so that ȝe forgete ȝour laste ende, for ofte tymes we see that the lattere end of a mane *discordes* with the firste.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 19.

DISCOURSE. (1) To run about. (*Lat.*)

(2) Reason. It sometimes seems to have a slightly different meaning.

DISCOVER. To uncover; to undress. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOVERTE. Uncovered. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRESEN. To decrease. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRIVEN. To describe; to publish. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRYGHE. To descry; to understand.

DISCURE. To discover; to open; to unveil. Also, to betray any one.

> Contemplacioun of the Deité,
> Whiche noon erthely langage may *discure*.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 3969.
>
> Whanne hire bemis ben opinly *discurid*.
>
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

DISCUST. Determined. *Drayton.* Spenser uses it in the sense of *shaken off*.

DISDEINOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DISE. To put tow or flax on a distaff. Palsgrave has *dysyn*.

DISEASE. To disturb; to trouble; to annoy. Also, uneasiness, discontent.

DISEDGED. Satiated. *Shak.*

DISEMBOGUE. To flow out. (*A.-N.*)

DISENCRESE. Diminution. Also a verb, to decrease or diminish. (*A.-N.*)

DISENDID. Descended. *Chaucer.*

DISERT. Eloquent. (*Lat.*) The term occurs in Foxe's epitaph, ap. Lupton's History, 1637.

DISESPERANCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*)

DISFETIRLY. Deformedly. (*A.-N.*)

DISFIGURE. (1) Deformity. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To carve a peacock. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.

DISGEST. To digest. *Var. dial.* A very common form in early writers. *Disgesture*, digestion, Halle's Expostulation, p. 21.

DISGISENESSE. Disguise. *Chaucer.*

DISGRADE. To degrade. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 50; Death of Rob. Huntington, p. 27.

DISGRATIOUS. Degraded. (*Lat.*)

DISGREE. To disagree. *Palsgrave.*

DISGRUNTLED. Discomposed. *Glouc.*

DISGUISE. To dress up, or deck out, in general fantastically. Hence *disguising*, a kind of mumming or dramatic representation.

DISH. (1) A cupful, as of tea, &c.

(2) To make hollow or thin, a term used by wheelrights and coopers.

DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation. *Dishabited*, uninhabited. *Nares.*

DISHAUNT. To leave; to quit.

DISHBILLE. Disorder; distress. *Kent.* No doubt from the French *déshabillé*.

DISH-CRADLE. A rack of wood used for drying dishes in. *North.*

DISHED. Overcome; ruined. *Var. dial.*

DISHEL. A compound of eggs, grated bread, saffron and sage, boiled together.

DISHELE. Misfortune; unhappiness. (*A.-N.*)

> O my wanhope and my triste!
> O my *dishele* and alle my liste!
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 86.

DISHER. A maker of bowls or dishes. *Dyssheres*, Piers Ploughman, p. 96.

DISHERIT. To disinherit. (*A.-N.*)

DISHERITESON. Disinheritance. (*A.-N.*)

DISH-FACED. Hollow faced. *North.*

DISH-MEAT. Spoon-meat. *Kent.*

DISHONEST. To detract; to vilify.

DISHONORATE. Dishonourable.

DISHWASHER. (1) The water-wagtail.

(2) A scullery maid. Harrison, p. 238.

DISIGE. Foolish. *Verstegan.*

DISJECTED. Scattered. (*Lat.*)

DISJOINT. A difficult situation. (*A.-N.*)

DISKERE. See *Discure.*

DISLEAL. Disloyal. *Spenser.*

DISLIKE. To displease. Also, to disagree. applied to articles of food.

DISLIMN. To obliterate. *Shak.*

DISLODGE. To move or start any animal. An old hunting term.

DISLOIGNED. Withdrawn; secluded. (*A.-N.*)

DISLOYAL. Unchaste. *Chapman.*

DISMALS. Melancholy feelings. *Var. dial.*

DISME. The tax of a tenth. Shakespeare uses *dismes* for *tens*, in Tr. and Cress. ii. 2.

DISMEMBER. To carve a heron. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.

DISMEMBRE. To vilify. (*A.-N.*)

DISMOLLISH. To demolish. *West.*

DISNATURED. Unnatural. *Daniel.*

DISOBEISANT. Disobedient. (*A.-N.*)

DISORLIGE. To stain or dirty. *East.*

DISORDEINED. Disorderly. (*A.-N.*)

DISORDINATE. Disorderly. (*Lat.*)

DISORDINAUNCE. Irregularity. (*A.-N.*)

DISOUR. (1) A player at dice. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A teller of tales. (*A.-N.*) An important person in the old baronial hall.

DISPACARLED. Scattered. "Dispersed and dispacarled," Two Lanc. Lovers, 1640, p. 57.

DISPAR. (1) Unequal. (*Lat.*)

(2) A commons or share. *North.*

DISPARAGE. (1) To disable. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A disparagement. (*A.-N.*)

> And that hyt were a grete *dysperage*
> To the and all thy baronage.
>
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174*

DISPARENT. Variegated. (*Lat.*)

DISPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. *Disperced*, Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.

DISPARLED. Beaten down; destroyed.

DISPARPLE. To disperse. *Lydgate.*

DISPART. (1) To divide; to separate.

(2) The peg or pin set upon the mouth of a piece by which the level was taken.

DISPARTELYN. To disperse. *Pr. Parv.*

DISPEED. To dispatch. *Lister.*

DISPENCE. Expence; the necessaries of life. (*A.-N.*) *Dispencis*, MS. Lansd. 762.

DISPENDE. To expend; to waste.

DISPENDERE. A steward. (*Lat.*)

DISPENDIOUS. Sumptuous; costly. (*Lat.*)

DISPERAUNCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*)

DISPEYRID. In despair.

> He cauȝte comforte and consolacioun
> Of alle that ever he was afore *dispeyrid.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, *f.* 5.

DISPITE. To grumble; to be angry; to be spiteful; to defy. (*A.-N.*)

DISPITOUS. Angry to excess. (*A.-N.*)

DISPLE. To discipline; to chastise.

DISPLEASANT. Unpleasant; offensive.

DISPLESAUNS. Displeasure. (*A.-N.*)

> Ther mowthis to pleyne ther *displesaunce*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

DISPLESURE. To displease. (*A.-N.*)

DISPOIL. To undress. (*A.-N.*)

DISPOINT. To disappoint. (*A.-N.*)

DISPONE. To dispose. (*Lat.*)

DISPORT. (1) To divert. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Sport; diversion. (*A.-N.*)

DISPOSE. Disposal; disposition; arrangement. *Shak.*

DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting. Sometimes, wantonly merry. See Nares, and the examples quoted by him. "Wend thee from mee, Venus, I am not *disposed*," Shepherd's Song of Venus and Adonis, 1600.

DISPOSITION. Disposal. *Chaucer.*

DISPOURVEYED. Unprovided. (*A.-N.*)

DISPREDDEN. To spread around. See Phillis and Flora, Lond. 1598.

> For he hire kirtille fonde also,
> And eek hire mantelle bothe two,
> *Dispred* upon the bed alofte.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, *f.* 171.

DISPREISE. To undervalue. (*A.-N.*)

DISPUNGE. To sprinkle. *Shak.*

DISPUNISHABLE. Not capable of punishment. See Stanihurst's Descr. p. 26.

DISPUTESOUN. A dispute, or disputation. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 300.

DISQUIET. To disturb; to trouble.

DISRANK. To degrade; to put out of rank or order. (*A.-N.*)

DISRAY. Clamour. (*A.-N.*) Also, to fight irregularly, to put out of order.

DISRULILY. Irregularly. *Chaucer.*

DISSAR. A scoffer; a fool.

DISSEAT. To unseat; to remove.

DISSEILE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike; dissimilar.

DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling. (*Fr.*)

DISSENT. Descent. *Lydgate*

DISSENTIENT. Disagreeing. (*Lat.*)

DISSENTORI. A kind of still. (*Lat.*)

DISSEYVAUNT. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

DISSHROWED. Made open, or manifest; published. See Stanihurst's Descr. p. 15.

DISSIMULARY. To dissimulate. *Hall.*

DISSIMULE. To dissemble. (*A.-N.*)

DISSIMULER. A dissembler. (*A.-N.*)

DISSIMULINGS. Dissemblings. *Chaucer.*

DISSNINS. A distance in horseracing, the eighth part of a mile.

DISSOLVE. To solve; to explain. (*Lat.*)

DISSONED. Dissonant. (*A.-N.*)

DISSURY. The strangury. *Tusser.*

DISTAFF. St. Distaff's day, a name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth Day. Also called Rock-day.

DISTAINE. To discolour; to stain; to take away the colour. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, to calm, still, or pacify, from *destaindre.*

> Ye washe cleyne fro mole and spottes blake,
> That wyne nor oyle nor yit none inke *distayne.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 141.

DISTANCE. Discord; debate; dissension; disturbance. "Withoutyn ony dystaunce," MS. Harl. 3954.

> For after mete, without *distans*,
> The cockwoldes schuld together danse.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, *f.* 61.
>
> He preyeth yow that ye wylle cese,
> And let owre londys be in pees
> Wythowtyn any *dystawnce.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 76.

DISTASTE. An insult. *Jonson.* Also a verb, to displease, to insult.

DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate. Hence *distémperature*, disorder, sickness.

DISTEMPERED. Intoxicated. *Shak.*

DISTEMPRE. To moisten; to mingle. (*A.-N.*)

DISTENCE. The descent of a hill. (*A.-N.*)

DISTINCT. To distinguish. (*Lat.*)

DISTINCTIONS. Commas. (*Fr.*)

DISTINGUE. To distinguish; to divide.

DISTOR. Distress. *North.*

DISTOURBLED. Disturbed. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRACT. Distracted. *Shak.*

DISTRACTIONS. Detachments; parts taken from the main body. *Shak.*

DISTRAIN. To strain anything; to catch; to hold fast; to afflict, or torment.

DISTRAUGHT. Distracted. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRAYENG. Distraction. (*A.-N.*)

DISTREITE. Strait; difficulty. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRENE. To constrain; to enforce. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRET. A superior officer of a monastery. (*A.-N.*)

DISTRICATE. To disentangle. (*Lat.*)

DISTRIE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

> Hors and man felle downe withoute dowte,
> And sone he was *dystryed.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 76.

DISTROBELAR. One who disturbs. *Pr. Parv.*

DISTROUBE. To disturb; to trouble. (*A.-N.*)

DISTROUBLE. To disturb. (*A.-N.*) It occurs as a substantive in Palsgrave.

> For another also thou mayst be shent,
> 3yf thou *destroblyst* here testament.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8.

DISTRUSS. To overthrow; to conquer. (*Fr.*)

DISTURB. A disturbance. *Daniel.*

DISTURBLE. To disturb. *Wickcliffe.*

DISTURBULYNG. Dispute, or disturbance.

> The Jewes saw that like thyng,
> Anon thei were in *disturbulyng.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 34.

DISTURNE. To turn aside. (*A.-N.*)

DISUSED. Out of practice. *Linc.*

DISVEIL. To unveil; to open. *Palsgrave.*

DISVOUCH. To contradict; to discredit.

DISWERE. Doubt. (*A.-S.*) "Without diswere," Boke of Curtasye, p. 19.

DISWITTED. Distracted. Drayton, p. 173.

DISWORSHIP. Discredit. *Philpot.*

DIT. To close; to stop up. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North. Sometimes the pa. part.

> And yn the middes a grete pytte,
> That al the worlde myghte hit not *ditte.*
> *Purgatory Legend, MS. Rawl.*

DITCH. (1) Grimy dirt. Also, to stick to, as anything that is clammy. *North.*

(2) A fence, not the drain. *North.*

(3) To make a ditch or moat. Sometimes, to clean or fey a ditch.

DITCH-BACK. A fence. *North.*

DITE. (1) To winnow. *Chapman.*

(2) To dictate; to write. (*A.-N.*)

DITEMENT. An indictment. (*A.-N.*)

DITES. Sayings; ditties. (*A.-N.*)

DITHER. To shake; to tremble; to confuse. Also, a confused noise, a bother.

DITHING. A trembling or vibratory motion of the eye. *Chesh.*

DITING. (1) Whispering. *North.*

(2) A report, or saying. (*A.-N.*)

DITLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven.

DITOUR. A tale-teller. (*A.-N.*)

DITT. A ditty. *Spenser.*

DITTED. Dirtied; begrimed. *Linc.*

DITTEN. Mortar or clay to stop up an oven. *Dittin,* Yorksh. Dial. 1697.

DITTER. The game of Touch and Run.

DIURNAL-WOMEN. Women who cried the daily papers about the streets.

DIV. Do. *North.*

DIVE-DAPPER. The dobchick, or didapper. "Some folkys cal her a dyvedopper or a doppechyk," Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 159. Sometimes called the *dyvendop.*

DIVELIN. Dublin. *West.*

DIVERB. A proverb. (*Lat.*)

DIVEROUS. Wayward. (*A.-N.*)

DIVERSE. Different. Also, to diversify.

DIVERSORY. An inn. (*Lat.*)

DIVERT. To turn aside. (*Lat.*)

DIVEST. To undress. (*A.-N.*)

DIVET. A turf or sod. *North.*

DIVIDABLE. Divided; distant. *Shak.*

DIVIDANT. Divisible. *Shak.*

DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation. *Nares.*

DIVILIN. A brick-kiln. *Linc.*

DIVINACLE. A riddle. *Phillips.*

DIVINE. Divinity. *Chaucer.*

DIVINISTRE. A divine. (*A.-N.*)

DIVIS. Device. (*A.-N.*)

DIVISE. To divide; to separate.

> Clenlyche fro the croune his corse he *dyvysyde.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 68.

DIVULGATE. To divulge. See Arch. xxii. 254. *Devulgacion,* Hall, Henry VII. f. 31.

DIVVENT. Do not. *Cumb.*

DIVVY-DUCK. A dobchick. *West.*

DIZARD. See *Disar.*

DIZE. See *Dise.*

DIZEN. To dress; to adorn; to be conceited or pompous. *North.*

DIZZARDLY. Foolish; stupid.

DIƷT. To pronounce; to make. *Gawayne.*

DO. (1) Though; then. *Kent.*

(2) To cause. *I do make,* i. e. I cause to make, or to be made; *I do one to understand,* &c. Metaphorically, to fight.

(3) The part. past. for *don.*

(4) To do one right, or reason, to pledge a person in drinking. *Shak.*

(5) *To do for,* to take care of, to provide for; *to do for one,* to ruin him; *to do to death, to do to die,* to kill or slay; *to do to know,* to inform, &c.

(6) Deed; action; contest.

(7) To put; to place. As *do on, do in,* &c. still in provincial use.

(8) A fete; an entertainment. *North.*

DOAGE. Rather damp. *Lanc.*

DOALD. Fatigued. *Craven.*

DOAN. Wet, damp bread. *Devon.*

DOAND. Doing. (*A.-S.*)

DOATED. Beginning to decay, chiefly applied to old trees. *East.*

DOATTEE. To nod the head when sleep comes on, whilst one is sitting up. *Exm.*

DOBBIN. (1) An old jaded horse.

(2) Sea gravel mixed with sand. *East Sussex.*

DOBBLE. To daub. *East.*

DOBBY. A fool; a silly old man. Also, a kind of spirit. *North.* The *dobbies* seem to be similar to the Scottish *Brownies.* They are well described by Washington Irving in his Bracebridge Hall, ed. 1822, ii. 183-6.

DOBE. To dub a knight. (*A.-S.*)

DOBELLET. A doublet. Plumpt. Corr. p. 136.

DOBELYNE. To double. *Pr. Parv.*

DOBIL. Double. *Chaucer.*

DOBY. To strike; to beat. (*A.-N.*)

DOCCY. A doxy, or whore. "No man playe *doccy,*" Hycke Scorner, n. d.

DOCIBLE. Tractable; docile. *North.*

DOCILISIST. Most docile. *East.*

DOCITY. Docility; quickness. *Glouc.*

DOCK. (1) Futuo. *Dekker.* "Docking the dell," a very common phrase.

(2) The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the buttock; the stump of a beast's tail; the broad nether end of a felled tree, or of the human body.
(3) To cut off. *Var. dial.*
(4) The common mallow. *Var. dial.*
(5) The crupper of a saddle. *Devon.*
(6) If a person is stung with a nettle, a certain cure is said to be performed by rubbing dock leaves over the affected part, repeating the following charm very slowly—"Nettle in, dock out, dock rub nettle out." In Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, *in dock out nettle* is a kind of proverbial saying expressive of inconstancy. Hence may be explained the passages in Chaucer, Troil. and Creseide, iv. 461; Test. of Love, p. 482. There was a small stinging red nettle called the dock-nettle, as appears from MS. Harl. 978, the A. N. name being *ortie griesche.*

Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
But heere, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle.*
Taylor's Motto, 1622.

DOCKAN. The dock. *North.*
DOCKERER. Fur made of the skin of the *dossus*, or weasel, the *petit gris.*
DOCKET. (1) A shred or piece. (*A.-S.*)
(2) A woodman's bill. *Oxon.*
DOCKEY. A meal taken about ten o'clock A.M. by field labourers. *East.*
DOCKSPITTER. A tool for pulling or cutting up docks. *Dorset.*
DOCKSY. The fundament. *East.*
DOCTOR. An apothecary. *Doctor of skill*, a physician. *Doctor's stuff*, medicine. *Var. dial.*
DOCTORATE. Doctorship. Thynne, p. 22.
DOCTRINE. To teach. (*A.-N.*) The Puritans in their sermons used to call the subject under explanation the *doctrine.*
DOCUMENTIZE. To preach; to moralise.
DOD. (1) The fox-tail reed. *North.*
(2) To cut the wool off sheep's tails; to lop or cut off anything. *Dodded*, without horns. *Dodded corn*, corn without beards.
(3) A shell. *Suffolk.*
(4) A rag of cloth. *Cumb.*
DODDART. A bent stick used in the game called *doddart*, which is played in a large level field by two parties headed by two captains, and having for its object to drive a wooden ball to one of two boundaries.
DODDER. To shake, or tremble. *Doddered*, confused, shattered, infirm. *North.*
DODDEREL. A pollard. *Warw.*
DODDERING-DICKIES. The quivering heads of the *briza*, or quaking grass. *North.*
DODDINGS. The fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*
DODDLE. To totter; to dawdle. *North.*
DODDLEISH. Feeble. *Sussex.*
DODDY. Little; small. *Doddymite*, very low in stature. *East.*
DODDYPATE. A blockhead. "And called hym *dodypate*," Boke of Mayd Emlyn.
DODELING. Idling; trifling. *Devon.*
DODGE. (1) A small lump of anything moist and thick. *East.*
(2) To jog; to incite. *North.*
(3) To follow in the track of a person or animal. *Var. dial.*
(4) To *have the dodge*, to be cheated, to give one the slip. To dodge, to try to cheat one, to haggle in a bargain.
(5) A cunning trick. *Var. dial.*
(6) A dog. Alleyn Papers, p. 32.
(7) To drag on very slowly. *North.*
(8) A squirrel's nest. *South.*
DODGER. (1) A night-cap. *Kent.*
(2) A miser. *Howell.*
DODIPOLL. A blockhead. "As learned as Doctor Doddipoll," Howell, p. 17. "A lozell, hoydon, dunce, jobbernoll, *doddipole*," Cotgrave. Perhaps derived from *dottypoles*, a nick-name for the shaven-crowned priests.
DODKIN. A very small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. "The stiching cost me but a *dodkin*, Wcelkes' Ayres, Lond. 1608. It was prohibited by Henry V.
DODMAN. A snail. *Norfolk.* Also, a snail-shell. "A sely *dodman* crepe," Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 7. "A snayl or *dodman*," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 125.
DODO. A lullaby. *Minsheu.*
DODUR. *Castula*, a kind of flax.
DODY. George. *North.*
DOE. To live on little food. *Chesh.*
DOELE. Dole; grief; sorrow. (*A.-N.*)

So grete sorow the queue than wrought,
Grete *doele* it was to se and lythe.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 9ti.

DOELFULLIE. Dolefully; grievously.
DOER. An agent; a manager; a factor. *East.* See Burgon's Gresham, ii. 44.
DOERBODY. The body of a frock.
DOES. It *does* not, i. e. it has lost its force and virtue. *North.*
DOFF. (1) To do off; to undress. *Var. dial.* Also, to remove, to get rid off, to put off or delay.
(2) Dough for bread. *North.*
DOFTYR. Daughter. *Ritson.*
DOG. (1) A toaster of wood or iron made in the form of a dog. *North.*
(2) A large band of iron, used for fastening the walls outside old houses, supporting wood, &c.
(3) A small pitcher. *Craven.*
(4) See *Andirons.*
(5) *If I do, dog worry my uncle*, a phrase implying refusal on being asked to do anything contrary to one's wishes.
(6) A dogge for the bowe, a dog used in shooting. *Chaucer.*
(7) To follow or dodge one.
DOG-APE. The dog-faced baboon, a species first described by Gesner, 1551.
DOG-BEE. A drone, or male bee.
DOG-BOLT. A term of reproach. "Manes that dog-bolt," Lilly, ed. 1632, Sig. G. ix. *Dog-louse* is still heard in Craven in a similar sense. Carr, i. 112.
DOGCHEAP. Excessively cheap. "They af-

forded their wares so *dog-cheape*," Stanihurst, p. 22. Still in use.

DOGCOLE. The herb dogbane. *Palsgrave.*

DOG-DAISY. The field daisy. *North.*

DOG-DRAVE. A kind of sea-fish, often mentioned in the Finchale Charters.

DOG-FENNEL. The corn camomile. *Warw.*

DOGFLAWS. Gusts of rage. *Dyce.*

DOGGED. Very; excessive. *Var. dial.* Dogged-way, a great way, excessive.

DOGGEDLY. Badly done. *Norf.*

DOGGENEL. An eagle. *Cumb.*

DOGGER. A small fishing ship.

DOG-HANGING. A wedding feast, where money was collected for the bride.

DOG-HOLE. A small insignificant town, very insecurely fortified.

DOGHOOKS. Strong hooks or wrenches used for separating iron boring rods.

DOGHT. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

DOGHY. Dark; cloudy; reserved. *Cheesh.*

DOG-KILLER. A person who killed dogs found loose in the hot months.

DO-GLADLY. Eat heartily. *Ritson.*

DOG-LATIN. Barbarous Latin, as *verte canem ex*, when addressing a dog in his own language, &c.

DOG-LEACH. A dog doctor. Often used as a term of contempt.

DOG-LOPE. A narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable. *North.*

DOGNOPER. The parish beadle. *Yorksh.*

DOGONE. A term of contempt. (*A.-N.*)

DOGS. The dew. *Essex.*

DOGS-EARS. The twisted or crumpled corners of leaves of a book.

DOG'S-GRASS. The *cynosurus cristatus*, Lin.

DOG'S-HEAD. Some kind of bird mentioned by Florio, in v. *Egocephálo.*

DOG'S-NOSE. A cordial used in low life, composed of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg.

DOG'S-STONES. Gilt buttons. *North.*

DOG'S-TAIL. The constellation generally known as *ursa minor.*

DOG-STANDARD. Ragwort. *North.*

DOGSTURDS. Candied sweetmeats. *Newc.*

DOG-TREE. The alder. *North.*

DOG-TRICK. A fool's bauble. *Dekker.*

DOGUISE. To disguise. (*A.-N.*)

DOG-WHIPPER. A church beadle. *North.*

DOIL. Strange nonsense. *West.*

DOINDE. Doing; progressing. (*A.-S.*)

DOIT. A small Dutch coin, valued at about half a farthing.

DOITED. Superannuated. *Var. dial.*

DOITKIN. See *Dodkin.*

DOKE. (1) Any small hollow, apparently synonymous with *dalk*, q. v. "Two deep *doaks*," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 130. A deep furrow or any sudden fall in ground, Kennett, p. 22.

(2) A bruise. *Essex.*

(3) A small brook. *Essex.*

(4) A duck. (*A.-S.*)

The gose, the *doke*, the cokkowe also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 31.

DOKELING. A young duck. (*A.-S.*)

DOKET. Docked. *Pr. Parv.*

DOLARD. A pollard. *Oxon.*

DOLATE. To tolerate. *Linc.*

DOLD. Stupid; confused. (*A.-S.*) A person half stupid is still said to be in a doldrum. *Devon.*

DOLE. (1) A lump of anything. *Linc.*

(2) A share, or portion. (*A.-S.*) Also, to set out or allot; to divide. Hence, any division of goods or property.

(3) Money, bread, &c. distributed to the poor. *North.*

(4) A boundary mark, either a post or a mound of earth. *East.* Also, a balk or slip of unploughed ground.

(5) Grief; sorrow. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North.

(6) A piece of heath or common off which only one person has a right to cut fuel. *Norf.*

(7) The bowels, blood, and feet of a deer, which were given to the hounds after the hunt. Blome, ii. 87.

(8) A low flat place. *West.*

(9) *Happy man be his dole*, let his lot be happy, or happy be he who succeeds best. See R. Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 139.

DOLE-AX. A tool used for dividing slats for wattle gates. *Kent.* Perhaps connected with *bole-ax*, q. v.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor. *Ben Jonson.*

DOLEFISH. Seems to be that fish which the fishermen employed in the North Seas receive for their allowance. *Blount.*

DOLEING. Almsgiving. *Kent.*

DOLE-MEADOW. A meadow in which several persons have shares.

DOLEMOOR. A large uninclosed common. *Somerset.*

DOLENT. Sorrowful. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 23; Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 212.

DOLE-STONE. A landmark. *Kent.*

DOLEY. Gloomy; solitary. *Northumb.* Soft and open, muggy, applied to the weather; easy, wanting energy. *Linc.*

DOLING. A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. *E. Suss.*

DOLIUM. A vessel of wine. (*Lat.*) "A *dolium* of wyne," Liber Niger Edw. IV. p. 29.

DOLL. A child's hand. *North.*

DOLLOP. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lump of anything. *East.*

(3) To handle anything awkwardly; to nurse too much, or badly. *Var. dial.*

DOLLOUR. To abate in violence, as the wind does. *Kent.*

DOLLURS. Bad spirits. *I. Wight.* This is of course from the French. *Dolour* occurs in Shakespeare.

DOLLY. (1) To beat linen. *West.*

(2) A prostitute. *North.*

(3) A washing tub; a churn-staff. Also, a washing beetle.
(4) A passing staff, with legs. *North.*
(5) A sloven. *Var. dial.*
(6) Sad; sorrowful. *Warw.*
DOLLYD. Heated; made luke-warm. *Pr. Parv.*
DOLLY-DOUCET. A child's doll. *Worc.*
DOLOUR. Grief; pain. (*A.-N.*)
DOLOURING. A mournful noise. *Essex.*
DOLPHIN. The Dauphin of France.
DOLVE. Delved; digged. Rob. Glouc. p. 395.
DOLVEN. Buried. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevile, p. 62; Arthour and Merlin, p. 28; Romaunt of the Rose, 4070.
DOLVER. Reclaimed fen-ground. *East.*
DOLY. Doleful; sorrowful. *Chaucer.*
DOM. (1) Dumb. *Towneley Myst.*
(2) A door case. *Wilts.*
DOMAGE. Damage; hurt. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 29; Rom. of the Rose, 4895.
DOMAGEOUS. Hurtful. (*A.-N.*)
DOMBE. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)
DOME. (1) Judgment; opinion. (*A.-S.*) *At his dome*, under his jurisdiction.
(2) The down of rabbits, &c. *East.*
DOME-HOUSE. The judgment-hall. *Pr. Parv.*
DOMEL. Stupid. *Glouc.*
DOMELOUS. Wicked, especially applied to a known betrayer of the fair sex. *Linc.*
DOMESCART. The hangman's cart. (*A.-S.*)
DOMESMAN. A judge. (*A.-S.*)
Go we therfore togedre before the dredefull *domesman*, there for to here oure everlastynge dampnacion. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 7.
DOMGE. An image? See Brit. Bibl. ii. 108. Qu. an error for *doinge*.
DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, the κυριοτητες.
DOMINEER. To bluster. *Shak.*
DOMINO. A kind of hood worn by canons; and hence a veil formerly worn with mourning, and still used in masquerades.
DOMINOUN. Dominion; lordship. (*A.-N.*)
DOMME. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)
DOMMEL. A drum. *North.*
DOMMELHEED. The female verenda. *Cumb.*
DOMMERARS. Beggars who pretended to be dumb. They were chiefly Welchmen.
DOMP. To fall; to tumble. *North.*
DON. (1) To put on; to dress. *Var. dial.*
And costly vesture was in hand to *don*.
Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, f. 145.
(2) Done; caused. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Clever; active. *North.*
(4) A gay young fellow. *Linc.*
(5) A superior, as a fellow of a college, one who sets himself up above others. *Var. dial.*
DONCH. Same as *daunch*, q. v.
DONCY. Dandyism. *North.*
DOND. Dressed. *Westmorel.*
DONDEGO. Or Don Diego, a person who made a jakes of St. Paul's cathedral, and is occasionally noticed for his exploit by early writers.
DONDER. Thunder. (*A.-S.*)
DONDINNER. The afternoon. *Yorksh.*
DONDON. A fat gross woman. (*Fr.*)
DONE. (1) Put; placed. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To do. *Fairfax.* Did. *West.*
(3) Exhausted; worn out; well roasted or boiled. *Var. dial.*
(4) Cease; be quiet. *Var. dial.*
(5) A down, field, or plain. (*A.-S.*) "Hii come upon a *done*," Beves, p. 107.
(6) In hunting, a deer is said to be *done* when he dies. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.
(7) To din; to sound. (*A.-S.*)
DONE-GROWING. Stunted in growth. *East.*
DONERE. To fondle; to caress. (*A.-N.*)
DONET. A grammar, that of Donatus being formerly the groundwork of most treatises on the subject.
DONE-UP. Wearied; ruined. *Var. dial.*
DONGE. A mattress. *Pr. Parv.*
DONGENE. Thrown. (*A.-S.*)
Whonne he had so done, he turned agayne unto Tyre, and fande the bastelle that he hade made in the see *dongen* doune to the grounde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.
DONGEON. See *Dungeon.*
DONGESTEK. A dungfork. Feest, x.
DONGON. A person who looks stupid, but is really witty and clever. *West.*
DONICK. The game of *doddart*, q. v.
DONJON. See *Dungeon.*
DONK. Damp; moist; humid. *North.* "Downkynge of dewe," moisture of dew, Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
DONKE. To think; to thank (*A.-S.*)
DONKEY. Same as *donk*, q. v.
DONKS. At hussel-cap, he who knocks out all the marbles he has put in, is said to have got his *donks*.
DONNAT. A wretch; a devil. *North.*
DONNE. Of a dun colour. (*A.-S.*) "Donned cow," Turnament of Tottenham.
Ser, sen ȝe salle on huntynge fownde,
I salle ȝow gyffe twa gud grewhundes,
Are *donnede* als any doo.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140
DONNINETHELL. Wild hemp. *Gerard.*
DONNINGS. Dress; clothes. *West.*
DONNUT. A pancake made of dough instead of batter. *Herts.*
DONNY. (1) Same as *donne*, q. v.
(2) Poorly; out of sorts. *Lanc.*
(3) A profligate woman. *West.*
(4) A small fishing-net. *Linc.*
DONSEL. A youth of good birth but not knighted. (*A.-N.*)
DON'T. *Dont ought*, ought not. *Dont think*, do not think. *Var. dial.*
DONYED. Dinned; resounded. (*A.-S.*)
Sothe strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte,
That the hylle *donyed* all abowte
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38 f. 224
DOOD. Done. *Devon.*
DOODLE. A trifler, or idler. *Ash.*
DOODLE-SACK. A bagpipe. *Kent.*
DOOGS. Same as *donks*, q. v.
DOOKE. (1) Do you. *Wilts.*
(2) A duck. *Pr. Parv.*

DOOKELYNGYS. Ducklings. *Pr. Parv.*
DOOM. Judgment. (*A.-S.*)
DOOMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*
DOON. (1) To do. (*A.-S.*)
(2) The village cage or prison. *Linc.*
DOOR. The fish *doree.*
DOOR-CHEEKS. Door-posts. See *Cheeks*, and Exod. xii. 22, ed. 1640.
DOORDERN. A door-frame. *Linc.*
DOOR-KEEPER. A whore. *Dekker.*
DOORN. A door-frame. *Wilts.*
DOOR-NAIL. "Ded as dore nail," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 23. This proverb is still in use. "As deed as a dore-tree," Piers Ploughman, p. 26.
DOOR-PIECE. A piece of tapestry hung before an open door.
DOOR-SILL. The threshold of a door.
DOOR-STAANS. Same as *Door-sill*, q. v.
DOOR-STALL. A door-post. *East.*
DOOR-STEAD. Same as *door-sill*, q. v.
DOORWAY. The entrance into a building, or apartment.
DOORY. Very little; diminutive. *Yorksh.*
DOOSE. (1) A blow, or slap. *North.*
(2) Thrifty; careful; cleanly. *North.*
(3) Soft to the touch. *Linc.*
DOOSENLOOP. The same as *Dommelheed*, q. v.
DOOSEY-CAP. A punishment among boys in the North of England.
DOOTE. A fool. (*A.-N.*)

> How lordis and leders of our lawe
> Has geven dome that this *doote* schall dye.
>
> *Walpole Mysteries, MS.*

DOOTLE. A notch in a wall to receive a beam, in building. *North.*
DO-OUT. To clean out. *Suffolk.*
DOP. A short quick curtsey. *East.* The term occurs in Ben Jonson.
DOP-A-LOW. Very short in stature, especially spoken of females. *East.*
DOPCHICKEN. The dabchick. *Linc.*
DOPE. A simpleton. *Cumb.*
DOPEY. A beggar's trull. *Grose.*
DOPPERBIRD. The dabchick, or didapper. *Doppar* in the Pr. Parv. p. 127.
DOPPERS. The Anabaptists, or *dippers*, much disliked in Jonson's time, who mentions them under this name.
DOPT. To adopt. "I would *dopt* him," Chettle's Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iv.
DOR. (1) A drone or beetle; a cockchafer. To dor, or to give the dor, to make a fool of one, corresponding to the modern *hum*, to deceive. *Dor*, a fool, Hawkins, iii. 109.
(2) To obtain a dor, to get leave to sleep. A schoolboy's phrase.
(3) To frighten, or stupify. *West.*
DORADO. Anything gilded. (*Span.*) Hence, a smooth-faced rascal.
DORALLE. Same as *dariol*, q. v.
DORBELISH. Very clumsy. *Linc.*
DORCAS. Benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. Hence, perhaps, *dorcased*, finely decked out. *Linc.* See Acts, ix. 36.
DORCHESTER. As big as a Dorchester butt, i. e. exceedingly fat.
DORDE. Some kind of sauce used in ancient cookery. Feest, ix.
DORE. (1) There. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To dare. (*A.-S.*)

> And otherwhile, yf that I *dore*,
> Er I come fully to the dore,
> I turne ayen and fayne a thinge,
> As thouȝe I hadde lost a ryngе.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 121.

(3) To stare at one. *North.*
DORE-APPLE. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. *East.*
DOREE. Pastry. (*A.-N.*)
DOREN. Doors. (*A.-S.*)
DORESTOTHES. Door-posts. *Finch. Chart.*
DORE-TREE. The bar of a door. See Piers Ploughman, p. 26; Havelok, 1806.
DORFER. An impudent fellow. *North.*
DORGE. A kind of lace.
DORISHMENT. Hardship. *North.*
DOR-LINES. Mackerel lines. *North.*
DORLOT. An ornament for a woman's dress. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes the same as *Calle* (1).
DORM. To dose; a dose. *North.*
DORMANT. The large beam lying across a room; a joist. Also called *dormant-tree*, *dormond*, and *dormer*. Anything fixed was said to be *dormant*. The *dormant-table* was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall, where the baron sat in judgment and on state occasions. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 355; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 181; Cyprian Academie, 1647, ii. 58. To begin the tabul dormant, to take the principal place.

> A *tabul dormant* that he begynne;
> Then shal we lawȝ that be herein.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.
>
> Kyng Arthour than verament
> Ordeynd throw hys awne assent,
> The *tabull dormounte* withouten lotte.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.

DORMATIVE. Sleepy. (*Lat.*) "A dormative potion," Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.
DORMEDORY. A sleepy, stupid, inactive person. *Heref.*
DORMER. A window pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* In Herefordshire, an attic window projecting from the roof is called a *dormit.*
DORMOND. Part of the clothing of a bed. *Finchale Chart.*
DORNEX. See *Darnex.*
DORNS. Door-posts. *Devon.*
DORNTON. A small repast taken between breakfast and dinner. *North.*
DORP. A village, or hamlet. (*A.-S.*)
DORRE. (1) Durst. See Rob. Glouc. p. 112; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107.
(2) To deafen. *Somerset.*
DORREL. A pollard. *Warw.*
DORRER. A sleeper; a lazy person.
DORRY. *Sowpes dorry*, sops endorsed, or seasoned. Forme of Cury, p. 43.

DORSEL. A pack-saddle, panniers in which fish are carried on horseback. *Sussex. Dorsers*, fish-baskets, Ord. and Reg. p. 143.

DORSERS. Hangings of various kinds; tapestry. See Test. Vetust. p. 258; Rutland Papers, p. 7. (*A.-N. dorsal.*) "Doocers of highe pryse," Beryn, 101.

DORSTODE. A door-post. (*A.-S.*)

DORTED. Stupified. *Cumb.*

DORTH. Through. *Ritson.*

DORTOUR. A dormitory, or sleeping room. (*A.-N.*) "Slepe as monke in his dortoure," Langtoft, p. 256. The part of a monastery which contained the sleeping rooms was the *dorter* or *dortoir*, Davies, p. 133. "The dortor staires," Pierce Penilesse, p. 51.

DORTY. Saucy; nice. *Northumb.*

DORY. A drone bee. *Philpot.*

DOS. (1) A master. *North.*

(2) Joshua. *Yorksh.*

DOSAYN. A dozen. Kyng Alis. 657.

DOSE. Does. *North.*

Then durst I swere thei shuld abye,
That *dose* oure kynge that vilanye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

DOSEBEIRDE. A simpleton; a fool. See Chester Plays, ii. 34, and *Dasiberde*, the latter form occurring in the Medulla. *Dossiberde*, ib. i. 201; *doscibeirde*, i. 204.

DOSEL. See *Dorsers.*

DOSELLE. The faucet of a barrel. (*A.-N.*) "Caste awei the *dosils*," R. Glouc. p. 542.

And when he had made holes so fele,
And stoppyd every oon of them with a *doselle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 139.

DOSENED. Cold; benumbed. *North.*

DOSENS. Straight clothes manufactured in Devonshire, temp. Hen. V.

DOSER. See *Dorsers.*

DOSION. Same as *dashin*, q. v.

DOSK. Dark; dusky. *Craven.*

DOSNELL. Stupid; clownish. *Howell.*

DOSOME. Healthy; thriving. *North.*

DOSS. (1) A hassock. *East.*

(2) To attack with the horns. *East.*

(3) To sit down rudely. *Kent.*

DOSSAL. A rich ornamented cloak worn by persons of high rank. (*A.-N.*)

DOSSEL. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture in a barn; a plug; the rose at the end of a water-pipe. *North.* Perhaps from *doselle*, q. v.

DOSSER. A pannier, or basket.

He fell to discoursing within an odde manner of love-making, when beginning very low, marking her new shod feet hanging over her *dossers*, beganne with this commendation. *Pasquil's Jests*, 1629.

DOSSERS. A motion of the head in children, caused by affections of the brain. *East.*

DOSSET. A small quantity. *Kent.*

DOSSITY. Ability; quickness. *West.*

DOSTER. A daughter. *Pr. Parv.*

DOSY. Dizzy, or giddy. (*A.-N.*)

DOT. A small lump, or pat. *Palsgrave.*

DOTANCE. Fear; reverence. (*A.-N.*)

DOTANT. A dotard. *Shak.*

DOTARD. Same as *doated*, q. v.

DOTAUNCE. Fear; doubt; uncertainty. (*A.-N.*)

DOTE. A foolish fellow. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, to be foolish in any way.

DOTED. Foolish; simple. (*A.-S.*)

DOTE-FIG. A fig. *Devon.* See Junius. "A topet of fygge dodes," Howard Household Books, p. 351.

DOTES. Endowments; good qualities. (*Lat.*)

DOTH. Do ye. (*A.-S.*)

DOTHER. To totter, or tremble. *North.*

The duk *dotered* to the ground.
Sir Degrevant, 1109.

DOTONE. To dote; to be foolish. *Pr. Parv.*

DOTOUS. Doubtful. (*A.-N.*)

DOTS. Gingerbread nuts. *East.*

DOTTEL. Same as *Doselle*, q. v.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation as to be easily caught. Hence a stupid fellow, an old doating fool, a sense still current in Craven.

Wherefore, good reader, that I save them may,
I now with them the very *dottrit* play.
A Book for Boys and Girls, 1686.

DOTTYPOLES. See *Dodipoll.*

DOUBLE. (1) To shut up anything; to clench the fists. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make double; to fold up.

(3) A hare is said to double, when she winds about in plain fields to deceive the hounds.

(4) A kind of stone formerly used in building. See Willis, p. 25.

(5) The play double or quit, i. e. to win a double sum, or lose nothing.

(6) To make a duplicate of any writing. To double, to vary in telling a tale twice over.

(7) A letter patent. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. (*Fr.*)

DOUBLE-CLOAK. A cloak which might be worn on either side, adapted for disguises.

DOUBLE-COAL. A carboniferous measure of coal, frequently five feet thick.

DOUBLE-COUPLE. Twin lambs. *East.*

DOUBLER. A large dish, plate, or bowl. *North.* See Pr. Parv. pp. 70, 124.

DOUBLE-READER. A member of an Inn of Court whose turn it was to read a second time. Jonson, vi. 81.

DOUBLE-RIBBED. Pregnant. *North.*

DOUBLE-RUFF. A game at cards.

DOUBLE-SPRONGED. When potatoes lie in the ground till the new crop shoots out fresh bulbs, they are said to be *double-spronged.*

DOUBLET. (1) A military garment covering the upper part of the body from the neck to the waist. The *pourpointe* in Caxton.

(2) A false jewel or stone consisting of two pieces joined together.

DOUBLE-TOM. A double-breasted plough. *East.*

DOUBLE-TONGUE. The herb horsetongue.

DOUBLETS. A game somewhat similar to backgammon, but less complicated. See Cotgrave, in v. *Renette*; R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 129; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

DOUBTSOME. Doubtful; uncertain. *North.*

DOUCE. (1) Sweet; pleasant. (*A.-N.*)

He drawes into *douce* Fraunce, as Duchemen telles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

(2) A blow. *Var. dial.* Also a verb. A pat in the face, Tusser, p. xxii.

(3) Snug; comfortable. *North.*

(4) Sober; prudent. *North.*

(5) Chaff. *Devon.*

(6) To duck in water. *Craven.*

(7) To put out, as *dout*, q. v.

(8) The back of the hand. *Linc.*

DOUCE-AME. See *Ame* (3).

DOUCET. (1) Sweet. (*A.-N.*)

Fle delicat metes and *doucet* drinkes, al the while thou art not syke. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 182.

(2) A small custard or pasty. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 174, 178; Rutland Papers, p. 125. "A lytell flawne," Palsgrave.

(3) Some musical instrument. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. to Chaucer, p. 69. The dulcimer, according to Skinner.

DOUCET-PIE. A sweet-herb pie. *Devon.*

DOUCETS. The testes of a deer.

DOUCH. To bathe. *Somerset.*

DOUCKER. A didapper. *Kennett.* "Doukere, *plounjoun*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

DOUDY. Shabbily dressed. *Var. dial.*

DOUFFE. A dove. *Lydgate.*

DOUGH. (1) Though. *Ritson.*

(2) A little cake. *North.*

(3) The stomach. *Salop.*

DOUGH-BAKED. Imperfectly baked. Hence of weak or dull understanding.

DOUGH-CAKE. An idiot. *Devon.*

DOUGH-COCK. A fool. See *Daw-cock.*

DOUGH-FIG. A Turkey fig. *Somerset.*

DOUGH-LEAVEN. A lump of leaven prepared for making leavened bread. *West.*

DOUGHT. To do aught, to be able to do anything. *Tristrem.*

DOUGHTER. A daughter. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGHTIER. More doughty. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGHTREN. Daughters. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGH-UP. To stick, or adhere. *East.*

DOUGHY. Foolish. *Derby.*

DOUGLE. To wash thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

DOUHTERN. Daughters. Leg. Cath. p. 126.

DOUHTY. Stout; strong; brave. (*A.-S.*)

DOUK. To stoop the head; to bow; to dive or bathe; a dip. *North.*

DOUKY. Damp; wet; moist. *North.*

DOUL. (1) Down; feathers. *Salop.* "Young *dowl* of the beard," Howell, sect. i.

(2) A nail sharpened at each end; a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.

DOULE. Thick; dense. (*A.-N.*)

As in the woddis for to walke undir *doule* schadis.
MS. Ashmole 44, f. 75.

DOUNDRINS. Afternoon drinkings. *Derb.*

DOUNESTIYHE. To go down. (*A.-S.*)

DOUNS. A foolish person; an idle girl. *North.*

DOUNȝ. Down. R. Glouc. p. 208.

DO-UP. To fasten. *Var. dial.*

DOUP. The buttocks. *North.*

DOUR. Sour looking; sullen. *North.*

DOURE. (1) To endure. See Gy of Warwike, p. 210; Arthour and Merlin, p. 359.

(2) To dower, or endow. (*A.-N.*)

DOUSE. See *Douce.*

DOUSHER. An inconsiderate person; one who is inclined to run all hazards quite careless of the consequences; a madman. *Linc.*

DOUSSING. The weasel. (*Lat.*)

DOUST. Dust, powder. *West.* "Grinde it all to *doust*," Forme of Cury, p. 28.

DOUT. To do out; to put out; to extinguish. *Douted*, dead. *Var. dial.*

DOUTABLE. In uncertainty, or peril. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTANCE. Doubt; fear. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTE. Fear. Also a verb.

I am a marchant and ride aboute,
And fele sithis I am in *dowte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

DOUTELES. Without doubt. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTEOUSE. Fearful. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTER. An extinguisher. *Douters*, instruments like snuffers for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick; the snuffers themselves. *Dowtes*, extinguishers, Cunningham's Revels Accounts, pp. 58, 160.

DOUTHE. (1) Doubt. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Was worth, was sufficient, availed. From A.-S. *Dugan.* See Havelok.

(3) People; nobles. *Gawayne.*

DOUTIF. Mistrustful. (*A.-N.*)

The kynge was *doutif* of this dom.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 190.

DOUTLER. Same as *doubler*, q. v.

DOUTOUS. Doubtful. *Chaucer.*

DOUTREMERE. From beyond the sea. "In fine blacke sattin *doutremere*," Urry, p. 405.

DOUVE. To sink; to lower. *North.*

DOUWED. Gave; endowed. *Hearne.*

DOUZZY. Dull; stupid. *Chesh.*

DOUȝTILI. Bravely. (*A.-S.*)

DOVANE. A custom-house. (*Fr*

DOVE. To thaw. *Exmoor.*

DOVEN. Or *dovening*, a slumber. *North.*

DOVER. (1) A sandy piece of waste ground near the sea. *South.*

(2) To be in a doze. *North.*

DOVERCOURT. A village in Essex, apparently celebrated for its scolds. Keeping Dovercourt, making a great noise. Tusser, p. 12, mentions a Dovercourt beetle, i. e. one that could make a loud noise.

DOVER'S-GAMES. Annual sports held on the Cotswold hills from time immemorial. They had fallen in vigour about 1600, but were revived shortly after that period by Captain Dover. The hill where the games are celebrated is still called Dover's Hill.

DOVE'S-FOOT. The herb columbine.

DOW. (1) To mend in health; to thrive. "*Proverbium apud Anglos Boreales*, he'll never *dow* egg nor bird," Upton MS. and Yorksh. Dial. p. 83.

(2) A dove, or pigeon. *Var. dial.* See Rutland Papers, p. 10; Skelton's Works, i. 157. "*Columba, Anglice* a dowe," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 9.

(3) A little cake. *North.*

(4) Good. *Westmorel.*

(5) Thou. Octovian, 836.

DOWAIRE. A dower. (*A.-N.*)

DO-WAY. Cease.

Do way, quod Adam, let be that,
Be God I wolde not for my hat
Be takyn with sich a gyle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

DOWAYN. "A mantel of Dowayn," a mantel from Douay, a Flemish mantle.

DOWBALL. A turnip. *Linc.*

DOWBILNYS. Insincerity.

Butt feynyd dredo and *dowbilnys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

DOWBLET. Same as *doubler*, q. v.

Clippe hem with a peyre sherys on smale pesis into a faire basyne, and thanne do hem into a glasse pot that men clepene a *dowblet*. *MS. Bright*, f. 4.

DOWBOY. A hard dumpling. *East.*

DOWCE-EGYR. An ancient dish in cookery mentioned in Prompt. Parv. p. 129.

DOWCER. A sugar-plum. *West.*

DOWD. (1) Flat; dead; spiritless. *Lanc.*
(2) A night-cap. *Devon.*

DOWE. (1) Day. *Don of dowe*, killed.
(2) Dough for bread. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWEL. See *Doul.*

DOWELS. Low marshes. *Kent.*

DOWEN. To give; to endow. (*A.-N.*)

DOWER. A rabbit's burrow. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWF. A dove.

And on the temple of *dowfs* whyte and fayre
Saw I sitte many a hondred payre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 26.

As *dowfes* eye hir loke is swete,
Rose on thorn to hir unmete.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.

DOW-HOUSE. A dove-cote. *East.*

DOWH3. Dough; paste. *Pegge.*

DOWIE. Worn out with grief. *North.*

DOWING. Healthful. *Lanc.*

DO-WITHALL. I cannot do withall, i. e. I cannot help it. This phrase is not uncommon in early writers. "If he beare displeasure agaynst me, I can nat *do withall*," Palsgrave, 1530.

DOWKE. To hang down; to fall untidily or slovenly, as hair, ribands, &c. Also as *douk*, q. v. See Thynne, p. 78.

DOWL. The devil. *Exmoor.*

DOWLAS. Coarse linen, imported from Britany, and chiefly worn by the lower classes.

DOWLD. Dead; flat. *Yorksh.*

DOWLER. A coarse dumpling. *East.*

DOWLY. (1) Melancholy; lonely. *North.*
(2) Dingy; colourless. *North.*
(3) Grievous; doleful; bad. *Yorksh.*

DOWM. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)

DOWMPE. Dumb. Tundale, p. 49.

DOWN. (1) A company of hares.
(2) To knock down; to fall. *North.*
(3) Sickly; poorly. *Craven.*
(4) Disconsolate; cast down. As the phrase, *down in the mouth.*
(5) A hill. (*A.-S.*)
(6) *Down of an eye*, having one eye nearly blind. *North.*
(7) A bank of sand. (*A.-N.*)

DOWN-ALONG. (1) Downwards. *West.*
(2) A little hill. *Devon.*

DOWNARG. To contradict; to argue in a positive overbearing manner. *West.*

DOWN-BOUT. A tough battle. *East.* Also, a hard set-to, as of drinking.

DOWNCOME. (1) A depression, or downfall, as a fall of rain; a fall in the market, &c.
(2) A piece of luck. *North.*

DOWNDAISHOUS. Audacious. *Dorset.*

DOWNDAP. To dive down. *Devon.*

DOWN-DINNER. See *Doundrins.*

DOWN-DONE. Too much cooked. *Linc.*

DOWNE. Done. *Weber.*

DOWNFALL. A fall of hail, rain, or snow. *Var. dial.*

DOWNFALLY. Out of repair. *East.*

DOWNGATE. A fall, or descent. (*A.-S.*)

DOWNGENE. Beaten; chastised. (*A.-S.*)

3onge childir that in the scole leris, of thay praye to God that thay be noghte *downgene*, God heris thame noghte, for if thay were noghte *doungene* thay wolde noghte lere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 237.

DOWN-HEARKEN. See *Downarg.*

DOWNHEARTED. Sad; melancholy. *Var. dial.*

DOWN-HOUSE. The back-kitchen. *North.*

DOWNLYING. A lying in. *Var. dial.*

DOWNO-CANNOT. When one has power, but wants the will to do anything. *Cumb.*

DOWN-PINS. Persons quite drunk. *East.*

DOWN-POUR. A very heavy rain. *North.*

DOWN-SELLA. The donzella, an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 27.

DOWN-SITTING. A comfortable settlement, especially in marriage. *North.*

DOWNY. Low-spirited. *East.*

DOWP. The carrion crow. *North.*

DOWPAR. The dabchick. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWPY. The smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. *North.*

DOWRYBBE. An instrument used for scraping and cleansing the kneading trough. Also spelt *dowrys*. See Pr. Parv. p. 129.

DOWSE. (1) A doxy; a strumpet.
(2) Same as *Douce*, q. v.
(3) To rain heavily. *North.*
(4) To beat or thrash. *Var. dial.*

DOWT. A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

DOWTTOUSE. Brave; doughty. "A dowttouse derfe dede," Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.

DOWVE. A dove. (*A.-S.*)

3e, he seyde, y saghe a syghte
Yn the lykenes of a *dowves* flyghte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2.

DOXY. A mistress; a strumpet. "A woman beggar, a *doxie*," Cotgrave. A sweetheart, in an innocent sense. *North.* Also, a vixen.

DOYLE. A squint. *Glouc.*

DOYSE. Dost. *Towneley Myst.*

DOYT. Doth. *Ritson.*

DOYTCH-BACKS. Fences. *North.*

DOZEN. To slumber. *Dozened, dozand*, spiritless, impotent, withered.

DOZENS. Devonshire kersies.

DOZEPERS. Noblemen; the Douze-Pairs of France. *Dosyper*, Octovian, 923.

As Charles stod by chance at conseil with his feris,
Whiche that were of Fraunce his oyen *dozepers*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

As Charles was in his grevance stondyng among his feres,
And counsailede with the grete of Fraunce and with ys *dothithe peres*. *MS. Ibid.*

DOZZINS. Corn shaken out in carrying home the sheaves. *North.* Possibly from A.-N. *douzin*.

DOZZLE. A small quantity. *Var. dial.*

DOZZLED. Stupid; heavy. *East.*

DOȝHTREN. Daughters. *Rob. Glouc.*

DOȝ-TROȝ. A dough-trough. (*A.-S.*)

DOȝTUR. A daughter. (*A.-S.*)

He that be my *doȝtur* lay,
I tolde the of hym ȝisturday,
I wolde he were in helle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

DRAANT. A drawl. *Suffolk.*

DRAB. (1) To follow loose women. "Dycing, drinking, and drabbing," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 28. From the subst.

(2) A small debt. *North.*

(3) To drub; to beat. *Kent.*

DRAB-AND-NORR. A game very similar to *trippit and coit*. See Brockett.

DRABBLE. To draggle in the mire. *Var. dial.* See Pr. Parv. pp. 129, 283.

DRABBLE-TAIL. A slattern, one who has the bottom of her gown dirtied. *Var. dial.*

DRACKSTOOL. The threshold. *Devon.*

DRAD. Feared; dreaded; afraid. (*A.-S.*)

DRADE. Drew. *Devon.* No doubt an error for *brade* in Rom. of the Rose, 4200.

DRÆD. Thread. *Devon.* (*A.-S.*)

DRAF. Dregs; dirt; refuse; brewers' grains; anything thrown away as unfit for man's food. (*A.-S.*) "Draffe of grapes," Gesta Rom. p. 414.

Tak the rute of playntayn with the sede, and stampe thame with staleworthe vynagre, and drynk the jewse, and enplaster the *drafe* apone the naville.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.

DRAFFIT. A tub for hog-wash. *West.*

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From *draf*. "Some drunken drouzie *draffie* durtie dounghill stile," Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d.

DRAF-SAK. A sack full of draf. Hence often used as a term of contempt. "With his moste vyle *draffesacke* or puddynge bealy," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. "Draffe sacked ruffians," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

DRAFT. Same as *Catch* (1).

DRAFTY. Of no value. From *draf*.

DRAG. (1) A skid-pan. *Var. dial.*

(2) A malkin for an oven. *North.* See Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 172.

(3) A heavy harrow used for breaking clods in stiff land. *Var. dial.*

(4) An instrument for moving timber, drawing up stones, or heavy weights, &c.

(5) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. *West.*

(6) A dung-fork. *North.*

(7) A raft. *Blount.*

(8) To drawl in speaking. *West.*

DRAGANS. The herb serpentine. It is mentioned in MS. Linc. Med. f. 290. *Dragonce*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 301.

DRAGE. A kind of spice. (*A.-N.*)

DRAGEE. A small comfit. (*A.-N.*) "A dragee of the yolkes of harde eyren," Ord. and Reg. p. 454. "A gude *dragy* for gravelle in the bleddir," MS. Linc. Med. f. 300.

DRAGEME. A drachm. Arch. xxx. 406.

DRAGENALL. A vessel for dragees or small comfits. See Test. Vetust. p. 92.

DRAGGE. Same as *dragee*, q. v.

DRAGGING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about. *East.*

DRAGGLE-TAIL. A slut. "A dunghill queane, a dragletaile," Florio, p. 100. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chaperonnieze;* Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 45.

DRAGHT. (1) A pawn. (*A.-N.*)

With a *draght* he was chekmate.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) A kind of small cart.

The whiche of custummable use conneth bere the yren dike, and delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthennes. *MS. Douce* 291, f. 7.

(3) Result; consequence. (*A.-N.*)

DRAGON. A species of carbine.

DRAGONS-FEMALE. Water-dragons. *Gerard.*

DRAIL. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plough for hitching the horses to. *West.*

DRAINS. Grains from the mash-tub. *East.*

DRAINTED. Ingrained. *Wilts.*

DRAIT. A team of horses. *North.*

DRAITING. Drawling. *Derbyshire.*

DRAKE. (1) A dragon. (*A.-S.*) Hence a small piece of artillery so called, as in Lister's Autobiography, p. 15.

(2) A kind of curl, when the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth. *To shoot a drake*, to fillip the nose.

(3) The darnel grass. *East.*

DRAKES. A slop; a mess; a jakes. *West.*

DRALE. To drawl. *North.*

DRAME. A dream. *Chaucer.*

DRAMMOCK. A mixture of oatmeal and cold water. *North.*

DRANE. A drone. (*A.-S.*)

DRANG. A narrow path, or lane. *West.*

DRANGOLL. A kind of wine.

Pyng, *drangoll*, and the braget fyne.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

DRANK. The darnel grass. *North.* Translated by *betel* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80, and spelt *drauck*. See Pr. Parv. p. 130.

DRANT. (1) The herb rocket. It is the translation of *eruca* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.

(2) A drawling tone. *Suffolk.*

DRAP-DE-LAYNE. Woollen cloth. *A.-N.*)

DRAPE. A barren cow or ewe. *Drape sheep*, the refuse sheep of a flock. *North.*

DRAPERY. Carving or painting made to resemble cloth, or foliage.

DRAPET. A table-cloth. *Spenser.*

DRAPLYD. Dirtied; bedrabbled. *Pr. Parv.*

DRAPS. Unripe fruit when fallen. *East.*

DRASH. To thresh. *Somerset.*

DRASHEL. A threshold. Also, a flail. *West.*

DRASHER. A thresher. *Somerset.*

DRASTES. Dregs; refuse; lees of wine. (*A.-S.*) See Gesta Rom. pp. 346, 413. "Refuse or lees of wine, or of humor," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

DRAT. (1) A moderated imprecation. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dreadeth. See Gy of Warwike, p. 81; Piers Ploughman, pp. 165, 523.

DRATCHEL. A slattern. *Warw.*

DRATE. To drawl. *North.*

DRATTLE. An oath, perhaps a corruption of *throttle. Var. dial.*

DRAUGHT. (1) A jakes. "*Oletum*, a draught or jakes," Elyot, 1559. See D'Ewes, ii. 127.

(2) A spider's web. Metaphorically, a snare to entrap any one.

(3) A kind of hound. Florio, p. 67.

(4) A team of horse or oxen. *North.*

(5) Sixty-one pounds weight of wool.

DRAUGHT-CHAMBER. A withdrawing room.

DRAUGHTS. A pair of forceps used for extracting teeth.

DRAUN. To draw on; to approach to. (*A.-S.*)

DRAUP. To drawl in speaking. *North.*

DRAUȝTE. (1) A pawn. See *Draght.*

> And for that amonge *drauȝtes* echone,
> That unto the ches apertene may.
>
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 263.

(2) Impetus; moving force. (*A.-S.*)

DRAVELED. Slumbered fitfully. *Gawayne.*

DRAVY. Thick; muddy. *North.*

DRAW. (1) *To draw together*, to assemble; *to draw one's purse*, to pull it out.

(2) A hollow tuck in a cap. *Linc.*

(3) To strain. Forme of Cury, p. 11.

(4) To seek for a fox. Twici, p. 23. *Drawn fox*, metaphorically a very cunning man.

(5) To take cattle out of pasture land, that the grass may grow for hay. *West.*

(6) A drawer. *Var. dial.*

(7) To throw; to stretch anything. *West.*

(8) To build a nest; an old hawking term, given by Berners.

(9) A term in archery, expressing the length an arrow will fly from a bow.

(10) *To draw a furrow*, to plough. *East.*

(11) *To draw amiss*, to follow the scent in a wrong direction. *Blome.* To draw is a general term in hunting for following a track or scent.

(12) A kind of sledge. *West.*

(13) To remove the entrails of a bird. *Var. dial.*

(14) A stratagem or artifice. *Sussex.*

DRAWBREECH. A slattern. *Devon.*

DRAWE. (1) A throw, time, or space. (*A.-S.*) Hence, sometimes, to delay.

(2) To quarter after execution. "Hang and drawe," a common phrase.

(3) To remove the dishes, &c. off the table, after dinner is finished.

> The kyng spake not oon worde
> Tylle men had etyn and *drawen* the borde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

DRAWER. The tapster, or waiter. See R. Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 193.

DRAW-GERE. Any furniture of cart-horses for drawing a waggon. *Kennett.*

DRAW-GLOVES. A game played by holding up the fingers representing words by their different positions, as we say *talking with the fingers.* It corresponds to the *micare digitis*, Elyot, 1559.

DRAWING. A drawing-match, or a trial of strength with cart-horses in drawing carts heavily loaded; a practice formerly common in Suffolk.

DRAWING-AWAY. Dying. *Craven.*

DRAWING-BOXES. Drawers. Unton, p. 10.

DRAWK. (1) A weed very similar to the darnel grass. *East.*

(2) To saturate with water. *North.*

DRAWLATCH. A thief. Literally, a housebreaker. The word long continued a term of contempt, as in Hoffman, 1631, sig. G. i. It is still applied to an idle fellow.

DRAWT. The throat. *Somerset.*

DRAW-TO. To come to; to amount up. *West.*

DRAY. (1) A squirrel's nest. *Blome.*

(2) A great noise. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to act like a madman.

> For he was gaye and amorouse,
> And made so mekille *draye.*
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.
>
> Haldyst thou forward ? o certys, nay,
> Whan thou makest swyche a *dray.*
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.

(3) A sledge without wheels. *West.* "Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles, *traha*," Huloet's Abc. 1552.

DRAYNE. Drawn. (*A.-S.*)

> Hastely he hathe hem of *drayne*,
> And therin hymselfe dight.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 109

DRAZEL. A dirty slut. *Sussex.* The term occurs in Hudibras and Kennett. Sometimes called *drazel-drozzle.*

DRAȝT. A draw-bridge. *Gawayne.*

DREAD. Thread. *Exmoor.*

DREADFUL. (1) Very much. *Devon.*

(2) Fearful; timorous. *Skelton.*

DREAM. To be glad. (*A.-S.*) Also, to sing, a meaning that has been overlooked.

DREAM-HOLES. Openings left in the walls of buildings to admit light. *Glouc.*

DREAN. (1) A small stream. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To drawl in speaking. *Somerset.*

DREAP. To drench. Also, to drawl. *North.*

DREARING. Sorrow. *Spenser.*

DREARISOME. Very dreary. *North.*

DREATEN. To threaten. *West.*

DRECCHE. (1) To vex; to oppress. (*A.-S.*)

> Whereof the blynde world he *dreccheth.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

Oft thai *drechen* men in thaire slepe,
And makes thaim fulle bare;
And oft thai ligyn opone mennе,
That many calles the nyȝt-mare.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

(2) To linger; to delay.

For drede of the derke nyghte thay *drecchede* a lyttille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Then make y other taryngys
To *drecche* forthe the long day,
For me ys lothe to part away.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

(3) A sorrowful thing. (*A.-S.*)

Ye schall see a wondur *drechе*,
Whan my sone wole me fecche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

DRECEN. To threaten. *North.*

DRECK-STOOL. A door-sill. *Devon.*

DREDAND. Afraid; terrified. (*A.-S.*)

DREDE. Fear; doubt. Also, to fear. (*A.-S.*) *Withouten drede*, without doubt.

DREDEFUL. Timorous. (*A.-S.*)

DREDELES. Without doubt. *Chaucer.*

Do dresse we tharefore, and byde we no langere,
Fore *dredlesse* withowttyne dowtte the daye schalle be oures. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 75.

DREDEN. To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

DREDFULLY. Fearfully; terrified. (*A.-S.*)

DREDGE. (1) Oats and barley sown together. Spelt *dragge* in Pr. Parv. p. 130.

(2) A bush-harrow. *South.*

DREDGE-BOX. The flour-dredger. *Var. dial.*

DREDGE-MALT. Malt made of oats mixed with barley malt. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

DREDGER. A small tin box used for holding flour. *South.*

DREDINGFUL. Full of dread. (*A.-S.*)

DREDRE. Dread; fear. (*A.-S.*)

DREDY. Reverent. *Wickliffe.*

DREE. (1) To suffer; to endure. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North.

Anone to the ale thei wylle go,
And drinke ther whyle thei may *dre*.
MS. Ashmole 61.

(2) To journey to a place. *North.*

(3) Long; tedious; wearisome. *North.*

(4) A hard bargainer. *Yorksh.*

(5) A cart without wheels drawn by one horse. *North.* Now out of use.

(6) Three. *Somerset.*

(7) Continuously; steadily. *Linc.*

DREED. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)

DREEDFUL. Reverential. (*A.-S.*)

DREELY. Slowly; tediously. *North.* We have *dreghely* in the MS. Morte Arthure. It there probably means *continuously*, as *drely* in Towneley Myst. p. 90.

DREEN. To drain dry. *Suffolk.*

DREF. Drove. *Hearne.*

DREFENE. Driven; concluded.

And whenne his dredefulle drem whas *drefene* to the endo,
The kynge dares for dowto dye as he scholde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

DREFULLY. Sorrowfully. (*A.-S.*)

And seyd with herte ful *drefully*,
Lorde, thou have on me merey.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 77.

DREGGY. Full of dregs. (*A.-S.*)

DREGH. Suffered. Weber, iii. 103. *Dreghe*, as *dree*, Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS.

DREGHE. (1) *On dreghe*, at a distance.

Thane the dragone on *dreghe* dressede hym asayncz.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

(2) Long. Also, length. "Alle the *dreghe* of the daye," MS. Morte Arthure.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brode and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

DREGISTER. A druggist. *Suffolk.*

DREINT. Drowned (*A.-S.*)

And sodeyncliche he was outthrowe,
And *draynt*, and tho bigan to blowe
A wynde mevable fro the londe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68.

DREMEL. A dream. (*A.-S.*)

DREME-REDARE. An expounder of dreams. (*A.-S.*)

DREMES. Jewels. (*Dut.*)

DRENCH. A drink, or potion. Ritson, ii. 139. Still in use. See Moor, p. 113. It also occurs in Florio, p. 60.

DRENCHE. To drown; to be drowned. (*A.-S.*) *Drenched*, Leg. Cathol. p. 18. Hence, sometimes, to destroy.

DRENCHING-HORN. A horn for pouring physic down an animal's throat.

DRENG. Drink. Audelay, p. 18.

DRENGE. To drag. *Hearne.*

DRENGES. A class of men who held a rank between the baron and thayn. *Havelok.* The ordinary interpretation would be *soldiers*.

DRENGY. Thick; muddy. *North.*

DRENKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, p. 170.

DRENT. Same as *dreint*, q. v.

DREPE. (1) To drip, or dribble. *East.* To drop or fall, Cov. Myst. p. 170.

(2) To kill, or slay. (*A.-S.*)

DREPEE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of almonds and onions.

DRERE. Sorrow. *Spenser.* "And dreri weren," were sorrowful, Leg. Cath. p. 7. *Drery*, Sir Isumbras, 63, 89.

DRERILY. Sorrowfully. (*A.-S.*)

He dresses hym *drerily*, and to the duke rydes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

DRERIMENT. Sorrow. *Spenser.*

DRERINESSE. Affliction. (*A.-S.*)

DRERYHEAD. Grief; sorrow. *Spenser.*

DRESH. To thrash. *Var. dial.*

DRESHFOLD. A threshold. *Chaucer.*

DRESS. To set about; to prepare; to clean anything, or cleanse it from refuse; to adorn; to harness a horse; to renovate an old garment; to set anything upright, or put it in its proper place; to cultivate land; to go; to rise; to treat; to place; to set.

DRESSE. To address; to direct; to prepare; apply. *Dressé*, prepared, armed, Degrevant, 1217. See Leg. Cathol. p. 40; Minot, p. 1; Maundevile, p. 306; Cov. Myst. p. 217.

And Salomé devoutely gan hire *dresse*
Towarde the chylde, and on hire knels falle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

DRESSEL. A cottage dresser. *West.*

DRESSER. An axe used in coal-pits.

DRESSING-BOARD. A dresser. *Pr. Parv.*

DRESSING-KNIFE. A tool used in husbandry for rounding borders, &c. *North.* It occurs in Pr. Parv. apparently meaning a cook's knife, one for chopping anything on a dresser.

Dressyngcnyvus, Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.

DRESTALL. A scarecrow. *Devon.*

DRESTE. To prepare. (*A.-N.*)

I rede yow *dreste* the therfore, and drawe no lytte langere. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 59.

DRESTIS. Dregs; lees. (*A.-S.*)

DRESTY. Full of dregs. (*A.-S.*)

DRETCHE. Same as *drecche*, q. v. It also means to dream or to be disturbed by dreams.

And preyed hyr feyre, and gan to saine,
That sche no longere wolde *dretche*.
Gower, MS. Bib. Publ. Cantab.

DRETCHING. Delay. (*A.-S.*) *Dretchynge*, trouble, vexation, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 452.

DREUL. A lazy fellow. Also, to fritter away one's time. *Devon.*

DREULER. A driveller; a fool. *Devon.*

DREURY. Love; friendship. (*A.-N.*)

There is nevere wynter in that cuntre;
There is al maner *dreury* and rychesse.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 106.

DREVE. To pursue; to keep up. *West.*

So long they had ther way *dreve*,
Tyll they come upon the downe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

DREVEDE. Confounded. *Gawayne.*

DREVELEN. To drivel. (*A.-S.*)

DREVIL. A drudge; a low fellow; a servant.

DREVY. Dirty; muddy. *North.*

DREW. Threw. *Weber.*

DREWE. Love; friendship. (*A.-N.*)

DREWRIES. Jewels; ornaments. *Ritson.*

DREWSENS. Dregs; refuse. *Devon.*

DREWȝE. Drew; reached.

Hys berd was both blake and rowȝe,
And to hys gyrdell sted it *drewȝe*.
MS. Ashmole 61.

DREYDE. Dried. *Somerset.*

And as he myȝte his clothis *dreyde*,
That he no more o worde he seyde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.

DREYFFE. To drive; to follow. See the Frere and the Boy, st. 33.

DREȝE. Same as *Dree*, q. v.

The foules flotered tho on heȝe,
And fel whenne thei myȝt not *dreȝe*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.

DREȝLY. Vigorously? *Gawayne.*

DRIB. (1) To shoot at short paces. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, ed. 1632, sig. R. ii. It is a technical term in archery. See Collier's Shakespeare, ii. 17.

(2) A driblet, or small quantity. *Sussex.*

(3) To chop; to cut off. *Dekker.*

DRIBBLE. (1) A drudge; a servant. *North.*

(2) An iron pin. A carpenter's term.

(3) To drizzle, or rain slowly. *West.*

DRIBLET. Anything very small; a child's toy. *Var. dial.*

DRIDGE. To sprinkle. *Lanc.*

DRIDLE. An instrument used for hollowing bowls or wooden cups.

DRIE. To suffer; to endure. (*A.-S.*)

Ne the peyne that the prest shal *drye*,
That haunteth that synne of leccherye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

He smote as faste as he myght *drye*,
Thei clevysch knyȝt on the helme so hye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.

DRIED-DOWN. Thoroughly dried. See Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 169.

DRIEN. To be dry, thirsty. (*A.-S.*)

DRIFE. To drive; to approach. (*A.-S.*)

Into my cart-hows thei me *dryfe*,
Out at the dur thei put my wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

Thus to dethe ye can hym *dryfe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

DRIFLE. To drink deeply. *North.*

DRIFT. (1) A drove of sheep. *North.* Sometimes, a flock of birds, &c.

(2) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk. *Howell.*

(3) A diarrhœa. *Somerset.*

(4) A green lane. *Leic.*

(5) Road-sand. *Glouc.*

(6) Drift of the forest is an exact view or examination what cattle are in the forest, to know whether it be overcharged, &c. *Blount.*

DRIFTER. A sheep that is overlaid in a drift of snow. *North.*

DRIFTES. Dregs. Ord. and Reg. p. 471.

DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE. A great slut; sluttish. See Florio, pp. 72, 100, 612.

DRIGH. Long; tedious. Also, to suffer. See *dree*, and Gy of Warwike, p. 444.

DRIGHT. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)

DRIGHTUPS. A boy's breeches. *North.*

DRIHE. To endure. (*A.-S.*)

For as me thenketh, I myght *drihe*
Without slepe to waken ever,
So that I scholde noght dissever
Fro hir in whom is al my lyght.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 66.

DRIKE. To abie or repent. (*A.-S.*)

DRILING. Wasting time; drawling. *West.*

DRILL. (1) To decoy, or flatter. *Devon.*

(2) To drill along, to slide away. *Kent.*

(3) A large ape, or baboon. *Blount.*

(4) To twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*

(5) A small draught of liquor. *Pr. Parv.*

DRIMBLE. To loiter. *Dorset.*

DRIMMEL. To suffer pain. *Somerset.*

DRINDLE. (1) To dawdle. *Suffolk.*

(2) A small drain or channel. *East.*

DRINGE. To drizzle with rain. *East.*

DRINGETT. A press, or crowd. *Devon.*

DRINGING. Sparing; miserly. *Devon.*

DRINGLE. To waste time; to dawdle. *West.*

DRINK. (1) Small beer. *West.*

(2) A draught of liquor. *Var. dial.* To get a drink, i. e. to drink.

(3) To absorb, or drink up. *East.*

(4) To abie, or suffer. *Cotgrave.*

(5) To smoke tobacco. *Jonson.*

DRINKELES. Without drink. (*A.-S.*) "Bothe drynkles they dye," MS. Morte Arthure.

DRINKHAIL. Literally, *drink health.* (*A.-S.*) It was the pledge word corresponding to *wæssaile.* See Gloss. to R. Glouc. p. 696. *Berafrynde,* already noticed, belongs to the same class of words. It was the custom of our ancestors to pledge each other with a variety of words of the like kind, and instances may be seen in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, pp. 48, 308.

DRINKING. A collation between dinner and supper. See the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 132; Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 39. The term is now applied to a refreshment betwixt meals taken by farm-labourers.

DRINKING-TOWEL. A doily for dessert.

DRINKLYN. To drench, or drown. *Pr. Parv.*

DRINK-MEAT. Boiled ale thickened with oatmeal and bread. *Salop.*

DRINK-PENNY. Earnest money. See Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 45/ *Drinking-money,* Florio, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Draguinage.*

DRINKSHANKERE. A cup-bearer. (*A.-S.*)

DRINKY. Drunk. *Var. dial.*

DRIP. Anything that falls in drops; petrefactions; snow. *North.*

DRIPPER. A small shallow tub. *West.*

DRIPPING-HORSE. A wooden standing frame to hang wet clothes on. *Var. dial.*

DRIPPINGS. The last milk afforded by a cow. *Salop.*

DRIPPING-WET. Quite soaked. *Var. dial.*

DRIPPLE. Weak; rare. *Worc.*

DRIPPTE. Dropped. (*A.-S.*)

DRISH. A thrush. *Devon.*

DRISS. To cleanse; to beat. *North.*

DRISTER. A daughter. *Craven.*

DRITE. (1) Dirt; dung. (*A.-S.*) A term of great contempt, as in Havelok, 682.

(2) To speak thickly and indistinctly. *North.* No doubt connected with *drotyne,* q. v.

DRIVE. (1) To drizzle; to snow. *North.*

(2) To procrastinate. *Yorksh.* To *drive off,* a very common phrase.

(3) Impetus. Also, to propel. *West.* In early poetry, to advance very quickly.

(4) To follow; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

(5) *To drive forth,* to pass on. *To drive abroad,* to spread anything. *To drive adrift,* to accomplish any purpose. *To drive pigs,* to snore.

DRIVE-KNOR. A bandy-ball. *North.*

DRIVEL. Same as *drevil,* q. v.

DRIVELARD. A low fellow; a liar.

DRIWERIE. Friendship. (*A.-N.*)

DRIZZLE. (1) A Scotch mist. *Var. dial.* To rain gently, to fall quietly.

(2) A very small salt ling. *North.*

DRO. To throw. *Somerset.*

DROAT. A throat. *Somerset.*

DROATUPS. A leather strap under the lower part of a horse-collar. *South.*

DROBLY. Dirty; muddy. *Pr. Parv.*

DROBYL. To trouble; to vex.

So sal paynes and sorowe *drobyl* thaire thoght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

DROCK. A water course. *Wilts.* To drain with underground stone gutters. *Glouc.*

DRODDUM. The breech. *North.*

DRODE. Thrown. *Somerset.*

DROFF. (1) Threw. *Weber.*

(2) Dregs; refuse. *North.*

(3) Drove; rushed; passed. (*A.-S.*)

DROFMAN. A herdsman. (*Lat.*)

DROGHE. Drew; retired; brought.

Then was that mayde wo y-nogh,
To hur chaumbur she hur *droghe.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 106.

DROGHTE. A drought. (*A.-S.*)

DROGMAN. An interpreter. (*A.-N.*)

DROIE. A drudge, or servant. *North.* Stubbe has this word in his Anatomie of Abuses, 1595. See Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 42; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 256.

DROIGHT. A team of horses. *North.*

DROIL. A drudge. *North.* "A knave; a slave; a *droyle* or drudge subject to stripes," Nomenclator, p. 518. Also, the dirty work.

DRO-IN. To strike. To *dro-in* sheaves, to carry them together in parcels. *South.*

DROITS. Rights; dues. *Kent.*

DROKE. A filmy weed very common in standing water. *Kent.*

DROLL. To put off with excuses. *East.* Playing the droll, making a fool of any one.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show. Sometimes, a puppet. "A living drollery," Shak.

DROMBESLADE. A drummer.

DROMON. A vessel of war. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 5; Gy of Warwike, p. 94; Morte d'Arthur, i. 137; Weber, iii. 397.

Dresses *dromowndes* and dragges, and drawene upe stonys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 91.

DROMOUNDAY. A war-horse. (*A.-N.*)

DRONE. (1) A drum. *Eliz. York.*

(2) To drawl. *North.*

DRONG. (1) A narrow path. *West.*

(2) Drunk; absorbed. (*A.-S.*)

DRONING. (1) An affliction. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A lazy indolent mode of doing a thing. Brockett, p. 103. Hence may be explained Jonson's phrase of *droning a tobacco-pipe.*

DRONKE. Drowned. (*A.-S.*)

DRONKELEW. Drunken; given to drink. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 298; Pr. Parv. p. 133; Piers Ploughman, p. 156.

It is no schame of suche a thewe,
A 3onge man to be *drunkelowe.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, *f.* 177.

DRONKEN. Drank, pl. (*A.-S.*) Also the part. past. as in Chaucer.

DRONKENAND. Intoxicating. (*A.-S.*)

DRONKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, pp. 43, 106.

DRONNY. A drone. *Skelton.*

DROO. Through. *West.*

DROOL. To drivel. *Somerset.*

DROOPER. A moody fellow. *West.*

DROOT. One who stutters. *Pr. Parv.*

DROP. (1) A reduction of wages. *North.*

(2) *Midsummer drop,* that portion of fruit which falls at Midsummer. *South.*

DROP-BOX. A money-box. *Craven.*

DROP-DRY. Water-tight. *North.*

DROP-DUMPLINGS. A spoon pudding, each spoonful of batter being dropt into the hot water, so forming a dumpling. *East.*

DROPE. (1) To drop, or run down. *East.*
(2) A crow. *Yorksh.*
(3) To baste meat. *Pegge.*

DROPES. Ornaments on the jackets formerly worn by mummers.

DROP-GALLOWS. A foul-mouthed person. *East.*

DROP-HANDKERCHIEF. A game at fairs, also called kiss-in-the-ring.

DROP-IN. To beat. *I. Wight.*

DROPMELE. By portions of drops. (*A.-S.*)

DROP-OUT. To fall out; to quarrel. *West.*

DROPPERS. Persons who drop grains of pease, &c. into the holes made by the dribbles. *Var. dial.*

DROPPING. Weeping. *Gerard.*

DROPPINGS. (1) An early apple. *Yorksh.*
(2) The dung of birds. *Var. dial.* "The muting, or droppings of birds," Cotgrave.

DROPPING-THE-LETTER. A boy's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

DROPPING-TIME. Rainy weather. *West.*

DROPPY. Wet; rainy. *North.*

DROPS. *To take one's drops*, to drink excessively of spirits. *North.*

DROP-VIE. A term in gambling, the same as the *revy*. Florio, p. 442.

DROPWORT. The herb *filipendula.*

DROPYK. The dropsy; dropsy-sick.

DRORE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of almonds and small birds.

DROSE. To gutter, as a candle. *Drosed*, soiled as a candlestick is from a candle that gutters. *Kent.* Also spelt *drosle.*

DROSINGS. Dregs of tallow. *Kent.*

DROSSELL. A slut; a hussy. *Warner.*

DROSS-WHEAT. The inferior wheat left after dressing. *Suffolk.*

DROSTY. Full of dross. *Warw.*

DROSY. Very brittle. *Devon.*

DROT. A moderated imprecation. *South.*

DROTYNE. To speak indistinctly; to stammer. *Pr. Parv.* It is still used in the North under the form *drite.* See Brockett, p. 103.

DROU. To dry. *Exmoor.*

DROUCHED. Drenched. *Suffolk.*

DROUGHE. Drew. (*A.-S.*) *Drouh*, Langtoft, p. 32. *Drw*, Amadas, 74.

A riche tombe they dyd bydight,
A crafty clerke the lettres *drought.*
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.

DROUGHT. (1) A passage. *West.*
(2) A team of horses. *North.*

DROUGHTY. Thirsty. *Heref.*

DROUK. To drench; to soak. *North.*

DROUKENING. A slumber. W. Mapes, p. 334.

DROUMY. Dirty; muddy. *Devon.*

DROUNSLATE. A drummer. This term occurs in a diary in MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv.

DROUNT. To drawl. *Northumb.*

DROUPEN. To droop, or look sickly. *Salop.* In Pr. Parv. to lie hid secretly.

DROUPNYNGE. A slumber. (*Isl.*)

DROUTH. Thirst; dryness. *North.* "The druthe lond," the dry land, Otuel, p. 45.

DROVE. (1) A path, or road. *West.*
(2) To pursue; to vex. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Driven. *Var. dial.*

DROVY. Dirty. (*A.-S.*) "Itchy, scabby, lousy, or all three," Forby.

DROVYNG. Distress; vexation. (*A.-S.*)

DROW. To dry; to throw. *West.*

DROWBULLY. Troubled; thick; dribbly.

DROWD. Thrown. *Wilts.*

DROWE. Drew; went. (*A.-S.*)

Swythe further in the foreste he *drowe.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 65.

DROWEN. Driven. Warton, i. 88.

DROWGHTE. Dryness. (*A.-S.*)

DROWKING. Faint with thirst. *North.*

DROWN. To soak clothes. *North.*

DROWNED-LAND. Marshes. *Jonson.*

DROWNED-RAT. A simpleton. "As wet as a drowned rat," i. e. very wet.

DROWNING-BRIDGE. A sluice-gate; a penstock for overflowing meadows. *Wilts.*

DROWNNE. To make sad. (*A.-S.*)

Why drawes you so one dreghe,
Thow *drowonnes* myne herte.
Morte Arthure, Linc. MS. f. 94.

DROWRYIS. Jewels; ornaments.

DROWSE. To gutter. See *Drose.* Hence *drowsen*, made of tallow. *Kent.*

DROWSYHED. Drowsiness. *Spenser.*

DROWTY. Dry; dusty. *Derbysh.*

DROWY. To dry. *Somerset.*

DROW3. Drew out. (*A.-S.*)

Then made the scheperde right glad chere,
When he tho silver *drow3.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 53.

DROXY. Rotten. *West.*

DROY. (1) To wipe, or clean. *Lanc.*
(2) A thunderbolt. This provincialism occurs in Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 35.

DROZE. To beat severely. *East.* Hence *drozing*, a very severe drubbing.

DROZEN. Fond; doating. *North.*

DRO3EN. Drew. *Gawayne.*

DRO3T. Drought; dryness. (*A.-S.*)

DRU. Through. *Devon.*

DRUB. To throb; to beat. *Drubbing*, a very severe beating. *Var. dial.*

DRUBBULNESSE. Thickness, applied to liquor or soups of any kind.

DRUBBY. Muddy. *Northumb.*

DRUBS. Slates among cinders. *North.*

DRUCK. To thrust down; to cram; to press. *Somerset.*

DRUCKEN. Drunk; tipsy. *North.*

DRUDGE. A large rake. Also, to harrow. *West.*

DRUE. Dry. "Drink the pot *drue*," i. e. empty it. *North.*

DRUERY. Gallantry; courtship. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 191; Gy of Warwike, p. 33. Also, sometimes, a mistress. It apparently means the result of love, in MS. Addit. 12195. The Virgin is styled "Cristes druric," in Arthour and Merlin, p. 312.

And then for grete *druery*,
I let the orle lygge me by.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

DRUFFEN. Drunk; tipsy. *North.*

DRUG. (1) A timber-carriage. *East.*
(2) To dry slightly. *Sussex.*
(3) Damp; moist. *I. Wight.*

DRUGEOUS. Huge; very large. *Devon.*

DRUGGE. To drag. (*A.-S.*)

DRUGGER. A druggist. *Earle.*

DRUGGERMAN. An interpreter.

DRUGSTER. A druggist. *Var. dial.*

DRUID'S-HAIR. Long moss. *Wilts.*

DRUIVY. Overcast; muddy. *Cumb.*

DRUM. (1) To beat soundly. *West.*
(2) The cylindrical part of anything.
(3) Tom or John Drum's Entertainment, a phrase signifying ill-treatment, or turning an unwelcome guest out of doors.

DRUMBELO. A dull heavy fellow. *Exm.*

DRUMBLE. To be sluggish; to be confused in doing anything; to mumble. *West.* "It occurs in Shakespeare."

DRUMBLE-BEE. A humble-bee. *Nash.*

DRUMBLED. Disturbed; muddy. *North.*

DRUMBLE-DRONE. A drone. Metaphorically, a stupid person. *West.*

DRUMBLES. *He dreams drumbles*, i. e. he is half asleep or stupid. *Norf.*

DRUMBOW. A dingle, or ravine. *Chesh.* Also called a drumble.

DRUMLER. A small vessel of war, chiefly used by pirates. *Cotgrave.*

DRUMLEY. Muddy; thick. Hence, confused. Also, slowly, lazily. *North.*

DRUMMING. (1) A good beating. *West.*
(2) Palpitating. "Drumming hearts."

DRUMMOCK. Meal and water mixed. *North.*

DRUMSLADE. A drum. See Becon, p. 449; Hall, Henry VIII. ff. 58, 80; Elyot, in v. *Symphoniachus.*

DRUMSLAGER. A drummer. *Drumsted* occurs in the Ord. and Reg. p. 256.

DRUN. A narrow passage. *Wilts.*

DRUNGE. A pressure, or crowd. *Wilts.*

DRUNK. The darnel grass. *North.*

DRUNKARD'S-CLOAK. A tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, formerly used in Newcastle for the punishment of scolds and drunkards.

DRUNKESCHIPE. Drunkenness. (*A.-S.*)
So that upon his *drunkeschipe*,
They bounden him with chaynis faste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 128.

DRUNKWORT. Tobacco. *Minsheu.*

DRUNT. A pet, or bad humour. *North.*

DRUPY. Drooping.
Sche fonde the lady alle *drupy*,
Sore wepyng and swythe sory.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 248*r*

DRURIES. Same as *Drowryis*, q. v. "Druries · riche and dere," Gy of Warwike, p. 274.

DRURY. Dreary. Also as *Druery*, q. v.

DRUSS. A slight slope. *I. Wight.*

DRUV. Driven. *Var. dial.*

DRUVE. A muddy river. *Cumb.*

DRUVY. Thick; dirty. *North.*

DRUYE. Dry. (*A.-S.*)

DRWRERY. Same as *druery*; q. v.

DRY. (1) Thirsty. *Var. dial.*
(2) To leave off milking a cow, when she gives little milk. *North.*
(3) Genuine; unadulterated. *North.*
(4) Not sweet. "A *dry* wine." *Var. dial.*
(5) Same as *Dree*, q. v. Perceval, 358.
(6) Crafty; subtle. *Var. dial.*
(7) Disappointed; cast down. *North.* This is given as a Scotch term in MS. Cott. Galba C. ix. f. 275.
(8) Hard; severe; as, "a *dry* blow."
(9) To wipe anything dry. *Var. dial.*

DRY-BOB. A joke. "*Ruade seiche*, a dry-bob, jeast, or nip," Cotgrave.

DRYCHE. To frighten; to terrify.
And thane scho said, naye, I am a spirit of purgatorye, that walde hafe helpe of the, and noghte a spirit of helle to *dryche* the.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 251.

DRY-COMMUNION. A nick-name for the Nicene Creed, very common at the Reformation.

DRY-CRUST. A miser. *Minsheu.* Huloet has *dry-fellow* in the same sense.

DRYD. Dread. Christmas Carols, p. 16.

DRYE. Same as *dree*, q. v.

DRYFANDE. Driving; coming. (*A.-S.*)
Hym dremyd of a dragon dredfullo to beholde,
Come *dryfande* over the depe to drenschen hys people.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

DRYFAT. A box, packing-case, or large basket. See Cotgrave, in v. *Enfonser*; Arch. xxi. 472; Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 141; Tarlton, p. 99; Nash's Pierce Peniless, 1592.

DRY-FOOT. A term in hunting, to follow the game by the scent of the foot. See Harrison's England, p. 230.

DRYGHE. To suffer. See *Dree.*
Ther for thys yche peyne y *dryghe*,
For y bare me yn pryde so hyghe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

DRYGHTTENE. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)
The *Dryghttene* at domesdaye dele as hyme lykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

DRYHE. *On dryhe*, backwards.
Launcelot than hym drow *on dryhe*,
Hys sword was in hys hand drawen.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120.

DRY-HEDGE. A bank of earth thrown up as a fence between inclosures.

DRY-MEAT. Hay. *Var. dial.*

DRYNCHE. Same as *drenche*, q. v.

DRYNG. To drink. (*A.-S.*)
Wot na *dryng* wald she nane,
Swa mykel soru ad she tane.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

DRYNGE. To throng. See Lybeaus Disconus, 340. In use in Devon, according to Dr. Milles' MS. Glossary.

DRYP. To beat; to chastise. *Salop.*

DRY-SALTER. A person dealing in various articles for dyeing.

DRY-SCAB. A ring-worm. *Palsgrave.*

DRYSSEDE. Subdued. (*A.-S.*)

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle, by drede of hymselvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swetherwyke with his swrede kene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

DRYTH. Drought. *Huloet.*

DRYVE. Driven. *Ritson.*

DRYVEN. Drove off. *Hearne.*

DRY-WALL. A wall without lime. *Var. dial.*

DRYWERY. Same as *Druery*, q. v.

DRY3E. Calm; patient; enduring. *Gawayne.*

DUABLE. Convenient; proper. *Leic.*

DUARY. A widow's dowry. *Pr. Parv.*

DUB. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) He, who drank a large potion on his knees to the health of his mistress was formerly said to be dubbed a knight, and remained so the rest of the evening. Shakespeare alludes to this custom.

(3) A small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. *North.* "Spared neither *dub* nor mire," Robin Hood, i. 106. Sometimes, the sea.

(4) To cut off the comb and wattles of a cock. See Holme's Armory, 1688.

(5) To dress flies for fishing. *Var. dial.*

(6) To dress, or put on armour. (*A.-S.*)

(7) To strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. *Glouc.*

DUB-A-DUB. To beat a drum. Also, the blow on the drum. "The dub-a-dub of honor," Woman is a Weathercock, p. 21, there used metaphorically.

DUBBED. (1) Blunt; not pointed. *South.*

(2) Created a knight. (*A.-S.*) "The tearme dubbing is the old tearme for that purpose," Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 159.

(3) Clothed; ornamented. (*A.-S.*)

The whylk es als a cyté bryght,
With alkyn ryches *dubbed* and dyght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 223.

His dyademe was droppede downe,
Dubbyde with stonys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 88.

DUBBERS. Trimmers or binders of books? See Davies' York Records, p. 238.

DUBBING. (1) A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton weavers to besmear the warp.

(2) A mixture of oil and tallow for making leather impervious to the water. *North.*

(3) Suet. *Somerset.*

(4) A mug of beer. *Wilts.*

DUBBY. Dumpy; short and thick. *West.*

DUBEROUS. Doubtful. *West.* Perhaps the more usual form of the word is *dubersome.*

DUBLER. See *Doubler.*

DUBLI. To double. (*A.-S.*)

DUBONURE. Courteous; gentle. (*A.-N.*)

The clerke seyd, lo! one here,
A trew man an a *dubonure.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

DUBS. Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two out of the ring cries *dubs*, to authorize his claim to both. Also, money.

DUB-SKELPER. A bog-trotter. *North.*

DUC. A duke, or leader. The second example illustrates Shakespeare's "Duke Theseus."

The Tyryenes was so ferde bycause of the dedde
of Balane thaire *duc*, that thay ne durste noghte
turne agayne, ne defende the wallez.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 6.

Tolde and affermed to *duc* Theseus,
With bolde chere and a plein visage.
Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.

DU-CAT-A-WHEE. God preserve you! A phrase of corrupt Welsh, occasionally occurring in some old plays.

DUCDAME. The burden of an old song occurring in Shakespeare, and found under the form *Dusadam-me-me* in a MS. in the Bodleian Library. See a paper by me in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 109.

DUCED. Devilish. *Var. dial.*

DUCHERY. A dukedom. (*A.-N.*)

That daye *ducheryes* he delte, and doubbyde knyghttes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

DUCK. (1) To stoop, or dip. *Var. dial.* Also, to bow; and the substantive, a bow.

(2) To support, or carry any one. *West.*

(3) To dive in the water. *Devon.*

DUCK-AND-DRAKE. A game played by throwing shells or stones along the surface of the water. It is alluded to by several ancient writers, as by Minucius Felix, quoted by Brand, ii. 247. "A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or a stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. it is called a ducke and a drake, and a halfe-penie cake," Nomenclator, p. 299. It is remarkable that the same words are still in use. If the stone emerges only once, it is *a duck*, and increasing in the following order:—

2. A duck and a drake.
3. And a half-penny cake.
4. And a penny to pay the old baker;
5. A hop and a scotch
Is another notch,
6. Slitherum, slatherum, take her.

From this game probably originated the phrase of making *ducks and drakes* with one's money, i. e. spending it foolishly. An early instance of this phrase may be seen in Strode's Floating Island, Sig. C. iv.

DUCKER. A kind of fighting-cock.

DUCKET. A dove-cot. *North.*

DUCK-FRIAR. The game of leap-frog. See the play of Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 83.

DUCKING-STOOL. See *Cucking-stool.*

DUCKISH. Dusk or twilight. *Devon.*

DUCKLEGGED. Having short legs. *Var. dial.*

DUCK-OIL. Water; moisture. *Var. dial.*

DUCKS-MEAT. "A kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondes or stangnes," Huloet, 1552.

DUCKSTONE. A game played by trying to knock a small stone off a larger one which supports it. The small stone is called a *drake*, and the stone flung at it is called the duckstone.

DUCK-WHEAT. Red wheat. A Kentish word in Cotgrave's time, in v. *Bled.*

DUCKY. A woman's breast. *North.*

DUCTOR. The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court.

DUD. (1) Set; placed. (*A.-S.*)

Sche toke the ryng yn that stede,
And yn hur purce sche hyt *dud*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 142.

(2) A kind of coarse wrapper formerly worn by the common people. "Dud frese," Skelton, i. 121. A rag is called a *dud* in the North. *Duddles*, filthy rags, Pilkington, p. 212. *Dudes* is a cant term for clothes. Hence, *dudman*, a scarecrow or ragged fellow.

DUDDER. (1) To shiver. *Suffolk.*

(2) To confuse; to deafen; to amaze; to confound with noise. *Wilts.* "All in a dudder," quite confounded.

DUDDLE. (1) To wrap up warmly and unnecessarily; to cuddle. *East.*

(2) To make lukewarm. *North.*

(3) A child's penis. *Var. dial.*

DUDDY. Ragged. *North.*

DUDE. Done. *Somerset.*

DUDGE. A barrel. *Wilts.*

DUDGEON. The root of box, of which handles for daggers were frequently made, and hence called *dudgeon-hafted-daggers*, or sometimes *dudgeon-daggers*, or *dudgeons*. The handle itself is called the *dudgeon* in Macbeth, ii. 1. Hence, according to Gifford, anything homely was called *dudgeon*, wooden-handled daggers not being used by the higher rank of persons. Dudgeon wood is mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 35, Brit. Bibl. ii. 402, not a coarse stuff, as Mr. Dyce says, Beaum. and Fletcher, v. 427.

DUDMAN. See *Dud* (2). "A dudman, quasi *deadman*, *larva*, a scarecrow," Milles MS.

DUDS. Rags; dirty clothes. *Var. dial.*

DUDYN. Did. *Weber.*

DUELLE. To remain. "Make 3one fende *duelle*," i. e. kill him, Perceval, 632. *Duellyde*, remained absent. It also means to listen or attend to a narrative.

Welcome, oure liege lorde! to lang has thow *duellyde*.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 66.

DUELLO. Duelling. An Italian word frequently appropriated by some of our old dramatists. See Nares, in v.

DUEN. To endue, or endow. (*A.-N.*)

DUERE. Dear. Reliq. Antiq. i. 110.

DUETEE. Duty. (*A.-N.*)

DUFF. (1) Dough; paste. *North.*

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. *Devon.*

(3) A dark-coloured clay. *Kent.*

(4) To fall heavily; to sink. *West.*

(5) To daunt; to frighten. *South.*

DUFFEL. A strong and very shaggy cloth, manufactured chiefly in Yorkshire.

DUFFER. A pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. *South.*

DUFFIT. A sod. *North.*

DUFFY-DOWS. Dove-cot pigeons. *East.*

DUG. (1) The female breast. *Var. dial.* It was formerly the common term. See Markham's Countrey Farme, fol. Lond. 1616, p. 168.

(2) To stoop; to bow. *Devon.*

(3) To dress; to prepare. *North.*

(4) To gird, or tuck up. *Exmoor.*

DUGGED. Draggletailed. *Devon.*

DUGGLE. To cuddle. *Suffolk.*

DUGH. To be able. *North.*

DUKE. A captain, or leader. (*Lat.*) See the extracts given under *Duc.*

DUKE-HUMPHREY. To dine with Duke Humphrey; i. e. to have no dinner at all. This phrase, which is nearly obsolete, is said to have arisen from part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's called Duke Humphrey's Walk, where those who were without the means of defraying their expenses at a tavern were accustomed to walk in hope of procuring an invitation.

DUKKY. The female breast. See a letter of Hen. VIII. given in Brit. Bibl. ii. 85.

DULBAR. A blockhead. *North.* The term *dulberhead* is also used in the same sense.

DULCARNON. This word has set all editors of Chaucer at defiance. A clue to its meaning may be found in Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 28,—"these sealie soules were (as all *dulcarnanes* for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to Christianitie by the joies of heaven."

DULCE. Sweet; tender. "A strumpets lipps are *dulce* as hony," Scole House of Women, p. 84. *Dulcelie*, State Papers, i. 732. Hence *dulcet*, as in Shakespeare, and Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 118.

DULCIMELL. A dulcimer. *Florio.*

DULE. (1) An engine with iron teeth for separating or cleaning wool. *North.*

(2) The devil. "Talk of the dule an he'll put out his horns," said of any one who appears unexpectedly. *North.*

(3) A flock of doves. Also, the sorrowful moan made by those birds.

(4) Thick; double. (*A.-N.*)

Dukes and dusszeperis in theire *dule* cotes.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 98.

DULE-CROOK. (1) An ill-disposed person. *North.*

(2) A fly. Also called the Great or March Brown. *Craven.*

DULKIN. A dell. *Glouc.*

DULL. (1) Hard of hearing. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stun with a blow or noise. *North.*

(3) Dole; sorrow. Tundale, p. 42.

(4) The dead of night; midnight.

DULLAR. A stunning or uninterrupted noise; confusion. *Essex.*

DULLARD. A blockhead, or fool. See Dent's Pathway, p. 323; Brit. Bibl. iv. 175.

DULLE. To make, or grow dull. (*A.-S.*) *Dullid*, Gesta Romanorum, p. 58.

DULLER. To sorrow with pain. *Suffolk*

DULLING. A foolish person. *West.*

DULLIVE. A remnant. *Linc.*

DULLOR. A dull and moaning noise, or the tune of some doleful ditty. *East.*

DULLYTRIPE. A slattern. *Warw.*

DULSOME. Heavy; dull. *Var. dial.*

DULWILLY. A species of plover. *East.*

DUM. When a goose or a duck has nearly laid its quantity of eggs, and is about to begin to sit upon them, she plucks off part of her own feathers to line her nest. This is called *dumming* it. *Suffolk.* The down or fur of an animal is also so called.

DUMB. To make dumb. *Shak.*

DUMB-CAKE. A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands, fully described in Hone's Every Day Book, i. 523. It is made of an egg-shellful of salt, another of wheat-meal, and a third of barley-meal.

DUMB-FOUND. To perplex, or confound. *Var. dial.*

DUMBLE. (1) Stupid; very dull. *Wilts.*

(2) A wooded dingle. *Var. dial.*

(3) To muffle, or wrap up. *Suffolk.*

DUMBLEDORE. (1) A humble-bee. *Devon.*

(2) A beetle, or cockchafer. *South.*

(3) A stupid fellow. *Somerset.*

DUMBLE-HOLE. A piece of stagnant water in a wood or dell. *Salop.*

DUMBMULL. A stupid fellow. *Glouc.*

DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. *Nares.*

DUMB-WIFE. A dumb person, who is thought in Cumberland to have the gift of prescience, and hence a fortune-teller is so called.

DUM-CRAMBO. A child's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

DUMMEREL. A silent person. *Harvey.*

DUMMERHEAD. A blockhead. *South.*

DUMMIL. A slow jade. *Salop.*

DUMMUCK. A blow, or stroke. *East.*

DUMMY. A silent person. In three-handed whist, the person who holds two hands plays dummy.

DUMP. (1) A meditation. Also, to meditate.

(2) A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand. *East.*

(3) To knock heavily; to stump. *Devon.*

(4) Astonishment. *Minsheu.*

(5) A melancholy strain in music. *To be in the dumps*, i. e. out of spirits. There was also a kind of dance so called. It is alluded to in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579. *To put one to the dumps*, to drive him to his wit's ends.

(6) A deep hole of water, feigned to be bottomless. *Grose.*

DUMPISH. Stupid; torpid. *Devon.*

DUMPLING. A fat dwarf. *Var. dial.*

DUMPS. Twilight. *Somerset.*

DUMPTY. A very short person. *West.*

DUMPY. (1) Short and thick. *Var. dial.*

(2) Sullen; discontented. *North.*

DUN. *As dull as Dun in the mire.* Dun was formerly the name of a horse or jade, not a jackass, as conjectured by Tyrwhitt. *To draw Dun out of the mire*, an old rural pastime described by Gifford, Ben Jonson, vii. 283. *Dun in the mire*, i. e. embarrassed or reduced to a strait. *Dun is the mouse*, a proverbial saying of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse; but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*. See Nares, in v. It seems sometimes to be equivalent to the phrase *still as a mouse*. *To dun*, to be importunate for the payment of an account, a word that came into use in the seventeenth century, and is said to have its origin from Dun, a famous hangman. This personage is alluded to in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 117, but I think the explanation doubtful. *To ride the dun horse*, to dun a debtor, is given in the Craven Glossary, i. 123.

DUNBIRD. Some kind of bird mentioned in Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 222.

DUNCE. A nickname for Duns Scotus, made good use of by Butler. See also Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 71.

DUNCH. (1) To give a nudge. *Cumb.* "Dunchyne or bunchyne, *tundo*," Pr. Parv.

(2) Deaf; dull. *Var. dial.* "Deafe or hard of hearing," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. *Dunch passage*, a blind dark passage.

> What with the smoke and what with the cries,
> I was amost blind and *dunch* in mine eyes.
>
> *MS. Ashmole* 36, f. 112.

DUNCH-DUMPLING. Hard or plain pudding made of flour and water. *West.*

DUNCUS. A kind of weed. *Linc.* Possibly connected with A.-S. Tun-cærs, garden cress.

DUNDER. Thunder, or tempest. *West.*

DUNDERHEAD. A blockhead. *Var. dial.* In Devon is also heard the term *dunderpoll.*

DUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts.

> The extreme pressure towards the center must have the like effect; hence proceed the subterranean fires, volcanos and chymistry of nature, e. g. *Dunderstones*, which appeare plainly to have been melted as artificially as regulus of antimony.
>
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 112.

DUNDUCKITYMUR. An indescribable colour, but rather dull. *Suffolk.*

DUNDY. Dull in colour. *East.*

DUNED. Bent; bowed. *Hearne.*

DUNELM-OF-CRAB. A dish of a gouty complexion. See Brockett, in v.

DUNG. (1) Struck down. *Salop.*

(2) Beaten; overcome. *North.*

(3) Reflected upon. *Craven.*

(4) Bread, corn, and the other productions of the earth are sometimes so called by our early writers.

DUNGAL. Extremely noisy. *North.*

DUNGEON. (1) The principal tower or keep of a castle. Prisoners were kept in the lower story, and hence the modern term applied to a close place of confinement.

(2) A shrewd fellow. Also, a scold. *North.* The adjective is *dungeonable.*

DUNGEVIL. A dung-fork. *Salop.*

DUNGFARMER. A jakes-cleanser. *North.*

DUNG-GATE. A passage for filthy water, or dung, from a town. *East.*

DUNGHILL-QUEAN. A draggletailed wench; one who is very sluttish. Florio, p. 100.

DUNG-MERES. Pits where dung and weeds are laid to rot for manure.

DUNGOW-DASH. Dung; filth. *Chesh.*

DUNG-PIKE. A dung-fork. *Lanc.*

DUNG-POT. A cart for carrying dung. *I. Wight.* "Donge pottes," Unton Invent. p. 9.

DUNGY. Cowardly. *Wilts.* Also, tired.

DUNHEDE. Qu. dimhede?

> Also thou seest the ublé is thynne,
> And grete *dunhede* ys none therynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 67.

DUNK-HORN. The short blunt horn of a beast. *Dunk-horned*, sneaking, shabby, an allusion to cuckoldom. *East.*

DUNKIRKS. Privateers of Dunkirk, frequently alluded to by the old dramatists.

DUNKITE. A kind of kite. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 227.

DUNLING. A kind of snipe. *Linc.*

DUNMOW. A custom formerly prevailed at Little Dunmow in Essex of giving a flitch of bacon to any married man or woman who would swear that neither of them, in a year and a day from their marriage, ever repented of their union. This custom was discontinued about 1763. The metrical oath sworn on the occasion is given by Hearne and others. The claiming of the flitch at this village is of high antiquity, being alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T. 5800; Piers Ploughman, p. 169; MS. Laud. 416, written temp. Hen. VI. See also Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; MS. Sloane 1946, f. 23; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 112; Edward's Old English Customs, p. 1; Lelandi Itin. iii. 5-9; MS. Ashmole 860, p. 117; MS. Savil. 47, f. 63; Selections from Gent. Mag., i. 140-2.

DUNNA. Do not. *Var. dial.*

DUNNER. Thunder. Cocaygne, 39.

DUNNOCK. The hedge-sparrow. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Mari;* Harrison, p. 223.

DUNNY. Deaf; stupid; nervous. *West.*

DUNPICKLE. A moor buzzard. *North.*

DUNSEPOLL. A stupid fellow. *Devon.*

DUNSERY. Stupidity. "Crafty dunsery," Return from Parnassus, 1606.

DUNSET. A small hill. *Skinner.*

DUNSH. Paste made of oatmeal and treacle, with or without caraway seeds and other spices. *Yorksh.*

DUNSTABLE. Plain language was frequently called *plain Dunstable*, and anything plain or homely was said to be in *Dunstable way*, in allusion to the proverb, "as plain as Dunstable high-way," Howell, p. 2; MS. Sloane 1946, f. 4. See Ford's Works, ii. 466; Tarlton, p. 109; Florio, pp. 17, 85.

DUNSTICAL. Stupid. Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592. *Dunsicall*, Thoms' Anec. and Traditions, p. 9.

DUNT. A blow, or stroke. "With ys dunt," R. Glouc. p. 17; Ellis, ii. 326; Kyng Alisaunder, 1505. Also, to confuse by noise, to stupify. *East.* Hence, stupid, dizzy.

DUNTED. Beaten. *Northumb.*

DUNTER. A porpoise. *North.*

DUNTON'S-ROUND. An old dance, alluded to in Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

DUNT-SHEEP. A sheep that mopes about from a disorder in the head. *East.*

DUNTY. Stupid; confused. *Kent.* It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

DUNVALIE. Tawny. (*A.-S.*) "Y-cast the *dunvalie* gome to grounde," MS. Rawl. Leg.

DUP. "To *dup, doup*, or doe open, to open the door." *Wilts.* MS. Lansd. 1033. This is the meaning in Shakespeare. It now generally signifies *to do up*, to fasten.

DUPPE. Deep. Const. Freem. p. 29.

DUR. (1) Durst. *Langtoft.*

(2) A door. (*A.-S.*)

> Out at the *dur* thei put my wyfe
> For she is olde gray hore.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

DURANCE. Duration. There was a kind of durable stuff, made with thread or silk, so called, and it is frequently alluded to, often with a play upon the word, as in Cornwallyes Essayes, 1632, no. 13. See also the Book of Rates, p. 35.

DURC. Dark. St. Brandan, pp. 2, 32.

DURCHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DURDUM. Same as *dirdam*, q. v.

DURE. (1) Hard, or severe; difficult. (*Lat.*) "To telle hir botonus were *dure*," MS. Linc.

(2) To endure. (*A.-N.*) Still in use.

> My joye whyles that my lyf maye *dure*,
> To love you beste withouten repentaunce.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 131.
>
> And at London it begane after 10, 30 m. and *dured* till almost on. *MS. Ashmole* 384, f. 151.

DUREFUL. Lasting. *Spenser.*

DURESSE. Hardship; severity; harm; continuance; imprisonment. (*A.-N.*)

> And many a man and many a worthi knyȝt
> Weren slayn there, and many a lady bryȝt
> Was wedowe made by *duresse* of this wer.
> *MS. Digby* 230.

DURETTY. The same as *Durance*, q. v.

DURGAN. A dwarf. *West.*

DURGAN-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *Kent.*

DURKE. To laugh. *Northumb.*

DURN. A door or gate-post. *Var. dial.*

DURNE. To dare. *Pr. Parv.*

DURRE. (1) Dare; durst. *Hearne.*

(2) A door. See *Dur.*

> He lokkyd the *durre* wyth a keye,
> Lytull he wende for to dye.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.
>
> *Durres* and wyndows she fonde sparred soo,
> That sche myghte not come hym to.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 130.
>
> The wallis semyd of gold bryȝt,
> With *durris* and with toures strong.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 62.

DURRE-BARRE. A door-bar.

> A *durre-barre* toke he thoo,
> And to ser Befyse anon he yede.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

DURRYDE. A kind of pasty, make of onions, chickens, and spice.

DURSE. To dress; to spread. *North.*

DURST. To dare. *Var. dial.*

DURSTEDE. Thirsted. *Ritson.*

DURTMENT. Anything useless. *North.*

DURWE. A dwarf. Weber, iii. 327.

DURYN. Hard. *Hearne.*

DURZE. *To durze out*, spoken of corn so ripe that the grains fall out very easily. *Var. dial.*

DUSCLE. The herb *solatrum nigrum.*

DUSH. To push violently; to move with velocity. *North.*

For thare sal be swylk raryng and ruschyng,
And rawmpyng of deevelcs and dynggyng and *duschyng.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

DUSKED. Grew dark, or dim. (*A.-S.*) Metaphorically *tainted*, as in Stanihurst, pp. 13, 24.

DUSSENT. Dare not. *Var. dial.*

DUSSET. A blow, or stroke. *West.*

DUSSIPERE. A nobleman. (*A.-N.*)

DUST. (1) The small particles separated from the oats in shelling. *Var. dial.*

(2) Tumult; uproar. Also, money.

(3) Pounded spice. *Palsgrave.*

(4) *To dust one's jacket*, to give any one a good thrashing. *Var. dial.*

DUST-POINT. A game in which boys placed their points in a heap, and threw at them with a stone. Weber and Nares give wrong explanations. It is alluded to in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 184.

He venter on their heads my brindled cow,
With any boy at *dust-point* they shall play.
Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

DUSTYFATS. Pedlars. *Jacob.*

DUSTYPOLL. A nickname for a miller. "A myller dustypoll," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3.

DUT. An animal's tusk. (*A.-S.*)

DUTCH. White, or Dutch clover. *Dorset.* She talks *Dutch*, i. e. she uses fine and affected words. *Dutch concert*, a great noise; also, a game so called.

DUTCH-CLOAK. A short cloak much worn by the gallants of Elizabeth's time.

DUTCH-GLEEK. A jocular term for drinking, alluding to the Dutch drunkards.

DUTCH-MORGAN. The horse-daisy. *I. Wight.*

DUTCH-WIDOW. A courtezan. *Dekker.*

DUTE. Pleasure. Cocaygne, 9.

DUTEE. Duty. (*A.-N.*)

DUTFIN. The bridle in cart-harness. *East.*

DUTTE. Doubted; feared. *Gawayne.*

DUTTEN. Shut; fasten. *Ritson.*

DUTTY. A kind of fine cloth.

DUYC. A leader. (*A.-N.*)

And whenne Alexander herde this, he remowede his oste, and chese owte ci. of *duyes* that knewe the cuntree, for to hafe the governance of his oste, and to lede thame seurly thurgh that strange cuntree.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

DUYRE. To endure. *Weber.*

DUYSTRE. A leader.

Here ordre is of so hyse a kynde,
That they ben *duystres* of the wey.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

DUYSTRY. To destroy. Audelay, p. 23.

DUZEYN. A dozen. *Weber.*

DUZZY. Slow; heavy. *Chesh.*

DUȝTY. Doughty. (*A.-S.*) "That shulde be duȝty mon," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.

DWAIN. Faint; sickly. *East.* Also, a fainting fit or swoon.

DWALE. The night-shade. (*A.-S.*) It is highly narcotic, and hence used to express a lethargic disease. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 324, for a curious receipt in which it is mentioned. There was a sleeping potion so called, made of hemlock and other materials, which is alluded to by Chaucer, and was given formerly to patients on whom surgical operations were to be performed. *To dwale*, to mutter deliriously; a Devonshire verb, which seems to be connected with the other terms.

Whenne Joseph had tolde this tale,
Thei fel as thei had dronken *dwale*,
Grovelynge doun on erthe plat.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107.

For I wol knowe be thy tale,
That thou hast dronken of the *dwale*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 179.

DWALLOWED. Withered. *Cumb.*

DWARFS-MONEY. Ancient coins found in some places on the coast. *Kent.*

DWELLE. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

Robyn, *dwel* not long fro me,
I know no man here but the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

DWELLINGS. Delays. (*A.-S.*)

DWERE. Doubt. *Cov. Myst.*

DWERUGH. A dwarf. (*A.-S.*)

DWILE. A refuse lock of wool; a mop made of them; any coarse rubbing rag. *East.*

DWINDLE. A poor sickly child. *Kent.*

DWINDLER. A swindler. *North.*

DWINE. (1) To pull even. *South.*

(2) To faint; to pine; to disappear; to waste away. *Var. dial.*

Dethe on me hathe sett hys merke,
As gresse in medowe y dryc and *dwyne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

Thus *dwyneth* he tille he be ded
In hindryngc of his owen astate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 125.

DWINGE. To shrivel and dwindle. *East.* "Dwingle," Brome's Songs, ed. 1661, p. 183.

DWON. Down. *Weber.*

DWYRD. Taught; directed. (*A.-N.*)

DWTE. A debt. *Pr. Parv.*

DYA. Dyachylon. (*A.-N.*)

DYCH. A ditch; a great pit. (*A.-S.*) Also, a mound, dike, or bank.

DYDER. Thither. *Weber.*

DYDLE. A kind of mud-drag. *Norf.*

DYE-HOUSE. A dairy. *Glouc.*

DYENTELY. Daintily. *Skelton.*

DYFFAFE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

Swylke wyches ere for to wayfe,
For many manne thai may *dyffafe.*
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes.

DYGH. To die. *Hampole.*

DYK. A ditch. (*A.-S.*)

DYKKE. Thick. *Ritson.*

DYLDE. To reward; to yield.
DYLFE. The devil. Digby Myst. p. 70.
DYLFULLE. Doleful; lamentable. (*A.-S.*)
The emperoure hath tan the way
To the knyght, there as he lay
Besyde the *dylfulle* thynge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.
Evyr lay the lady faste aslepe,
A *dylfulle* swevyn can sche mete. *MS. Ibid.* f. 83.
DYLL. A dele, or part. *Weber.*
DYMABLE. Subject to tithes.
DYMES. Tithes. (*A.-N.*)
DYMOX. A sturdy combatant. *East.* Perhaps this word is derived from the name of Dymoke, the king's champion.
DYMYSENT. A girdle. (*A.-N.*) "A dymysent of gold," Test. Vetust. p. 435.
DYNE. Thine. *Ritson.*
DYNERE. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)
I bade folowes to my *dynere*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.
DYNET. Dined. (*A.-N.*)
Joly Robyn that *dynet* with me
Hase behette me my mothē.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.
DYNTAND. Riding. *Towneley.*
DYODON. Died, pl. Tundale, p. 52.
DYPPE. Deep. Tundale, p. 13.
DYRE. Dear. *Chaucer.*
Farewelle, *dyre* horte, chef yn remombraunce,
And ever schalle unto the oure y dy.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131.
DYREN. To endure. *Weber.*
DYSCET. Deceit. "Fulle of *dyscet*," MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.
DYSCOMWITE. To defeat. Warton, ii. 257.
DYSCRYE. To describe. (*A.-N.*)
DYSE. To break or bruise. (*A.-N.*)
DYSEMOL. Unfortunate. (*A.-S.*)
DYSGRATE. Disgraced; degraded. (*Lat.*)
DYSHEIGHTEN. To disparage; to disgrace. *Glouc.*
DYSKERE. To discover; to betray.
We ne wolde nevyr to you *dyskere*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109.
DYSKEVER. See *Dyskere*. The MS. of the Erle of Tolous, 636, reads *dyskevere*.
Messengere, y-prey the ab me ensewre
That thou wylt never me *dyskever*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.
DYSMALE. Ruin; destruction. (*A.-N.*)
DYSON. The flax on a distaff. *West.*
DYSPARBLE. To disperse.
Our Lord arysith, and his enemys bo *dysparbled* aboute, and fle they that haten him fro hys visage.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 241.
DYSPARYTABLE. Unequalled. (*A.-N.*)
And knowe hym as God Almyghte,
That was for me man *dysparytable*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 22.
DYSPONSATE. Set in order. (*Lat.*)
DYSPYTE. Anger; revenge. (*A.-N.*)
Of hym he had grete *dyspyte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
DYSSAYVE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)
The develle entirs than by fals illumynacyons and fals sownnes and swetnes, and *dyssayves* a mans saule. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 221.
DYSTURBELAUNCE. A disturbance. (*A.-N.*)
Large conscience makyth a *dysturbelaunce*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 139.
DYSWARY. Doubt. *Cov. Myst.*
DYTARE. One who prepares. *Pr. Parv.*
DYTH. Dressed; prepared. (*A.-S.*)
DYTT. Same as *dit*, q. v.
The seconde profyt of anger smerte,
Is that anger may the develys mouthe *dytt*,
That he no speche may speke overt whart.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 14.
DYVENDOP. See *Dive-dapper*.
DYZE-MAN'S-DAY. Childermas. *North.*
DYȝE. To die. (*A.-S.*)
He schall treuly have my curse,
And ever schall have to that I *dyȝe*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 26.

E I. *Craven.*
EA. (1) In; and; yes. *North.*
(2) Water. *East.* Genuine A.-S. Also, a river on the sands by the sea shore.
(3) One; one of several; each. *North.*
(4) Law; right; equity. *Verstegan.*
EACE. A worm. *I. Wight.*
EAGER. (1) Sour. (*Fr.*) Also, sharp, sometimes applied to the air. See Florio, pp. 8, 69.
(2) A peculiar and dangerous violence of the tide in some rivers, supposed to be caused by the vehement confluence of two streams, or by the channel becoming narrower or shallower, or both. The *eager* in the river Severn is mentioned by Camden, and many other early writers. The boatmen still say, "ware ager," when any danger is to be apprehended from it. Forby mentions several other instances in various rivers in England and France. According to Kennett, "any sudden inundation of the sea is called an *egor* at Howden in Yorkshire," which is perhaps the sense of *aker* in Cott. MS. quoted in v. *Acker*.
3) Angry; furious *North.*
EAGERSPIRED. Same as *Ackersprit*, q. v.
EAGLESS. A female eagle. *Howell.*
EAK. (1) An oak. *North.*
(2) Eternity. *Scott.*
EALAND. An island. *Craven.*
EALD. Old. Also, age. *North.*
EALDREN. Elderly. *North.*
EALE. To reproach. *Devon.*
EALING. A lean-to. *North.*
EAM. (1) An uncle. *North.* In common use in early English. It is applied in Yorkshire, says Kennett, to any friend or neighbour.
(2) To have leisure; to spare time. *Chesh.*
EAMBY. Close by; at hand. *Chesh.*
EAN. To bring forth young, applied more particularly to ewes.
EAND. The breath or spirit. *North.*
EANLINGS. Lambs just born. *Shak.*
EAPNS. A handful. *Yorksh.*
EAR. (1) To plough. (*A.-S.*) Hence *earable*, fit for cultivation with corn.
(2) An animal's kidney. *East.*
(3) A place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide. *Somerset.*

(4) Honour. *Verstegan.*
(5) The handle of a pot. *Var. dial.*
(6) *Eare*, air. Chester Plays, i. 22.
(7) To set together by the ears, i. e. to quarrel. To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. in anger or disgrace. To be up to the ears, i. e. to be fully engaged.

EAR-BREED. The prominent part at the end of a cart. *North.*
EARD. Earth, or ground. *North.*
EARFE. Fearful; timorous. *North.*
EARIKE. A tax paid for ploughing.
EARING. Ploughing, or cultivation. Sometimes, a day's ploughing. *Wilts.*
EARING-BAG-SKIN. A calf's stomach, from which rennet is made. *North.*
EAR-KECKERS. The tonsils of the throat. *Somerset.*
EARLES. Same as *Arles*, q. v.
EAR-MARK. A token, or signal. *North.*
EARMNESSE. Poverty. *Verstegan.*
EARN. (1) To curdle milk. *North.*
(2) Some kind of clothing or dress. See Floddon Field, ed. 1808, p. 60.
(3) To glean. *North.*
EARNDER. The morning, or forenoon. Thoresby says, "forenoon drinking;" and Grose explains it the afternoon. *Yorksh.*
EARNE. To yearn. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ix; King and Northerne Man, 1640. *Earnefull*, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 64.
EARNEST. (1) To use in earnest. *Nares.*
(2) Deposit money given to bind a bargain, or on hiring a servant, &c. "This simple token or poore earnest peanie," Bibl. Eliotæ, 1559, ded. See Coverdale's Works, p. 384; Florio, pp. 39, 81.
EARNING. Cheese-rennet. *North.*
EARSH. A stubble-field. *South.*
EART. Sometimes. *Exmoor.*
EARTH. (1) To lodge, as a badger does.
(2) A day's ploughing. *Var. dial.*
EARTH-CHESNUT. A kipper-nut. *Gerard.*
EARTHEQWAVE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)
EARTH-FAST-STONE. A stone appearing on the surface, but fast in the earth. *North.*
EARTHGALL. The larger centaury. *West.*
EARTHLY. Rough; austere. *Yorksh.*
EARTH-RIDGE. A few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and, sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes, is carried out into the field for manure, and there mixed with dung, sand, &c.
EARTH-STOPPING. Stopping up the holes of foxes previously to hunting them.
EARTH-TABLE. The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth. See W. Wyrc. p. 282.
EARWEORTHE. Honourable. *Verstegan.*
EARWIKE. An ear-wig. *Somerset.*
EARWRIG. An ear-wig. *Somerset.*
EARY. Every. *Yorksh.*
EASEFUL. Easy; comfortable. *East.*
EASEMENT. Ease; relief. *South.* To do one's easement, *mingere.* A house of easement, a jakes.
EASEN. The eaves of a house. *Westm.*
EASIFUL. Placid; indolent. *North.*
EASILIER. More easy. *Oxon.*
EASILY. Slowly. *Yorksh.*
EASING-DROPS. The drops of water from the eaves of houses after rain. *North.*
EASINGS. (1) Dung; ordure. *North.*
(2) The eaves of a house. *North.*
EASING-SPARROW. The common house-sparrow. *Salop.*
EASLES. Hot embers. *Essex.*
EASTER. The back of a chimney, or chimney-stock; also as *astre*, q. v.
EASTERLING. A native of the Hanse towns, or of the East of Germany.
EASY-BEEF. Lean cattle. *North.*
EASY-END. Cheap. *Craven.*
EATERS. Servants. *Jonson.*
EAT-FLESH. The stone *sarcophagus.*
EATH. (1) Easy. *North.*
(2) Earth. *Wilts.*
EATHELIC. Easily. *Verstegan.*
EATHLY. Easily. Peele, ii. 232.
EATHS. Easily; commonly. *Nares.*
EAT-OUT. To undermine by false insinuations; to eat too much at another's expense. *North.*
EATSEAGT. Perjured; denied. *Verstegan.*
EAVE. To thaw. *Devon.*
EAVELONG. Same as *Avelong*, q. v.
EAVER. A quarter of the heavens. *North.*
EAVINGS. The eaves of a house.
EBANE. Ebony. *Pr. Parv.*
EBB. Near the surface. *West.*
EBB-CRUSE. A cruse, or pot, very nearly empty. See Hall's Satires, vi. 1.
EBBER. Shallow. (*A.-S.*) Bishop Hall speaks of "the ebber shore," Works, 1648, p. 20.

> And so that that oure lawe domes to be done tille wikked mene, ȝe suffere kyndely; and therfore hym that we halde wyse, ȝe halde an *ebbere* fule.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 37.
>
> She cried and made muchel doi,
> As she that was an *ebber* fol.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 81.

EBBLE. The asp tree. *East.* We have *ebelle tre, ebonus*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 17. "Juse of eble," MS. Med. Linc.
EBENE. Ebony wood. *Howell.*
E-BLAW. Blown. Audelay, p. 13.
EBRAIKE. Hebrew. *Chaucer.*
EBREU. Hebrew. *Maundevile.*
EBRIDYLLID. Bridled. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 27.
EBUS. Ebenezer. *Var. dial.*
ECCLESIAST. An ecclesiastical person. Also, the Book of Ecclesiastes.
ECCLES-TREE. An axle-tree. *East.*
ECHADELL. Each a deal; i. e. the whole.
ECHE. (1) Each one; every one. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To add to; to increase. (*A.-S.*)

> Lenger was hit not tho dayes,
> But sith men that aftur wore
> Therto *eched* more and more.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 129.

ECHESE. To choose. See Warton, i. 12.

Loo here two cofris on the borde,
Echese whiche 3ow liste of thoo two.
Gower; *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 141.

ECHT. All. *Hearne.*

ECKLE. (1) A woodpecker. *Var. dial.*

(2) To aim; to intend; to design. *North.* The usual form is *ettle.*

ECTASY. Madness. *Shak.*

EDBORROWS-DAY. St. Edburge's day.

EDDER. (1) A serpent; an adder. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the North.

(2) The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. *North.*

EDDERCOP. A spider. *Craven.*

EDDERING. Same as *Edder* (2).

EDDERWORT. The herb dragonwort.

EDDIGE. The aftermath. *Derbysh.*

EDDISH. Another form of *eddige*, but more properly the stubble in corn or grass.

EDDLE. Putrid water. *Northumb.*

EDDREN. Adders. (*A.-S.*)

EDDY. An idiot. *Chesh.*

EDE. (1) Went. (*A.-S.*)

(2) St. Eadgithe. Hampson, ii. 105.

EDER. A hedge. *Chesh.*

EDERLYNG. Relations. (*A.-S.*)

EDFEDRID. Pleased; satisfied with?

EDGE. (1) The side of a hill; a ridge. As Biddlestone Edge, &c. in the North.

(2) To stand aside; to make way. *North.*

(3) To set on edge, as one's teeth, &c.

(4) *Edge o'dark*, evening. *Craven.*

(5) To harrow. *North.*

EDGE-LEAMS. Edge tools. *North.*

EDGLING. Standing on one end. *Warw.*

EDGREW. Aftermath. *Chesh.*

EDIFYE. To build. (*A.-N.*)

EDIPPE. Œdipus. *Chaucer.*

EDNE. To renew; to renovate. (*A.-S.*)

E-DON. Done; finished. (*A.-S.*)

EDRESS. Dressed; prepared. "Ready edress," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 284.

EDWARD-SHOVELBOARDS. Broad shillings of Edward VI. formerly used in playing the game of shovelboard.

EDWYTE. To reproach; to blame. (*A.-S.*) It is a substantive in Rob. Glouc. p. 379; Gy of Warwike, pp. 118, 156, 251.

And wo sayth litylle with gret sentiment,
Som folke wol *edwyte* him with foly.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 126.

EE. (1) A spout. *North.*

(2) Even; evening. *Percy.*

(3) An eye. Still in use.

Of that sche might noght be awreke,
For schame cowde anethe speke,
And never the lese mercy she preyd,
With wepynge *ee*, and thus she seyde.
Gower, *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 69.

(4) The top of a drinking-cup.

(5) To love, or respect. *North.*

EECLE. An icicle. *Salop.*

EED. I had. *North.*

EEF. Easy. Stanihurst, p. 11.

EE-GRASS. Aftermath. *Dorset.*

EEIR. Condition. (*A.-S.*) "A stude of good eeir," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 5.

EEK. To itch. *Yorksh.*

EEL. To cover in. Also, to season an oven when first erected. *Chesh.*

EELDE. Age. Still used in the North.

Quod Reson, in *eelde* of twenti 3eere,
Go to Oxonford or lerne lawe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 15.

EELEATOR. A young eel. *North.*

EELFARE. A brood of eels.

EEL-SHEAR. An iron instrument with three or four points used for catching eels in the Southern counties.

EEL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. *Essex.*

EEM. (1) Leisure. See *Eam.*

(2) Almost. *Warw.*

EEMIN. The evening. *Yorksh.*

EEN. (1) The eyes. *North.* See Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; Robin Hood, i. 102.

(2) To; but; except. *Somerset.*

EENT. It is not. *North.*

EENY. Full of holes. *Yorksh.*

EERIE. Frightened. *Northumb.*

EERL. An earl. (*A.-S.*)

EERLONDE. Ireland. *Pr. Parv.*

EERNYS. Attention. (*A.-S.*)

EERYS. Ears. *North.*

The blode braste owt at hys *eerys*,
And hys stede to grownde he berys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

EES. Yes. *Var. dial.*

EE-SCAR. An unpleasant object. *North.*

EEST. The East. (*A.-S.*)

EET. Yet. *Devon.*

EETH. Easy. *Northumb.*

EEVER. Ray-grass. *Devon.*

EF. After. *Hearne.*

E-FERE. Together. (*A.-S.*) See Audelay's Poems, p. 50; Reliq. Antiq. i. 302, 304.

EFFECT. (1) Substance. (*A.-N.*)

(2) An intention. *Shak.*

EFFECTUOUS. Effectual. *Holinshed.*

EFFERE. Wild; strange. (*Lat.*)

EFFET. A newt. *Var. dial.*

EFFIL. A likeness; an effigy. *Suffolk.*

EFFLATED. Puffed up. *Chaucer.*

EFFRENATED. Ungovernable. (*Lat.*)

EFFUND. To pour forth. (*Lat.*)

EFFUSION. Confusion. (*A.-N.*)

EFNE. Heaven. Cov. Myst. p. 278.

EFRENGE. Fringe. Cunningham, p. 14.

EFT. Again. (*A.-S.*) "And fylle hit *eft* fulle wele," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

EFTER. After. *North.*

EFTEST. Quickest; readiest. *Shak.*

EFTIR-TEMSIN-BREOD. Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the sieve. *Yorksh.*

EFT-SITHES. Oft-times. *North.*

EFTSONES. Immediately. (*A.-S.*)

EFTURES. Passages. Malory, ii. 376.

EGAL. Equal. (*Fr.*)

EGALITEE. Equality. (*A.-N.*)

EGALLY. Equally. (*Fr.*)

EGALNESS. Equality. *Nares.*

EGAR. To put aside. (*Fr.*)

EGERS. Spring tulips. *Bailey.*

EGESTIOUS. Belonging to digestion.

E-GEVYN. Given. (*A.-S.*)

> The sixte comaundment I will reherce also,
> By God *e-gevyn*, and that in strayte wyse.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 52.

EGG. To urge on; to incite. Still in use in *the North of England.*

> *The drede of God es that we turne noghte*
> *agayne tille oure synne thurghe any ille eggyng.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196.

EGG-BERRY. The birdcherry. *North.*

EGGE. (1) Age.

> I meght not fast, nor I wold not pray;
> I thoyt to a mendyd in my *egge.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 51.

(2) Edged; sharp. Also a substantive, the edge of any instrument.

> Wroght hyt was welle and feyre,
> No *egge* tole myght hyt apeyre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

EGGEMENT. Incitement. (*A.-S.*)

EGG-FEAST. The Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday, so called at Oxford. Also known as Egg-Saturday. Egg-Sunday is mentioned in Baker's Theatrum Triumphans, 1670, p. 37.

EGGING. Urging; incitement. (*A.-S.*)

EGGLER. One who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale. *North.*

EGG-PIE. A dish correctly described by its title. It is still made in some parts of the country, and is mentioned in Taylor's Workes, i. 146.

EGGS. To have eggs on the spit, i. e. to be actively employed.

EGGS-AND-COLLOPS. (1) Toad-flax. *North.* (2) Fried eggs and bacon. *Var. dial.*

EGGS-FOR-MONEY. A proverbial expression, used when a person was awed by threats, or had been overreached into giving money for comparatively worthless things.

EGG-WIFE-TROT. An easy jog trot. The origin of the phrase is obvious.

EGHE. An eye. (*A.-S.*)

> Thow salle hym se with *eghe*,
> And come to Cristo thi frende.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.

EGHGE. Edge. (*A.-S.*)

EGHNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

> For alle the manace of hys myghte,
> And mawgree his *eghne.*
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Linc.* f. 67.

EGHTE. Possessions; property. (*A.-S.*)

EGHWAR. Ever. *Weber.*

EGIR. A kind of precious stone.

> Alle of rowelle bane,
> Off *egir* and of urbane.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

EGLANTINE. Sweet briar. The name was occasionally given to the wild rose.

EGLEHORNE. A species of hawk.

EGLENTERE. Eglantine. *Chaucer.*

EGLING. A perch, two years old.

EGRE. Courageous. *Will. Werw.*

EGREDOUCE. A kind of dish or sauce, frequently mentioned in old cookery books. Also as *dowce-egyr*, q. v.

EGRELICHE. Sourly; bitterly. (*A.-N.*)

EGREMOINE. Agrimony. (*A.-N.*)

EGREMONY. Sorrow. (*Lat.*)

EGREMOUNDE. Agrimony. (*A.-N.*)

EGRET. A kind of heron. See Ord. and Reg. p. 220; Harrison, p. 223.

EGRITUDE. Sickness. (*Lat.*)

EGYLL. An eagle. *Ritson.*

EGYNG. Urging; incitement. (*A.-S.*)

> Thorow the fendes egyng,
> Hys dou3ter thou3t another thyng.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 66.

EGYPTIAN-FROG. A toad. *I. Wight.*

EGYTMENT. An agistment. *South.*

EHGNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EHYT. Eat. *Wickliffe.*

EIE. Fear. (*A.-S.*)

> For many thyngys hyt ys grete *eye*,
> The whyche falleth me nat for to seye.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 12.

EIGH. (1) Aye; yes. *North.* Also an interrogative, what do you say? (2) The eye. (*A.-S.*) (3) Fear. Beves of Hamtoun, p. 72.

EIGHEN. The holes or indices of the ancient quadrant were so called.

EIGHE-SENE. The eyesight. (*A.-S.*)

EIGH-WYE. Yes, yes. *North.*

EIKE-TREE. An oak. *Yorksh.*

EILD. To be sickly; to grow old; to yield; old age. *North.*

EILE. Evil. Nominale MS.

EILEBER. The herb *alliaria.*

EILET-HOLES. Very small holes, a term in sempstresy. *North.*

EILLE. To be sick, or ill. (*A.-S.*)

EIM. Even; exact; equal. *North.*

EINATTER. A serpent. *Cumb.*

EINE. Eyes. Tarlton, p. 89.

EIR. The air. See St. Brandan, p. 32.

> At undren tide ther coom a soun,
> Fro the *eir* brestyng doun.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 115.

EIRE. An heir. (*A.-N.*)

EIRIE. Same as *Airy*, q. v.

EIRY. Light; unearthly. *North.*

EISEL. Vinegar. (*A.-S.*)

EISTE. The highest. (*A.-S.*)

EIT. To eat. *Yorksh.*

EITH. Either. *Hearne.*

EIYT. A newt. Brit. Bibl. iv. 29.

EI3TE. Eight. Also, property. (*A.-S.*)

EI3YEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EKE. (1) To ease; to kill; to rid. *Hearne.* (2) Also. Common in old ballads. (3) An addition to a bee-hive. *North.*

EKER. Water-cresses. (*A.-S.*)

EKKENE. To prolong. (*A.-S.*)

EKYN. (1) Also. *Hearne.* (2) To itch. *Prompt. Parv.*

EL. Else. *Hearne.*

ELA. The highest note in the scale of music. See Middleton, iii, 624.

ELAGERE. Strength; power. (*A.-S.*)

ELAT. Elated. (*Lat.*)

ELAXATE. To unloose. (*Lat.*)

ELBORYN. A kind of wine. *Weber.*
ELBOW. A promontory. *Howell.*
ELBOW-GREASE. Persevering exercise of the arms, exciting perspiration.
ELBOWS. To be out at the elbows, i. e. to be in great difficulties.
ELBOWSHAKER. A gamester; a sharper.
ELCONE. Each one. *Cumb.*
ELCY. Alice. *North.*
ELD. Old age; old people. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes, for age in general.
ELDE. (1) To make, or grow old. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To delay; to linger. *Ps. Cott.*
ELDED. Ailed. Also, held. *Salop.*
ELDEN. Rubbish; fuel. *North.*
ELDER. (1) A cow's udder. *Var. dial.*
(2) Rather; somewhat bigger. *North.*
(3) An ancestor. (*A.-S.*) A justice of peace was formerly so called.
ELDER-HAND. In cards, he who held the hand was said to be elder-hand.
ELDERLY-MAN. A chief, or principal. *Cumb.*
ELDERMAN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)
ELDERN. An elder tree. *East.* Also an adjective, made of the elder.
ELDERNE. Elders; ancestors. (*A.-S.*)
ELDER-ROB. A conserve made of the juice of the elderberry. *Linc.*
ELDERYNGES. Parents; ancestors. (*A.-S.*)
ELD-FATHER. A grandfather. *North.*
ELD-MOTHER. A step-mother. *North.*
ELDRITCH. Ghastly. *Northumb.*
ELE. (1) An aisle. *Bloxam.*
(2) Aid; help. *Skinner.*
ELECH. Alike; equally. (*A.-S.*)
ELECTION. Option. *In election*, likely.
ELEMEN. Made of elm. *Dorset.*
ELEMENT. The sky, or heavens. *North.*
ELENGE. Painful. (*A.-S.*) Also, sorrowful. *Eling*, St. Brandan, p. 30. *Elengliche*, Piers Ploughman, p. 231. It also means *solitary*, a sense still retained in some counties. *Elengeness*, Brit. Bibl. ii. 84. Kennett has, "*Ellinge*, solitary, lonely, melancholy."

An *elynge* lif there thei ledde,
In wildernes were thei fedde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

ELENGERE. More sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

His labouro to him is the *elengere.*
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 256.

ELEPHANT. A species of scabious.
ELET. Fuel; ollit. *Wilts.*
ELEVENER. A luncheon. *Suss.*
ELEWN. Eleven. *Exmoor.*
ELF. (1) To entangle hair in knots, an amusement indulged in by Queen Mab.
(2) A mischievous person. *North.*
ELF-ARROWS. Ancient arrow-heads, so called by rustics in the North.
ELFAYDES. Some kind of animals, mentioned in the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 77.
ELFE. A witch, or fairy. (*A.-S.*)
ELF-LOCKS. Entangled hair. "Curl'd and full of elves-locks," Wits Miserie, 1596.
ELF-QUENE. The queen of elves, or fairies.
ELF-SHOTS. Same as *Elf-arrows*, q. v.
ELGER. An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*
ELICHE. Alike. Depos. Ric. II. p. 6.
ELICOMPANIE. A tomtit. *Cornw.*
ELIE. Elijah. *Chaucer.*
ELIK. Alike. *North.*

Tak asafetida and aromatica, of ather *elik* mekille, and wax and oyl, as resone gyffes.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 291.

ELINGLICH. Wretchedly. (*A.-S.*)
ELIS. Eels. *Chaucer.*
ELISEE. Elisha. *Chaucer.*
ELIT. Elect. *Hearne.*
ELK. (1) A wild swan. *North.*
(2) A kind of yew used for bows.
ELL. An ell-wand. *Dyce.*
ELLARNE. The elder tree. (*A.-S.*) Still in use. See Heref. Gl. and Pr. Parv. p. 239.
ELL-DOCKENS. Colt's-foot. *North.*
ELLE. An eel. *Chaucer.*
ELLEED. Together. *Linc.*
ELLEK. Alexander. *North.*
ELLEN. Ells. *Hearne.*
ELLENCH. Afar off. *Kent*
ELLENE. Eleven. *Hearne*
ELLEN-TREE. The elder tree. *Yorksh.*
ELLER. The alder tree. *North.*
ELLERD. Swoln with felon. *North.*
ELLES. Else; otherwise. (*A.-S.*)

Ȝet I have a morsel for thy toth,
And *ellis* I were to blame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

ELLET. The elder tree. *Sussex.*
ELLOCK-RAKE. A small rake used for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*
ELL-RAKE. A large rake. *Salop.*
ELLUM. Elm. *Var. dial.*
ELLUMINE. To embellish. *Skelton.*
ELLY. A bound or goal in playing at foot-ball. *North.*
ELLYTHE. Aileth. Torrent, p. 41.
ELM. An ell in length. *North.*
ELMEN. Made of elm. *West.*
ELMESSE. Alms. *Prompt. Parv.*
ELMESȜEVER. An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*
ELMOTHER. A step-mother. *North.*
ELNE. An ell. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2750; Holinshed, Scotland, p. 9. *Linc.* "False elnen," Rob. Glouc. p. 429.
ELNORNE. The elder tree. *Pr. Parv.*
ELNȜERDE. An ell-yard. *Gawayne.*
ELOINE. To remove, or banish. (*A. N.*)
ELONG. Slanting. *Exmoor.*
ELPHAMY. Bryony. *North.*
ELREN. The elder tree. *North.*
ELRICHE. Dreadful; terrible. *Durh.*
ELSE. Already; before. Also, others. *North.* It is the nickname of *Alice.*
ELSEDOCK. The herb *Enula campana.*
ELSEN. A shoemaker's awl. *North.*
ELSE-WHEN. At another time.
ELSH. Uncouth. *Devon.*
ELSPITH. Elizabeth. *North.*
ELSWHITHER. Elsewhere. *North.*
ELT. (1) To knead dough. *North.*
(2) A young sow pig. *West.*
ELTH. Old age. *Chaucer.*

ELTROT. Stalk of wild parsley. *West.*

ELVEN. An elm. *Var. dial.*

ELVENE. Elves. (*A.-S.*)

ELVERS. Young eels. *West.*

ELVES. Young cattle. *Tusser.*

ELVISH. Irritable; spiteful; peevish; mischievous; fantastic; intractable. (*A.-S.*) It is still in use.

ELYSWHORE. Elsewhere.

> And what thou shalt have therefore,
> Yn thys world and *elyswhore.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 14.

EM. Them. *Var. dial.*

EMANG. Among. *North.* "Emangez thame righte," Perceval, 604.

EMASTYCE. The mastic. Tundale, p. 67.

EMBAILD. Bound up. (*Fr.*)

EMBARMENT. An embargo. A tract was printed in 1584, entitled, "A true report of the general embarrement of all English shippes." Shakespeare has *embarquement.*

EMBASE. To make base. *Spenser.*

EMBASSADE. An embassy. (*Lat.*)

EMBAY. To bathe. Hence, to delight, to charm the senses irresistibly.

EMBAYLE. To inclose. *Spenser.*

EMBELISE. To beautify. (*A.-N.*)

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks.

EMBESY. To embusy. *Skelton.*

EMBLEMENTS. Profits of land, as grass, fruit, &c. *Blount.*

EMBOLDE. To make bold. (*A.-N.*)

EMBOLIFE. Oblique. *Chaucer.*

EMBOLNEDE. Swelled. *Lydgate.*

EMBOSSED. When a deer foamed at the mouth from fatigue, he was said to be embossed. A hunting term.

EMBOUCHMENT. An embossment. *Coles.*

EMBOWELLED. Said of a hawk, when her gorge was void, and her bowels stiff.

EMBOWING. Arching. *Lydgate.*

EMBOYSSEMENT. An ambush. (*A.-N.*)

EMBRAID. To upbraid. See Hall, Henry VI. f. 46; Tusser's Husbandry, p. 313.

EMBRASURES. Embraces. *Shak.*

EMBREWED. Soiled; dirtied. *Lydgate.*

EMBROCADO. A pass in fencing.

EMBROUDED. Embroidered. (*A.-N.*)

EMDELEZ. With equal sides. *Gawayne.*

EME. (1) Near. *Salop.*

(2) An uncle. See *Eam.* Douce says the term is also applied to an aunt.

> Welc we wote, withouten wene,
> The kynge Arthur oure *eme* sholde be.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 107.

(3) Consideration; heed. *North.*

EMELE. A female roe. See a notice of their *bokeynge* in MS. Bodl. 546.

EMELLE. Among; amidst.

> Wit Nombrot com thai for to ducile,
> And tok a conseil tham *emelle.*
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 14.

EMENDALS. A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock.

EMENISCHE. To diminish.

> For now Alexander dyes, and Macedoyne salle waxe ay lesse and lesse, and *emenische* day bi day.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 40.

EMER. (1) Nearer. *Salop.*

(2) A deliverer; one who succours any one from a great difficulty. *Line.*

EMERAUDES. The hemorrhoids. (*A.-N.*)

EMERLON. A merlin, or hawk. *Chaucer.*

EMERUS. Humours; diseases. (*A.-N.*)

EMERYEN. Embers: hot ashes. (*A.-S.*)

EMFORTH. Even with. (*A.-S.*)

EMIDDIS. Amidst. *Chaucer.*

EMMERS. Embers. *Somerset.*

EMMET-BATCH. An ant-hill. *Somerset.* Also called an *emmet-but.*

EMMOISED. Comforted. *Skinner.*

EMMOVE. To move. *Spenser.*

EMMUT. Force; impetus. *Devon.*

EMNENUSTE. Diminished; impaired. (*A.-N.*)

> And ryȝte so it es of the gudnesse of a mane, for many mene may take gude ensample of hym, and his gudnesse be nathynge *emnenuste* therby.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 32.

EMOLLED. Soft; tender. (*Lat.*)

EMONGEST. Amongst. *Hall.*

EMOTE. An ant, or emmet. *Baret.*

EMPAIR. Impairment. *Chapman.*

EMPECHE. To hinder. Also, to attack.

EMPEIRE. To impair; to hurt. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERALES. Imperials, a coin. *Weber.*

EMPERICE. An empress. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERISH. To injure, or impair. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERY. Empire; dominion. (*A.-N.*) See Woman in the Moone, 1597; Hall, Henry V. f. 27; Death of R. of Hunt. p. 38.

EMPESHE. To hinder. (*A.-N.*)

> And hure nature shal not be *empeshed* to doon hure digestioun, wher throuȝ any wykked humours other superfluytés may be engendred.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

EMPIGHT. Fixed; fastened. *Spenser.*

EMPLASTER. A plaster. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. Chaucer has it as a verb.

> Thrust downe a staff, and there will stick to it some mud; repeat it severall times till you have gott as much as will make an *emplaster.*
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 57.

EMPLIE. To infold; to involve. (*A.-N.*)

EMPOISONER. A poisoner. (*A.-N.*)

EMPOSSESS. To possess. *Florio.*

EMPRESA. A device or motto. *Drayton.*

EMPRESSE. To crowd. *Chaucer.*

EMPRIDEDE. Proud.

> And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was grotly *empridede* therofle, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 3.

EMPRIME. To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

EMPRISE. (1) An undertaking. (*A.-N.*)

> How dare y thanne be presumptuous,
> I, wofulle wrecche, in any maner wyse
> To take on me this perfit hyȝe *emprȝse.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 2.
> Sundry werkis of mervelous *emprise,*
> By carpentrye to forge and dyvise.
> *Ibid. MS.* f. 4.

Thus thei were that tyme unwise,
Thei dud agenes Goddes *emprise.*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(2) Number. *Weber.*

EMPS-PIECE. A choice morçeau of food; an epicure's piece. *Linc.*

EMPT. To empty. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 16209.

EMPTION. A purchase. (*Lat.*) See Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 1; Ord. and Reg. pp. 73, 205.

EMPTY. To pour out a small portion of liquid from a vessel.

EMRAWDE. An emerald. *Skelton.*

EMROD. An emerald. *Junius.*

EMUCID. Mouldy. (*Lat.*)

EMULE. To emulate. *Spenser.*

EMYS. Enemies. *Hearne.*

EN. And; also; if; him. It seems to mean *in*, Sir Degrevant, 1061.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect. *Shak.*

ENAMET. A luncheon. *Hants.*

ENANTYR. Against. *Weber.*

ENARMEDE. Armed. In old cookery, the term was applied to anything larded.

ENARRATION. A narrative. (*Lat.*)

ENAUNTER. Lest; in case. *Spenser.*

ENBANE. To poison. Mirr. Mag. p. 75.

ENBANED. Ornamented? *Gawayne.*

ENBASTE. To steep in. *Philpot.*

ENBATE. To pounce upon. (*A.-N.*)

ENBATTELLED. Indented, like a battlement. *Chaucer.*

ENBAWMEN. To embalm. (*A.-N.*)

ENBELYSE. Parted per bend. *Holme.*

ENBEWTID. Beautified. *Skelton.*

ENBIBING. Imbibing. (*Lat.*)

ENBLAUNCHEN. To whiten over. (*A.-N.*)

ENBLAWUN. Puffed up. *Wickliffe.*

ENBOCE. To fill out. (*A.-N.*)

ENBOISE. See *Embossed.* This appears to be the same word as *enbose*, which occurs in Chaucer, and is wrongly explained by Tyrwhitt. See his Gloss. p. 75.

But thei shul not opene neither questeye while
that he is among the chaunge, for drede to *enboise*
and to do amys. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

ENBOLLE. To swell. *Palsgrave.*

ENBOSSED. Raised. (*A.-N.*)

ENBOWE. To incline, or bow down.

ENBRACE. To take hold of. (*A.-N.*)

With brode schcldes *enbrassede*, and burlyche helmys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

ENBRAUDE. To embroider. (*A.-N.*)

ENBREAM. Sharp; powerful; strong.

ENBUSCHE. To hide in ambuscade.

This knyzte whiche hovid and abod,
Enbusched upon hors-bak,
Alle sodeynelicho upon him brak.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

ENBUSCHEMENT. An ambush.

A gret *enbuschement* thay sett,
Thare the foster thame mett.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

ENBUSY. To busy or exert one's self.

ENBYBED. Made wet. *Skelton.*

ENCAUSE. To cause. *Lydgate.*

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

ENCENSE. (1) To burn incense. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To inform, or instruct. *North.*

ENCENTED, Assented. *Hearne.*

ENCERCHE. To search. *Maundevile.*

ENCESE. Qu. increase?

Hooly chyrche *encese* and eke,
And worschypp God in hys servyse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

ENCHACE. (1) Hunting. *Berners.*

(2) To drive away. (*A.-N.*)

After the comynge of this myzty kynge,
Oure olde woo and troubille to *enchace.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

ENCHARGE. To charge one with anything.

ENCHAUFE. To warm; to make angry.

ENCHAUFING. Heat. (*A.-N.*)

ENCHEDE. Fallen; vanquished. (*A.-N.*)

And the *enchede* kynge in the gay armes,
Lys grouande one the grownde, and girde thorowe evene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

ENCHEINED. Chained together.

ENCHESON. (1) Cause; occasion. (*A.-N.*) It is explained *forfeit* by Batman, 1582.

My cryc that is the *enchesoun* of my rightwisnes
that is in his sight. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f 20.

(2) To reason with?

And the emperour with hye reson
Sche began to *encheson.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 139.

ENCHEVE. To achieve; to conquer. (*A.-N.*)

ENCKE. Ink.

Betok I *thencke* in my wrytynges
To tel a tale therupon.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 68.

ENCLESSIDE. Inclosed. *Lydgate.*

ENCLINE. A bow, or salutation. (*A.-N.*)

ENCLOWED. Nailed; riveted. (*A.-N.*)

Whan he syze and redy fonde
This cofre made, and wel *enclowed.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

ENCLOYDE. Hurt in the foot.

The hors on woche sche rode was blac,
Alle lene and gallyd on the bac,
And haltyd as he were *encloyde*;
Theroff the womman was anoyede.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

ENCOMBREMENT. Incumbrance. (*A.-N.*)

ENCOROWNMENT. A coronation.

ENCORPORE. To incorporate. (*A.-N.*)

ENCORRED. Incurred.

He *encorred* God's great wrath,
And grewe in great dispair.
MS. Ashmole 208.

ENCRESTED. Increased. *Hall.*

ENCROCHE. To obtain possession of.

ENCUMBERING. An incumbrance. (*A.-N.*)

ENCURTYNED. Inclosed with curtains.

A lofté bed of large space
They hadde made and encurtyned.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

END. (1) To finish; to kill. *North.*

(2) A number of anything. *North.* Also, part of a tale, &c. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Rate or price. *Yorksh.*

(4) To erect, or set upright. *Var. dial.*

(5) The stem of a plant. *East.*

(6) Pleasure or delight. *North.*

ENDAMAGE. To damage; to hurt.
ENDAYS. Forward; endwise. *North.*
END-DAY. Termination; end. *North.*
ENDE. (1) Seat; corner. (*A.-S.*)
(2) End; side; country. *Hearne.*
And welle noryshed, gode and hende,
No chylde bettur in alle that *ende*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 245.
(3) A blue colour. *Line.*
ENDEAVOUR. To exert one's self.
ENDEGRESSION. Indiscretion.
Of muche uncunnynge and *endegression*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 56.
ENDELONG. Along; lengthwise. (*A.-S.*)
Than came thai apon Spayne *endelonge* the shoore.
MS. Lansd. 200, f. 8.
Sche slow hem in a sodeyne rage,
Endelonge the borde as they be set.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.
ENDELY. Endlessly.
Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endely* in blys. *MS. Harl.* 3869.
ENDENTID. Fixed in.
With many worthy stane
Endentid and dighte. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.
ENDER. Past; gone-by. (*A.-S.*)
This *ender* dai com a clare me to.
And bed me love on his manere. *MS. Digby* 86.
Of my fortune, how it ferde
This *endir* day, as y forth ferde.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.
ENDETTED. Indebted. (*A.-N.*)
ENDEW. (1) To digest. A hawking term.
(2) To give, or bestow. *North.*
ENDEYNEDE. Ordained?
In his dedis that for dule *endeyneds* hym to dye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.
ENDIAPRED. Variegated in colour.
END-IRONS. Two moveable iron plates used to contract the fire-place. *North.*
ENDITE. (1) To dictate; to relate. (*A.-N.*)
Syne *enditede* in his dayes alle the dere psalmes,
That in the sawtire ere sette with selcouthe wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.
(2) Put to death. *Gawayne.*
ENDLANDE. Along; straight-forwards.
And as thay went *endlande* this revere, abowte
the vilj. houre of the day thay come tille a castelle
that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.
ENDLEFTE. The eleventh. *Hearne.*
ENDLESS. The blind gut. *East.*
ENDLEVE. Eleven; eleventh. *Hearne.*
ENDMETE. Lenticula. *Pr. Parv.*
ENDOCTRINE. To teach. (*Lat.*)
ENDOOST. Endowed. (*A.-N.*)
ENDOREDE. Made shiny, as pie-crust is with the yelk of egg, or cake with sugar, &c.; not *gilded*, as explained in the Gloss. to Syr Gawayne. See Ord. and Reg. p. 437; MS. Lansd. 1033.
ENDOSE. Indolence. (*A.-N.*)
ENDOSS. To endorse. *Palsgrave.* It occurs in Spenser, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 284.
ENDOUTE. To doubt; to fear. (*A.-N.*)
ENDRAITE. Quality. (*A.-N.*)
ENDRED. Entered. *Scott.*
ENDREYDE. Dried up. *Malory.*
ENDRIE. To suffer. (*A.-S.*)
ENDROSSE. To multiply. *Lydgate.*
END-STONES. The end binding-stones in a wall. Arch. xi. 233.
ENDUCE. To bring in; to adduce. (*Lat.*)
ENDURABLE. Durable; lasting. *East.*
ENDURATE. Obstinate. *Hall.*
ENDURED. Made hard. (*Lat.*)
ENDWARE. A small hamlet. *Line.*
ENDWAYS. Straight-forward. *To stand endways*, to remain in an office beyond the usual time. *North.*
ENDYD. Yeaned. *Jul. Barnes.*
ENDYED. Dyed. *Percy.*
ENE. Alone; only; once. *Hearne.*
ENEDE. A duck. (*A.-S.*)
ENEE. Æneas. *Chaucer.*
ENELE. To anoint. *Pr. Parv.*
ENEMIS. Lest. *East.*
ENEMY. An insect. *Salop.*
ENENST. Opposite to. *North.*
ENES. Once. *Hearne.*
ENEUGH. Enough. *Devon.* Generally applied exclusively to numbers.
ENEWED. Troubled; vexed. (*A.-N.*)
ENFAME. Infamy. *Chaucer.*
ENFAMINED. Hungry. (*A.-N.*)
ENFARCED. Stuffed; filled. See Hardyng, Suppt. f. 88; Beeon's Works, p. 91.
ENFAUNCE. Infancy. *Chaucer.*
ENFECTE. To infect. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes the part. past. as in Gesta Rom. p. 352, and also a substantive, infection.
ENFELAUSHIPPE. To accompany.
ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, or estate; to give up.
ENFERMI. To inclose, or lock up. *Hearne.*
ENFLAUNCE. To inflame. *Lydgate.*
ENFLAWMEDE. Burnt up. (*A.-N.*)
Whone the wille and the affeccyone es puryficde and clensede fra alle flesehely lustes, kyndely and werldly lufe, and es *enflawmede* with brennande lufe of the Haly Gaste. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 220.
ENFLORID. Enflowered. *Skelton.*
ENFLURESCHIT. Ornamented. (*A.-N.*)
ENFORCE. To strengthen. (*A.-N.*)
I salle *enforse* 3owe in the feide with freiche mene of armes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 57.
ENFORME. To teach; to instruct. (*A.-N.*)
But yf 3e wolde in eny forme
Of this mater a tale *enforme*,
Whiche were a3en this vice set,
I schulde fare welle the bet.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.
ENFORSED. Seasoned. *Antiq. Culin.*
ENFORTUNE. To endow with a fortune.
ENFOUBLED. Wrapt up. *Gawayne.*
ENFOULDRED. Thick; misty. *Spenser.*
ENFRAY. Affray. *Towneley Myst.*
ENGAGE. To lay to pledge, or pawn.
ENGENDURE. Generation. (*A.-N.*)
I wote wel leefulle luste is necessarie,
Withouten that may be non *engendure*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.
ENGEYLED. Frozen; congealed.
Or stones *engeyled* falleth doune arow,
Whenne that hit hayleth, as hit is ofte seyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

ENGEYNE. To enjoin. Audelay, p. 47.
ENGHILE. To coax, or cajole. Also a substantive, a gull. *Jonson.*
ENGHNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)
Thane the worthy kyng wrythes,
And wepede with his *enghne.*
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.
ENGIN. Wit; contrivance. (*Lat.*)
ENGINED. Racked; tortured. (*A.-N.*)
ENGINER. An engineer. *Middleton.*
ENGINOUS. Inventive. *Jonson.*
ENGLAMED. Slimy. (*A.-N.*)
ENGLOSED. Painted. *Lydgate.*
ENGLUTING. Stopping with clay. *Chaucer.*
ENGOUTED. Having black spots on the feathers. A hawking term.
ENGOWSCHEDE. Swelled; elated. (*A.-N.*)
With a dragone *engowscheds*
Dredfulle to schewe.
Morte Arthure, Linc. MS. f. 75.
ENGRAFTED. Depraved. *Suffolk.*
ENGRAVE. To bury. *Spenser.*
ENGREGGE. To aggravate. (*A.-N.*)
The dampned shul *engreghed* be,
The peynes moor grevous to se.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 113.
ENGRELYDE. Interspersed.
He beris a schelde of asure,
Engrelyde with a sayntour.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.
ENGREVE. To hurt. (*A.-N.*)
ENGREYNED. Powdered. (*A.-N.*)
ENGROSS. To thicken; to fatten.
ENGUERE. Formed; made. (*A.-N.*)
ENGYNED. Deceived. (*A.-N.*)
A lofté bed of large space,
Where scho was afturwarde *engyned.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.
ENGYNEFUL. Crafty; cunning. (*A.-N.*)
ENGYSTE. To constrain. (*A.-N.*)
ENHABITE. To use, or accustom. (*A.-N.*)
ENHACHED. Inlaid. *Skelton.*
ENHALSE. To embrace. *Becon.*
ENHARPIT. Hooked; edged. *Percy.*
ENHASTED. Hastened. *Palsgrave.*
That many worthi in knyȝthood ful famus
Enhasted weren unto here deth, allas!
MS. Digby 230.
ENHAUNSE. To raise. (*A.-N.*)
ENHERITE. To endow any one with property, or an inheritance.
ENHIEDE. Raised; exalted. *Lydgate.*
ENHONY. To sweeten. *Florio.*
ENHORT. To exhort. (*A.-N.*)
ENIF. Enough. *Craven.*
ENIMITY. Enmity. *Baret.*
ENIS. Once. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.
ENIXED. Brought forth. (*Lat.*)
ENJOINE. To join in battle.
ENJUBARDE. To endanger. State P. i. 130.
ENKANKERED. Cankered. *Percy.*
ENKE-ORN. An ink-horn. *Lydgate.*
ENKERLY. Eagerly; intently. *Enker*, applied to colour in Syr Gawayne.
Thane the empèrour *enkerly* askes hym sonne,
What wille thow, Gawayne, wyrke with thi wapyne?
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
ENKINDLE. To kindle. *Fairfax.*
ENLACED. Entangled. (*A.-N.*)
ENLAKE. To overflow. *Florio.*
ENLANGOURED. Faded with languor.
ENLARGISSED. Enlarged. *Hearne.*
ENLEFTE. The eleventh. *Hearne.*
ENLEGEANCE. Allegiance; protection; deliverance. *Hearne.*
ENLEVE. Eleven. *Lydgate.*
ENLEVED. Inlaid. *Maundevile.*
ENLIMN. To illuminate a book. *Palsgrave.*
ENLONGE. Oblong. *Trevisa.*
ENLUMINE. To illuminate. (*A.-N.*)
ENMES. Enemies. Audelay, p. 62.
ENMESH. To inclose in the meshes of a net. *Shak.*
ENMOISED. Comforted; encouraged.
ENMURED. Inclosed. *Lydgate.*
ENNA. Is not he? *Oxon.*
ENNESURE. Game; sport. (*A.-N.*)
ENNEWE. To paint; to put on the last and most brilliant colours.
ENNOBLISH. To ennoble. *Palsgrave.*
ENNOSE. To conceal. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave, referring to Lydgate, explains it, to abuse.
For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse,
Or my gilte with this gilte *ennose.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 4.
ENOFFE. Enough. Chester Plays, ii. 114.
ENOINT. Anointed. (*A.-N.*)
ENOO. By and by; even now. *North.*
ENOUMBRE. To join in anything.
ENOURNE. To adorn. *Lydgate.*
The temple of Covetyse ȝe *enourne* with rosez: alle ȝour myghte and ȝoure triste ȝe putt in thame that may ȝow na thyng helpe at nede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.
ENOW. Enough. *Var. dial.*
ENOYNTED. Anointed. *Hearne*
ENOȝ. Enough.
Have brok hit wel withowt fayle,
I have kept it long *enoȝ.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f 53.
ENPAREL. Dress; apparel.
ENPAYRE. To impair; to injure.
Might na perys *enpayre*
Be skille ne by righte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.
ENPECHE. To impeach; to accuse.
ENPIGHT. Pitched; settled.
ENPITED. Delighted? *Skinner.*
ENPLEET. To implead. *Hall.*
ENPLEMENT. Employment. *Skelton.*
ENPOYSONE. Poison. In the MS. Morte Arthure, cups are described as being made, "that nane *enpoysone* sulde goo prevely therundyre."
ENPREST. Imprest. Malory, ii. 450.
ENPRICE. Fashion. (*A.-N.*)
ENPRIDDEDE. Prided. *MS. Linc.*
ENPRISON. To imprison. *Gower.*
ENPROPRED. Belonging. (*A.-N.*)
Shal be y-seen blisses sevene
That ben *enpropred* unto the bodyes.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 167.
ENPROWED. Profited of. *Skelton.*

ENQUERAUNCE. Inquiry. (*A.-N.*)
Of Goddes mystery and his werking
Make never, my childe, to ferre *enquerraunce*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 156.

ENQUESATYFFE. Desirous of knowing.
Herof I am *enquesatyffe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 71.

ENQUEST. Inquiry. (*A.-N.*)

ENQUEYNTANCE. Acquaintance. *Hearne.*

ENQUIRANCE. Inquiry. *Chaucer.*

ENRACE. To implant. (*A.-N.*)

ENRESONE. To reason with. (*A.-N.*)

ENROLL. To fix anything in one's mind. *Palsgrave.*

ENSAME. The grease of a hawk. Also, to purify, cleanse, or purge a hawk of glut and grease.

ENSAMPLE. An example. (*A.-N.*)
A gode *ensample*, I wyll you sey,
What chanse befell hym one a dey.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 59.

ENSCONCE. To fortify; to protect as with a fort, or sconce.

ENSEAR. To dry up. *Shak.*

ENSEGGE. A siege. Also a verb.
And thanne he went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde *enseggo* abowte it, and this *enseggo* he laye many a day, and thare his oste suffred many dysessez. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 4.

ENSELED. Sealed up; kept secret. *Enseaylinge*, Alleyn Papers, p. 12.
This buke es cald garthen enclosed wel *enseled* paradyse full of appelles. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 1.

ENSEMBLE. Company. (*A.-N.*)

ENSEMBYLL. Together. *Skelton.*

ENSEMLE. To assemble. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 428; *ensemled*, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 125.

ENSENCESYNGE. Instruction.
Saynt Paule made this orysone by the *ensencesynge* of the Haly Gaste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 177.

ENSENSE. To anoint with insence.
Ensense the body no more so,
Ne do no wurschop tharunto.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

ENSENT. Advice; wish. (*A.-N.*)

ENSENTE. To consent. *Hearne.*

ENSESE. To take possession.

ENSIGNBEARER. A drunkard. *Grose.*

ENSILE. To ensile a hawk, to pass a thread in some way under the beak and through the eyelid, so as to hinder the sight.

ENSINEMENT. Perseverance. *Batman.*

ENSISE. Quality. *Skinner.*

ENSLOMBRE. To enervate. (*A.-N.*)
Son, lett not ydelnesse you *enslombre*,
Nor wydnesse of clothys you encombre.
MS. Ashmole 52, f. 65.

ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle.

ENSOINE. Excuse. (*A.-N.*)

ENSPERE. To ask, or inquire. (*A.-S.*)

ENSPIRE. To inspire. (*A.-N.*)

ENSTAFF. To put on a staff. *Florio.*

ENSTATE. To invest. *Laurence.*

ENSTORE. To renew. (*Lat.*)

ENSTREMENT. An instrument.

ENSURE. To assure; to plight troth. See the Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 66.

ENSWEETEN. To sweeten. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, p. 58.

ENT. Ended. *Hearne.*

ENTAILE. (1) Shape. (*A.-N.*)
The hors of gode *entaile* schall have a lytell heed and gret rounde eyen, schort eeres, large fronte.
MS. Douce 291, f. 136.

(2) Place; stead. *Weber.*

(3) Sculpture or carving of any kind. Also, to cut or carve; a very common term in ancient art, and sometimes applied to ornamental work of any kind.
He made an ymage of *entayle*,
Liche to a womman in semblaunce.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 105.

ENTAILS. Ends of land. *North.*

ENTALENTE. To excite. (*A.-N.*)

ENTAME. To tame; to subdue.
My sone, yf thou thy conscience
Entamid haste in suche a wise.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

ENTECCHES. Spots; stains. (*A.-N.*)

ENTECESSOURS. Predecessors.
Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
That this trewe lovere togedir muste susteine.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTENCIOUN. Intention. (*Lat.*)

ENTEND. To attend. (*A.-N.*)

ENTENDAUNCE. Attention. (*A.-N.*)

ENTENDEMENT. Understanding. (*A.-N.*)
A tale of gret *entendement*
I thenke telle for thy sake.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

ENTENT. Understanding. *Weber.*

ENTENTE. (1) Intention. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To attack. Ellis, ii. 366.

ENTENTED. Attended to. *Weber.*

ENTENTIF. Attentive. (*A.-N.*)
Whereas she satte in here oratorie
With hert *ententyf* and with hole memorie.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 26.
Nou let hem here and understonde *ententyfliche* myne wordes. *Sowle-hele, Vernon MS.*

ENTER. To enter a hawk, to commence training her to kill game.

ENTERCHANGEDEN. Exchanged. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERCLOSE. A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

ENTERCORRE. To interfere. (*Lat.*)

ENTEREMENT. Interment. *Ritson.*

ENTERLACE. A kind of verse, mentioned by R. de Brunne, pref. p. 99.

ENTERLYCHE. Entirely. (*A.-S.*)

ENTERMEDLED. Intermixed. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERMENTYN. To let in. *Pr. Parv.*

ENTERMETE. To interpose; to interrupt. (*A.-N.*) See Malory, ii. 45.
Thouȝ I therof have nouȝt to done,
My thouȝte wol *entirmete* him sone.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

ENTERMEWER. A hawk that changes the colour of its wings. *Skinner.*

ENTERMINE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERPART. To share. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERPENNED. A hawk was said to be enterpenned, when the feathers of the wings were between the body and the thighs.

ENTERSHOCK. To butt together.

ENTERTAILLE. Wove-work. (*Fr.*)

ENTERTAIN. Entertainment. *Warner.*

ENTERVIEN. A meeting. (*Fr.*)

ENTERYNG. An interment.

> The sone herd that tydyng,
> And come home to the *enteryng*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 42.

ENTETCHED. Marked; stained. (*A.-N.*)

ENTHRONISED. Enthroned. *Knolles.*

ENTIERLOCURE. Entirely. *Chr. Vil.*

ENTIRDIT. An interdict. (*A.-N.*)

> Hath sente the bulle of his sentence,
> With cursynge and with *entirdit*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 80.

ENTISE. To acquire. *Gawayne.*

ENTONE. To tune; to sing. (*A.-N.*)

ENTORYNGE. An interment.

> The comyn purs made his *entorynge*.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 257.

ENTRADAS. Rents; revenues.

ENTRAILE. To entwine; to fold. (*Fr.*)

ENTRE. An entrance. (*A.-N.*)

> And therwithalle namid is eterne,
> And at the *entre* so they dide wryte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 15.

ENTREAT. To write, or treat of; to treat, or use one well or ill; to obtain one's desire; to entertain, or receive. Also, an entreaty.

ENTREATMENT. Entreaty. *Jonson.*

ENTRECOMBNED. Entertained?

> Dysportes and plays and al maner gladnesse
> Among these lusty folkes *entercombned* be,
> With swete lovys amerous and such lustynesse,
> Godly rewardys with grot debonerete.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTREDETEN. To handle. *Skinner.*

ENTREDITEDE. Interdicted. *Hearne.*

ENTREE. An entry. (*A.-N.*)

ENTREMEDLY. Intermedintely.

> So *entremedly* by succession
> Of bothe was the generacioun.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14.

ENTREMEES. Dishes served in between the courses at a feast. (*Fr.*)

ENTREMETTEN. To intermeddle. (*A.-N.*)

ENTRESSE. Interest; business.

ENTRETE. A plaster.

> It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any *entrete*, bot new it evene and morne. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 362.

ENTRICE. To render intricate. (*Lat.*)

ENTRIES. Places in thickets where deer have recently passed through.

ENTRIKE. To deceive; to entangle. Also, occasionally, to hinder.

> Whereof that hee the world *entriketh*,
> That many a man of him compleyneth.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 100.
> His mysty speche so harde is to unfolde
> That it *entryketh* rederis that it see.
> *MS. Digby* 232, f. 2.

ENTRY. A narrow passage; a lane; a porch; a gate, or door; an entrance, or small hall. *North.*

ENTUNED. Tuned. (*A.-N.*)

ENTUNES. Songs; tunes. (*A.-N.*)

ENTWITE. To twit; to reproach.

ENTWYN. To separate. *Audelay.*

ENTYREMENT. An interment. *Weber.*

ENTYRFERYNE. To interlace. *Pr. Parv.*

ENTYRYD. Interred. *Pr. Parv.*

ENUCLEATE. To solve. *Hall.*

ENUNIED. United. *Becon.*

ENUNTY. Directly opposite. *Glouc.*

ENUS. Once. Audelay, p. 43.

ENVENEMUS. Venomous. (*A.-N.*)

> It wil hele the bytyng of a wood hownde, and al maner strokys that byn *envenemus*, and it wil fere addrus fro the. *MS. Med. Antiq.*

ENVENIME. To poison. (*A.-N.*)

ENVIE. To vie; to contend. (*A.-N.*)

ENVIRID. Inversed. (*A.-N.*)

> Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *enclrid*.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 27
> Myne armez are of ancestrye,
> *Enverydc* with lordes. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 71.

ENVIRON. (1) About; around. (*A.-N.*)

> Alle hire maydenis, stondynge *enevroun*,
> Gan even thus for to crye loude.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6.

(2) To go round; to surround.

> And alle *enverounde* the vale,
> And voyde whenne hym likede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 75.

ENVIVE. To enliven; to excite.

ENVOLUPED. Wrapt up. (*A.-N.*)

ENVOY. To send. *Lydgate.*

ENVY. Hatred; ill-will. This is a common early use of the word. Some old dramatists have it in the sense, to emulate.

> There he had grete chyvalry,
> He slewe hys enemys with grete *envy*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

ENVYNED. Stored with wine. (*A.-N.*)

ENYYNTYSCHEN. To attenuate. *Pr. Parv.*

ENYȝN. Eyes. *Lydgate.*

EODE. Went. *North.*

> In that tyme ase ore Loverd *eode* abouto,
> Ane blinde man to him men brouȝte.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 1.

EORNETH. Runneth. (*A.-S.*)

EORTHLICHE. Earthly. (*A.-S.*)

EOW. Yes. *Var. dial.*

EOWER. Your. *Salop.*

EPETITE. A kind of precious stone.

EPHESIAN. A jovial companion. A cant term, used by Shakespeare.

EPICEDE. A funeral song. (*Lat.*)

EPISTOLER. The priest at mass who chanteth the epistle. (*A.-N.*)

EPS. The asp tree. *Kent.*

EQUAL. Just; impartial. *Massinger.*

EQUATE. To make equal. *Palsgrave.*

EQUELD. Equalled. *Lydgate.*

EQUIPENDY. A plumb-line; a perpendicular or straight line.

EQUIPOLENCE. An equivalent. (*A.-N.*)

EQUIPOLENTE. Equivalent.

> For in respyte of tyme evyrmare,
> They ben nothyng *equipolente*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 91.

EQUIPOLLE. To be equal. (*A.-N.*)

ER. Your; or; are; before; before that; he; former; early. *Arch. and Prov.*

ERAN. An errand, or message. *North.* Chaucer has *eraunde*, Du. 134.

ERAYNE. A spider. *Nominale.*

ERBER. (1) Same as *arber*, q. v. This is also a field, pasture, garden, or an herbary for furnishing domestic medicines.

In an *erbere* beyde hur halle,
That feyre and grene can spryng and spredc.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

He led hym to a fayre *erber*,
The ȝatis were of clen cristalle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

(2) The conduit leading to the stomach. An old hunting term.

ERBES. Herbs. *Gower.*

ERBOLAT. A confection made of several herbs, eggs, &c.

ERBOWLE. A dish composed chiefly of bullace and honey.

ERCHDEKENES. Archdeacons. (*A.-N.*)

ERCHEBYSSCHOPES. Archbishops.

ERCHEVESQE. An archbishop. (*A.-N.*)

Eries and *erchevesqes*, and other y-nowe.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Linc.* f. 53.

ERCLE. A blister. *Salop.*

ERD. The earth. *North.*

We wolde hit undirfonge ful fayn,
If we miȝt have oure *erd* aȝayn.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 134.

ERDE. To dwell; to inhabit. (*A.-S.*)

ERDEZ. Lands. *Gawayne.*

ERDON. An errand. *Cov. Myst.*

ERD-SHREW. A shrew-mouse. *Topsell.*

ERDYLY. Earthly. *Ritson.*

ERDYN. Earthen. (*A.-S.*)

ERE. (1) To plough. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Before; previously.

A kynge and a man childe conceyved at her *ere*.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 110.

(3) An ear. (*A.-S.*)

For whanne the schipmen ley an *ere*
Unto the voyce in here avis,
They wene it be a paradis.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 41.

EREABLE. Arable. *Huloet.*

ERE-LAPPE. The lower part of the ear. (*A.-S.*) See MS. Linc. f. 304.

ERELLE. An earl. (*A.-S.*)

EREMITE. A hermit. *Lydgate.*

EREN. Ears. (*A.-S.*)

ERENYE. Sand. *Pr. Parv.*

EREOS. Love. *Chaucer.*

ERE-ROWNERYS. Secret whisperers. (*A.-S.*)

It is goode that eveory lorde of the comuntes that he be not lad bi folis, non bi noon othir *ere-rowneryȝs*.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 11.

ERGE. To tease, or vex. *West.*

ERGOS. Same as *Argos*, q. v.

ERIE. To honour; to revere. (*A.-S.*)

ERIEN. To plough. (*A.-S.*)

We tille no lande, no eryes, ne sawes, ne ȝokes nother ox ne horse in plughe ne in carte, ne nett caste we nane in the see for to take fyschc.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.

ERIGE. Straw, or stubble. *Linc.*

ERINDE. An errand, or message.

ERINGOES. Were formerly considered provocatives. See the Cityc Match, 1639, p. 47; Taylor's Motto, 1622.

ERKE. Weary; sick. (*A.-S.*)

ERLICHE. Early. *Gower.*

ERLOND. Ireland. *Pr. Parv.*

ERME. To grieve; to lament. (*A.-S.*)

ERMIN. Armenian. *Chaucer.*

ERMYTE. (1) Poverty; misery. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A hermit. *Prompt. Parv.*

ERN. (1) An eagle. *North.*

From us he lep seleouth hiȝt,
Was never *ern* so fresshe to fliȝt.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 109.

(2) An urn. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) To glean. *Kennett.*

ERNDE. An errand. (*A.-S.*)

ERNE. (1) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To yearn; to desire. *Ritson.*

ERNEMORWE. Early in the morning.

ERNEN. To earn; to take. *Weber.*

ERNEND. Running. (*A.-S.*)

ERNES. The loose scattered ears of corn left on the ground. *Kennett.*

ERNEST. Zeal; studious pursuit of anything (*A.-S.*)

ERNESTFUL. Serious; zealous. (*A.-S.*)

ERNESTONE. The æstites. Harrison, p. 239.

ERNFULL. Sad; lamentable. *Sussex.*

ERNUTE. An earth-nut. *Elyot.*

EROR. Former. *Hearne.*

EROUST. First. (*A.-S.*)

ERRABLE. Arable. Arch. xi. 216.

ERRANDE. Wandering. (*A.-N.*)

Evyr he rode forthe *erranda*,
Tyll he come to Mombrant.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 110.

ERRA-PATER. An eminent Jewish astrologer; at least, so say some of the old almanacs. The name was sometimes used for an almanac. Lilly was also so called by Butler.

ERRATES. Faults. *Hall.*

ERRATIKE. Wandering. (*A.-N.*)

ERRAUNT. Strolling. (*A.-N.*)

ERRE. A sore; a pock-mark.

The *erres* of hys wowndes sal speke
Agayne the, and of the ask wreke.
Hampole, *MS. Bowes*, p. 165.

Stanke and roten mine *erres* ere ma.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 26.

ERRESDEKEN. An archdeacon.

ERRIN. Urine. *Devon.*

ERRISH. Wheat stubble. *Kent.*

ERRIWIGGLE. An ear-wig. *East.*

ERROUR. Course; running. (*A.-N.*)

ERRYD. Wandered. *Lydgate.*

ERS. The fundament. (*A.-S.*)

ERSDEKNE. An archdeacon. (*A.-S.*)

ERSH. Stubble. *Kent.*

ERSMERT. Culerage. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

ERST. First; formerly. (*A.-S.*) *At erst*, at first, for the first time.

Than non *erst* he drew his hatt
Into the benke ende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f.

ERSWORT. The herb mouse-ear. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 8.

ERTAGE. Heritage. *Hearne.*

ERTE. (1) Art. *Somerset.*

Jhesu Criste, have mercy one me,
Als thou *erte* kynge of magestó.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

(2) To urge; to compel.

ERTHEDOUNE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

Whenne this testament was in wrytynge bifore Alexander, sodeynly ther come a thonnere and a levennynge, and ane *erthedoune* ryjte a hedous, so that alle Babyloyne qwoke therwith.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48.

ERTHE-GALLE. The herb centaury.

ERTHELES. Without earth. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHEMOVINGE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHEN. Previously. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHESMOK. *Fumus terræ*, the name of a plant given in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

ERTHGRINE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHGRYTHE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHING. Burial. *North.*

He had his eldmoder maidèn-hede,
And at his *erthing* alle lede.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

ERTHSTANE. The hearth-stone. (*A.-S.*)

ERTINE. To irritate; to provoke.

ERTOU. Art thou? (*A.-S.*)

ERVE. An inheritance. (*A.-S.*)

Hit werketh wonderliche,
And *erves* giveth slkerlich.
MS. Harl. 7322, ap. Cat. iii. 525.

ERY. Every. *Var. dial.*

ERYDAY. Every day. *Pr. Parv.*

ERYE? The earth. *Pr. Parv.*

ERYN. Iron. *Lydgate.*

Y sagho hym bere upp on hys krowne,
Brynnyng *eryn* that bare hym downe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

ERYNDE. An errand. *Ritson.*

ERYS. Ears. Sometimes, years.

Wode has *erys*, fylde has sijt,
Were the forster here now right
Thy wordis shuld like the ille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

ERYSCHEMEN. Irishmen.

ERYTACHE. Heritage. Arch. xxii. 369.

ERYYNE? Earthen. *Pr. Parv.*

ERZELL. Herself. *Somerset.*

ESBATEMENT. A play, or pastime. (*A.-N.*)

ESCAPE. A transgression. *Shak.* Explained by Blount, "a violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint."

ESCHAR. A newt. *North.*

ESCHAUFE. To make hot. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHAUNGE. Exchange. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHE. An ash-tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ESCHEKERE. Chess. Also, the exchequer.

ESCHELE. Troop; company. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHEN. Made of ash. *Salop.*

ESCHETES. Escheats. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHEWE. To stir; to move; to go.

The kyng chaunges his fote,
Eschewes a lyttille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 65.

ESCHIVE. To eschew; to shun. (*A.-N.*)

And in thy lawe so despende,
That vayne glorye y schalle *eschive*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

ESCHTE. Asked. (*A.-S.*)

ESCLAUNDER. Slander; reproach.

No worschip may he to hymselfe conquere,
But grete *esclaunder* unto hym and her.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 60.

ESCORCHES. Animals that were flayed. An old hunting term.

ESCOTED. Paid; supported. *Shak.*

ESCRIED. Observed; descried.

ESCRITE. A writing. (*A.-N.*)

ESCUAGE. Service. (*A.-N.*)

ESCULPED. Sculptured. *Hall.*

ESE. (1) Ease; pleasure; to accommodate; to be pleased. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Bait for fishes. Nominale MS.

ESEMENT. Relief. *Chaucer.*

ESENDROPPERS. Eavesdroppers. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

ESH. (1) Stubble; aftermath. *Surrey.*

(2) To ask. Also, an ash tree. *North.*

ESHIN. A pail. *North.*

ESHINTLE. A pailful. *Chesh.*

ESHORNE. Cut in two. (*A.-S.*)

Why hast thou this sak thus *eshorne*,
Now is it spylt and thou hast it lorne.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 47.

ESHUK. A hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of an S. *West.*

ESIE. Gentle; light. *Chaucer.*

ESILICH. Gently. *Chaucer.*

ESK. A newt; a lizard. *North.*

ESKING. The pentice. *Linc.*

ESKIP. To equip, as with men, &c.

ESKRIE. A cry. *Hall.*

ESLE. To ask. *Hearne.*

ESLOYNE. To remove. *Spenser.*

ESMAYE. To astonish. (*A.-N.*)

This womman woche com so *esmayed*,
Ansueryd with fulle softe speche.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

And thus wexe I withinne wroth,
That outwarde I am alle affrayed,
And so destemprid and *esmayed*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

ESP. The asp tree. *North.*

Tak the barke of the *esp*, and the rote of walwort, of ayther i-like mykel, and stampe thame wele, and do it in a clene vessel. *Med. Rec. MS. Bright*, f. 14.

ESPECCION. Especial. (*A.-N.*)

ESPECE. A small portion. *Caxton.*

ESPERANCE. Hope; expectation. (*A.-N.*)

ESPEYRE. Expectation. (*A.-N.*)

To putten Rome in fulle *espeyre*,
That Moris was apparaunt eyre.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

Thus stante envye in good *espeyre*,
To ben himselfe the devels eyre. *MS Ibid.* f. 82.

ESPIAILLE. Spying; private watching. (*A.-N.*)

ESPIAL. A spy. *Gower.*

ESPICE. To look; to observe.

ESPICERIE. Spices. (*A.-N.*)

ESPIE. An overlooker. *Hall.*

ESPIN. The asp tree. *North.*

ESPIRITUELL. Spiritual; heavenly. (*A.-N.*)

ESPLOIT. Advantage. (*A.-N.*)
The seyle goth uppe and forth they straujte,
But none *esploit* therof they cauȝte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.

ESPOIRE. Hope. *Chaucer.*

ESPOUSE. Spouse; wife. *Hall.*

ESPRED. Spread. *Sidney.*

ESPRINGOLD. An engine used for throwing large stones in sieges. (*A.-N.*)

ESPRYSED. Taken. (*A.-N.*)

ESQUAYMOUS. Equal (?).
That many one are so daungerous,
And oute of mesure *esquaymous.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.

ESQUIP. Same as *Eskip*, q. v.

ESQUIRE. An esquire of the body, an attendant upon a knight who carried his helmet, spear, and shield.

ESS. Ashes, or a place under the grate to receive them in. *North.*

ESSAY. Same as *Assay*, q. v.

ESSE. (1) To ask. *Hearne.*
(2) Ease. *Ritson.*
(3) Is. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.

ESSES. (1) The collar of SS, or esses, worn by Knights of the Garter.
(2) Large worms. *Kent.*

ESSEW. Issue. *Bale.*

ESSEX-LION. A calf. *Grose.*

ESSEX-STILE. A ditch. *Grose.*

ESSHEKED. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSHET. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSHOLE. An ash-bin. *North.*

ESSOINE. An excuse. (*A.-N.*)
But ȝit for strengthe of matrimonye,
He myȝte make none *essoigne.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

ESSTE. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSYSE. Habit; custom. *R. de Brunne.*

EST. (1) Eatest. *Hearne.*
(2) Host. *Weber.*
(3) Love; munificence. (*A.-S.*)
They wroght hym mekylle woo,
As y yow say, be Goddys *est.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

ESTABLIE. A guard. (*A.-N.*)

ESTAFET. A footman. (*Span.*)

ESTALLED. Installed. (*A.-N.*)
She was translated eternally to dwelle
Amonge sterres, where that she is *estalled.*
MS. Digby 230.

ESTANDART. A standard. *Hall.*

ESTASION. A shop, or stall. (*A.-N.*)

ESTATE. State; condition; a wealthy person; administration of government; an obeisance.

ESTATELICH. Stately. *Chaucer.* Lydgate has *estatly*, Minor Poems, p. 4.

ESTATUTE. A statute. *Hall.*

ESTCHEKER. A chess-board.
And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the *estcheker.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

ESTEAD. Instead. *North.*

ESTELLACIOUN. Astrology. (*A.-N.*)

ESTERE. State. *Hearne.*

ESTERNE. From A.-N. *estre?*
And fyl hyt at an *esterne*,
That-a prest shul none outher worne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67

ESTIMATE. Estimation; value.

ESTITE. As well. *North.*

ESTOC. A small stabbing sword.

ESTOPPED. Stopped. *Hall.*

ESTRADIOTS. French dragoons.

ESTRAINGER. A stranger. (*Fr.*)

ESTRE. (1) State; condition. (*A.-N.*)
What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of ȝour name or of ȝour *estre?*
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.
(2) A circumstance. (*A.-N.*)
(3) Court; street; town. (*A.-N.*)
So long he leved in that *estre*,
That for hys name he hyȝt Tuncestre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

ESTRES. The inward parts of a building; chambers; walks; passages in a garden. (*A.-N.*) See Will. and Werw. p. 64.

ESTRETE. A street.
Towarde this vice of whiche we trete,
There ben ȝit tweye of thilke *estrete.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

ESTRICH-BOARDS. Deal-boards exported from the Eastern countries, [Austria?]

ESTRICHE. Reserved; haughty. (*A.-N.*)

ESTRICH-FALCON. A species of large falcon, mentioned in the old metrical romance of Guy of Warwick. Shakespeare seems to allude to this bird in Ant. and Cleop. iii. 11, *estridge.*

ESTRIDGE. An ostrich. *Massinger.*

ESTROITS. Narrow cloths. (*Fr.*)

ESTUF. Stuff; household goods. *Hall.*

ESTUIFE. A pocket-case. (*Fr.*)

ESUE. To escape. (*A.-N.*)

ESY. Soft. *Prompt. Parv.*

ESYNE. Stercoro. *Pr. Parv.*

ET. (1) Eat; even. *Hearne.*
(2) At; to; that. *North.*

ETAYNE. A giant. (*A.-S.*)
Fy, he said, thou foule! thou *etayne!*
Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

ETCH. (1) Stubble. *Tusser.*
(2) To eke out; to augment. *Kent.*

ETE. Eat. *Somerset.*
The scheperde *ete* tille that he swatte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

ETERMYNABLE. Interminable.

ETERNAL. Infernal; damned. *East.*

ETERNE. Everlasting. (*Lat.*)
Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tendir ȝougthe fro God that is *eterne.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

ETEYED. Tied; gartered. *Chaucer.*

ETH. Earth. Also, a hearth. *West.*

ETHE. (1) Easy; easily. (*A.-S.*) See More's Supplycacyon of Soulys, f. 12.
(2) To ask. *Gawayne.*

ETHEN. Hence. (*A.-S.*)

ETHER. (1) An adder. *North.*
(2) The air or sky. *Nominale.*
(3) To bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*, or *etherings.* Also, a hedge. (*A.-S.*)
(4) Either; each. (*A.-S.*)

ETHSCHAPE. To escape. *Hampole.*
ETHSTE. Asked. *Hearne.*
ETHYNDEL. Half a bushel. *Pr. Parv.*
ETON. Eat, pl. (*A.-S.*)
ETOW. In two. *North.*
ETRAATH. Truly; in truth. *Craven.*
ETRIDE. Tried. *Higgins.*
ETTER. Same as *Atter*, q. v.
ETTETHE. The eighteenth. *Hearne.*
ETTICK. Hectic. (*Fr.*) *Ettick fever*, an old phrase for the ague.
ETTIN. Same as *Etayne*, q. v. "An eten in ich a fight," Sir Tristrem, p. 178.
ETTLE. (1) A nettle. *West.*
(2) To deal out sparingly. *North.*
(3) To prepare; to set in order; to intend; to try; to attempt; to contrive; to earn; to design; to linger, or delay. *North.* "Ettelles to bee overlyng," i. e. designs to be conqueror, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 58.
ETTLEMENT. Intention. *North.*
ETTLINGS. Earnings; wages. *North.*
ETTWEE. A sheath, or case, for holding small instruments. (*Fr.*)
ETTYS. Eats. *North.*

That es to saye, that *ettys* me, 3itt hungres thaym, and thay that drynkes me, 3it thristis thaym.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193.

ETYK. A fever. *Lydgate.*
EUBIDES. The Hebrides. *Drayton.*
EUGHT. Owed. *North.*
EUPHUISM. An affected style of speaking and writing introduced at the close of the sixteenth century by Lilly, who set the fashion in works entitled, *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*, which are replete with absurd jargon and bombast. These books were completely the fashion for the time, and their immortality vainly predicted by the author's contemporaries.
EURE. Use; custom; ure. Malory, ii. 25.
EUROSE. Rose water. (*A.-N.*)
EUTRIR. To pour out. *Devon.*
EV. Have. *North.*
EVANGELETT-VATS. Cheese-vats, so called from being charged with the images of the saints which were to be imprinted on the cheeses. *Suffolk.*
EVANGILES. The Gospels. (*A.-N.*)
EVANS. A she-cat, said to be so called from a witch of that name.
EVAT. A newt. *Somerset.*
EVE. (1) To become damp. *West.*
(2) A hen-roost. *Somerset.*
EVECK. A goat. (*Lat.*)
EVELING. The evening. *Devon.*
EVELLES. Without evil. (*A.-S.*)
EVELONG. Oblong. Wrongly printed *enelong* in Pr. Parv. p. 46.
EVEMEN. Evening. *Dorset.*
EVEN. (1) To compare. *West.*
(2) Equal; to equal, or make equal.

The multitude of the Percienes, quod he, may nozte be *evend* to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are ma than thay.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

EVEN-AND-ODD. A game played by tossing up coins. See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 142; Florio, p. 358.
EVEN-CRISTEN. A fellow-Christian, or neighbour. See Hamlet, v. i.

In the whilke es forbodene us alle manere of lesynges, false consperacye and false sweryng, whare thurghe oure *evene-Cristyne* may lese thayre catelle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215.

EVEN-DOWN. Downright. *North.* Perhaps connected with *evenden*, in Syr Gawayne.
EVENE. (1) Evenly; equally. (*A.-S.*)
(2) An ear of corn. *Med.*
EVENE-FORTH. Equally. (*A.-S.*)
EVENELICHE. Evenly; equally. (*A.-S.*)
EVENES. Equity. *Lydgate.*
EVEN-FLAVOURED. Unmixed; unvaried; uniform. *Suffolk.*
EVEN-FORWARD. Directly forward; in continued succession. *North.*
EVENHEDE. Equality; equity. (*A.-S.*)
EVENINE. Equitable. (*A.-S.*)
EVENINGS. The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*
EVENLESTEN. The herb mercury.
EVENLIGHT. Twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go awey,
And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
And I swere it is *evenlight*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 66.

EVENLIKE. Equal; equally. (*A.-S.*)
EVENLINESS. Equality. *Fairfax.*
EVENOLDE. Of the same age. (*A.-S.*)
EVENSONGE. Vespers. (*A.-S.*)
EVENTOUR. Adventure. *Weber.*
EVEN-WHILE. Even-time. *W. Werw.*
EVENYNG. Equal; just. (*A.-S.*)
EVER. (1) However. *Hearne.*
(2) At any time. *Var. dial.*
(3) Always. (*A.-S.*) *Ever in on*, continually in the same manner. *Ever so long*, a great while.
(4) Rye-grass. *Devon.*
(5) An opening stile. *Glouc.*
EVER-AMONG. See *Amongé.*
EVER-EITHER. Both. *Wickliffe.*
EVEREMAR. Evermore. (*A.-S.*)
EVERFERNE. Wall fern. *Gerard.*
EVERICH. Each one; every one. (*A.-S.*)
EVERIDEL. Every part. (*A.-S.*)
EVERLASTING. (1) American cudweed.
(2) A kind of strong stuff formerly much worn by sergeants.
EVERNE. Ever; however. *Hearne.*
EVERROSE. Rose water. (*A.-N.*)
EVERUCHDEL. Every part. (*A.-S.*)
EVERY. (1) A species of grass. *West.*
(2) *Every each*, every other, alternate; *every foot anon, every like*, every now and then; *every whips while*, now and then; *every whip and again*, ever and anon; *every year's land*, land which will bear crops every year.
EVERYCHONE. Every one. (*A.-S.*)

The chylde turnyd hym abowte wyth woundes redd,
And blessyd the pepull *everychone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

EVESE. The eaves of a house. (*A.-S.*)
EVESED. Afraid. *Lydgate.*
EVESINGE. Eaves. *Huloet.*
EVESTERRE. Evening star. *Pr. Parv.*
EVET. A newt. *West.* See Huloet, 1552; Kyng Alisaunder, 6126.
EVICTED. Dispossessed. (*Lat.*)
EVID. Heavied; made heavy.
EVIL. (1) A halter. *Grose.*
(2) A fork, as a hay-fork, &c. *West.*
EVIL-EYE. An eye which charms. Superstitious people suppose that the first morning glance of him who has an evil eye is certain destruction to man or beast, if not immediate, at least eventually.
EVITE. To avoid. (*Lat.*)
EVORYE. Ivory. *Weber.*
EVOUR. Ivory. *Lydgate.*

> And the 3ates of the palace ware of *erour*, wonder whitt, and the bandez of thame and the legges of ebené. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 25.

EVYL. A disease; a fit of madness; to fall ill, or sick.

> Sone aftyrward she *evyld*,
> And deyd sunner than she wylde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 53.

EVYLY. Heavily; sorrowfully.
EVYN. Evening. *Gower.*
EVYN-LY3THUS. Twilight. (*A.-S.*)
EW. Yew. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.
EWAGE. Some kind of stone, or amulet. See Piers Ploughman, p. 29.
EWARE. A water-bearer. *Pr. Parv.*
EWE. Owed. *Suffolk.*
EWE-GOWAN. The common daisy. *North.*
EWER. An udder. *North.*
EWERY. The place where the ewers for washing the hands before and after meals were kept. Ord. and Reg. p. 4.
EWFRAS. A herb. Arch. xxx. 377.
EWGH. A yew. *West.*

> Next to it a drawing-roome, whose floor is checquered like a chesse-board, with box and *ewgh* pannells of about six inches square.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 263.

EWN. An oven. *North.*
E-WONNE. Won. (*A.-S.*)

> In loves art men must deype wade,
> Or that ye be conqueryd and *e-wonne*.
> *MS. Fairfax* 16.

EWTE. (1) To pour water. *Exmoor.*
(2) A newt. *Maundevile.*
EWYNS. Hewings. Arch. x. 93.
EX. (1) An axle, or axis. *West.*
(2) To ask. *Glouc. and Devon.*
EXAKERLY. Exactly. *Var. dial.*
EXALTATE. Exalted. (*Lat.*)

> Every man wilneth to be *exaltate*,
> Thouze he be gret, 3it heyer wolde he goo.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 281.

EXALTATION. A planet was said to be in its exaltation, when it was in that sign of the zodiac in which it was supposed to exert its strongest influence.
EXAMETRON. An hexameter verse.
EXAMPLER. A sampler. *Palsgrave.*
EXAN. The herb crosswort. *Gerard.*
EXBURSE. To disburse, or discharge.
EXCALIBOUR. The name of King Arthur's sword, frequently mentioned.
EXCHEVE. To eschew, or shun. (*A.-N.*)
EXCISE. To impose upon; to overcharge. *Var. dial.*
EXCLAIM. An exclamation. *Shak.*
EXCOMMENGE. To excommunicate. (*A.-N.*) See Stanihurst, p. 26.
EXCOURSE. An expedition. (*Lat.*)
EXCREMENT. Anything that grows from the human body, as hair, nails, &c.
EXCUSATION. An excuse. (*Lat.*)

> Ser, 3e muste the sothe sey me trewly
> Withowtyn *excusacion* yn eny wysse aleyde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 143.

EXCUSEMENT. An excuse.

> So thilke *excusement* was none.
> *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 45.

EXCYTATE. To excite. *Hall.*
EXE. An axe. *East.*
EXECUTION. The sacking of a town. *Nares.*
EXECUTOUR. An executioner. *Executrice*, a female executioner. (*A.-N.*)
EXEMPLAIRE. Exemplary. (*A.-N.*)
EXEMPT. Taken away. *Shak.*
EXEN. Oxen. *North.*
EXEQUY. Funeral. *Sidney.*
EXERCISES. Week-day sermons, so called by the Puritans.
EXERPED. Drawn out. *Topsell.*
EXHALE. To drag out. *Shak.*
EXHERIDATE. To disinherit. It seems also to mean, to hate or detest.
EXHIBITION. Stipend; allowance. The term is still used at the universities.
EXIDEMIC. An epidemic. *Hall.*
EXIGENT. Exigence; difficulty. Also, a writ that lies where the defendant in an action personal cannot be found.
EXILE. Poor; lean; endowed with small revenues. (*Lat.*)
EXLE. An axle. Florio, p. 67.
EXORCISATIONS. Exorcisms. (*A.-N.*)
EXPANS-YERES. Single years, with the motions of the heavenly bodies answering to them. *Chaucer.*
EXPECT. To suspect; to conclude; to suppose; to believe; to wait; to tarry; expectation.
EXPECTAUNT. Waiting. (*A.-N.*)
EXPECTION. Expectation. "With so much *expection*," The Bride, 1640, sig. B. ii.
EXPEDIENCE. Expedition; celerity. *Shak.* Also, an enterprise, or undertaking. *Expedient*, quick.
EXPENDUNTUR. In old works, an account of the things expended.
EXPERTFULL. Expert; skilful.
EXPIATE. Expired. *Shak.*
EXPIRE. To exhaust, or wear out.
EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold. Jonson, viii. 431. Perhaps a form of *expleite*, or *exploit*, q. v. We have *expleiten* in A Prophesie of Cadwallader, 1604.
EXPLEITE. To perform; to finish; to complete; to assist. (*A.-N.*)

This werk *texpleyte* that ye nat refuse,
But maketh Clyo for to ben my muse.
MS. Digby 232, f. 1.

So lete thy grace to me dissende adoun,
My rude tonge to *explite* and spede.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

EXPLOIT. To perform. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 148. Also, to apply one's self to anything. *Palsgrave.*

EXPOSTULATE. To inquire. *Shak.*

EXPOSTURE. Exposure. *Shak.*

EXPOUNEN. To expound; to explain. (*A.-N.*)

EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out. (*Lat.*)

EXPURGE. To purge, or cleanse out.

EXQUIRE. To inquire. *Chapman.*

EXSUFFLICATE. Contemptible. (*Lat.*)

EXTABLE. Acceptable. State Papers, i. 815.

EXTEND. To value the property of any one who has forfeited his bond; to appraise; to seize. A law term.

EXTENDOUR. A surveyor; one who extends property.

EXTENT. A valuation, or seizure. Hence, a violent attack.

EXTERMINION. Extermination. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 23.

EXTERN. External; outward. *Nares.*

EXTIRP. To extirpate. (*Lat.*)

EXTRAUGHT. Extracted. *Hall.*

EXTRAVAGANT. Wandering. *Shak.*

EXTRE. An axletree. *East.*

The firmament and also every spere,
The golden *extre* and the sterres seven.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 33.

EXTREAT. Extraction. (*Fr.*)

EXTRESS. To draw out. (*Lat.*)

EXTRUCTION. Destruction. *Heywood.*

EXULATE. To banish. (*Lat.*) An exile, Hardyng's Chron. f. 189.

EXUPERATE. To overbalance.

EXURE. To assure. (*A.-N.*)

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure.*
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55.

EXUS. Axes. Degrevant, 325.

EY. (1) Aye; yes; ah! *North.*

Ey! thoght the knyȝt, long ys gone,
That messe at the cherche herd y none.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 26.

(2) An egg. (*A.-S.*)

EYANE. Again. Degrevant, 431.

EYAS. A young hawk recently taken out of the nest. *Eyasmusket*, a young male sparrow-hawk; and hence, metaphorically, a boy.

EYDENT. Diligent. *North.*

EYDUR. Either. *North.*

Alle arownde, lyke a frere,
And then ovyrthwart to *eydur* ere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

EYE. (1) A small tint of colour, just enough to see. See Nares in v.

(2) A brood of pheasants. *Var. dial.*

(3) The mouth of a pit. *North.*

(4) Water. *Somerset.* An outlet for water from a drain. *East.*

(5) To observe minutely. *Essex.*

(6) Awe; fear; power. (*A.-S.*)

EYEABLE. Sightly. *North.*

EYE-BITE. To bewitch an animal with the evil eye. *North.*

EYE-BREEN. The eyebrows. *Lanc.*

EYE-BREKES. Eyelids. *North.*

EYE-GRASS. Old pasture ground, that has been long without being eaten. *Glouc.*

EYEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EYER. Heir; heiress; air.

EYERIE. Same as *Airy*, q. v.

EYES. Ice.

Be war, I rede, thou stondest on the *eyes.*
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

EYE-SORE. A blemish; any disagreeable object. *Var. dial.*

EYET. (1) To eat. *Warw.*

(2) A small island, or ait. *Kennett.*

EYEVANG. A strap or stay to which the girt of the saddle is buckled. *Devon.*

EYGER. Sharp; sour. (*Fr.*)

EYGHE. Fear. Gy of Warw. p. 13.

EYGHTE. Possessions. (*A.-S.*)

EYH. An eye. Brome's Travels, p. 152. *Eyhen*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

EYHE. A handle, or haft.

EYKAKE. A kind of cake compounded with eggs. *Pr. Parv.*

EYL. An ear of corn. Translated by *acus* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

EYLDE. To yield; to return; to give, or deliver up.

EYLDEN. Went. Chester Plays, ii. 72.

EYLDYNGE. Fuel. *Pr. Parv.*

EYLE. An island. *North.*

EYLEN. To ail. (*A.-S.*)

Syr Lancelot *eylythe* nothynge but gode,
He shalle be hole by pryme of day.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 132.

What *eyled* me, why was I wode,
That I cowth so litelle gode?
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

EYLIADS. Ogles; wanton looks. (*Fr.*)

EYLSUM. Wholesome; sound.

EYLYKE. Elsewhere. *Lydgate.*

EYLYNE. To withstand. *Pr. Parv.*

EYMANENT. Directly opposite. *West.*

EYMERY. Ashes. *Pr. Parv.*

EYNE. (1) Eyes. *North.*

(2) A thicket? MS. Morte Arthure.

EYNKE. Ink. *Hampole.*

EY-QWYT. The white of egg. (*A.-S.*)

EYRAR. A brood of swans. Sometimes, the bird itself.

EYRE. Grace; haste; speed; air; to plough; to go; to move; an heiress, or heir; to breed, as hawks do.

EYREN. Eggs. See Introduction.

EYRISH. Aerial. *Chaucer.*

EYRONDE. Erected. *Holme.*

EYRONE. Eggs, as *eyren*, q. v.

A wowndyt man schal kepe hym that he ȝete na cheese, ne botur, ne *eyrone*, ne fysche of the see, ne fruytte, ne flesche, but of a best that is geldit: and he most kepe him fro fleschely talent wythe wymmen. *Med. Rec. MS. Bright*, f. 10.

EYRUS. Years. *Hearne.*

EYSE. Ease. See Langtoft, p. 68.

I the se wepynge alle weyes,
Whenne thou shuldes be best at *eys*.
Curcy Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 65.

EYSEMENTES. Conveniences.
EYSTER. An oyster. Rel. Ant. i. 85.
EYTE. Eight. *Cov. Myst.*
EYTENDE. The eighth. *Lydgate.*
EYTENDELE. Half a bushel, or the eighth part of a coomb, whence the term. *Pr. Parv.*

The terms seems to be retained in the Lancashire word *aghendole*, eight pounds of meal, more usually written *nackendole*, although the derivation is probably from *aghtand*, q. v.

EYTH. Easy; easily. (*A.-S.*)
EY3IRE. The air. *Pr. Parv.*
EY3THE. Eight. *Pr. Parv.*
E3ENEN. Eyes. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 39. E3e, St. Brandan, p. 3.
E3EVER. Ever. Audelay, p. 26.

FA. (1) Very fast. *North.*
(2) A foe; an enemy.

The countas said, alias!
3e hafe bene lang *faas*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

FAA. Few.

Eftyr a *faa* dayes, he apperyde tille ane that was famyliare tille hym in hys lyfe, and sayde that he was dampnede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 194.

FAAT. A fault. *Craven.*
FABBIN. Flattering. *North.*
FABLE. Idle discourse. (*A.-N.*)
FABRICATURE. Making. (*Lat.*)
FABRICK-LANDS. Lands given towards the maintenance, building, or repair of churches or cathedrals.
FABURDEN. A high sounding tone or noise that fills the ear.
FACCHE. To fetch. *Ritson.*
FACE. (1) To brag; to vaunt; to boast; to rail at any one. *To face one with a lie*, to make him believe it is true. *To face one out or down*, to put him down by positive assertions.
(2) *To face about*, a military term, meaning to wheel to the rear.
(3) Harm; consequence. *Weber.*
(4) Foes; enemies.

Sir, God hase sent the that grace,
That thou hase vencuste thi *face*.
MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 132.

(5) A term at the game of Primero, to stand boldly upon a card. See the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 112. Whence came the phrase *to face it with a card of ten*, to face anything out by sheer impudence.
FACED-CARD. A court-card. *West.*
FACER. An impudent person; a boaster. Also, a bumper of wine.
FACETE. Choice; fine. (*Lat.*)
FACHELL. A small dagger? *Kempe.*
FACHON. A falchion, or sword. (*A.-N.*)
FACHUR. To grow like in feature. *West.*
FACKS. By my faith! *Devon.*
FACON. A faulcon. Torrent, p. 21.
FACONDE. Eloquent; attractive. (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, eloquence.
FACONDIOUS. Eloquent. *Caxton.*
FACRERE. Dissimulation.

Forst ben enformed for to leere
A craft which cloped is *facrere*.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

FACULTE. Quickness; readiness. (*Lat.*)
FAD. (1) Fashioned. *North.*
(2) A trifling whim. *Warw.*
(3) A truss of straw. *Var. dial.*
(4) A coloured ball. *Linc.*
(5) To be busy about trifles. *Linc.*
FADDLE. (1) A pack, or bundle. *West.*
(2) To dandle; to cherish. *Scott.*
FADDY. Frivolous. *West.* Also the name of a Cornwall dance.
FADE. (1) Sad; sorrowful. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Dirty; disagreeable. (*A.-N.*)

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(3) Strong; powerful. This seems to be the meaning in Perceval, and Sir Tristrem, p. 145. Perceval, 1440, conquered?
(4) To vanish. *Shak.*
FADED. Tainted; decayed. *North.*
FADER. A father. (*A.-S.*)
FADGE. (1) To put together; to fare; to suit; to fit; to agree; to proceed; to succeed.
(2) A small flat loaf, or thick cake; to beat, or thrash; a bundle; a fagot. *North.*
(3) An irregular pace. *Linc.*
FADGEE. To work, or fag. *Devon.*
FADGY. Corpulent; unwieldy. *North.*
FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and also the burden of a popular Irish song of a licentious kind. Hence, sometimes, a burden of a song is so called.
FADME. A fathom. *Lydgate.* Also a verb, to fathom, to encompass.
FADOM. A fathom. *Dekker.*
FADOODLE. Futuo. *Dekker.*
FAEBERRY. See *Feaberries.*
FAED. Faded. *Towneley Myst.*
FAEES. Foes; enemies.

Hym thare be ferde for no *faees*,
That swylke a folke ledes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 57.

FAEGANG. A gang of beggars. *North.*
FAERIE. The nation of Fairies; enchantment, the work of Fairies. (*A.-N.*)
FAFF. To move violently. *North.*
FAFFLE. To stutter, or stammer; to saunter; to trifle; to fumble. *North.* See Baret, 1580, F. 19; Hollyband's Dict. 1593.
FAFT. Fought. *Craven.*
FAG. (1) A sheep-tick. *Linc.*
(2) To beat, or thrash. Also, to be sent about on errands. A schoolboy's term.
(3) A knot in cloth. *Blount.*
FAGARY. A vagary. *Hall.*

FAGE. To deceive by falsehood or flattery. (*A.-S.*) Also, deceit, flattery. See Lydgate, p. 27; Hardyng's Chron. f. 54.

> Ther is no more dredfulle pestelens,
> Than is tonge that can flatore and *fage*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 128.
>
> So that no wyte *fage* may ne fayne,
> Tofore the ye of thy sapience.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

FAGGING. Reaping, or cutting the stubble with a short scythe. *West.*

FAGGS. Fain; gladly. *Kent.* More generally explained as *facks*, q. v.

FAGH. Fought. *Weber.*

FAGIOLI. French beans. (*Ital.*)

FAGOT. (1) A contemptuous term for a woman; a prostitute.

(2) To cut, or tie up fagots. *Fagot berers*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 11, inferior household servants who carried fagots, &c.

FAIGH. Refuse soil, or stones. *North.*

FAIGHTEST. Most happy. (*A.-S.*)

FAIL. (1) Failure; fault. *Shak.*

(2) To deceive; to speak falsely. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To come to an end. *Palsgrave.*

(4) A woman's upper garment.

FAIN. Glad; earnestly desirous; gladly; to be willing, or ready; to be obliged, or compelled to do anything.

FAINE. To feign; to dissemble. (*A.-N.*) This form occurs in Chaucer, and many other writers. See also Minsheu, and the early editions of Shakespeare.

FAINT. To fade. *Var. dial.*

FAINTY. Languid. *Glouc.*

FAIR. (1) Level, or parallel. *Fair-walling*, the part of the wall above the projecting foundation. *Linc.*

(2) Fairness; beauty. "Faire of all faires," Tom a Lincolne, p. 7.

(3) To make fair, or lovely. *Shak.*

(4) A present at or from a fair. *North.* "A day after the faire," when everything is over, Troubles of Qu. Eliz. 1639, sig. G. ii.

(5) Evidently; manifestly. *North.*

(6) To appear; to give symptoms of. *Hall.*

(7) Soft or slow. *Westm.*

(8) A great roe-buck. *Blome.*

FAIR-CONDITIONED. Of good disposition.

FAIREHEDE. Beauty. (*A.-S.*)

FAIR-FALL. *Fair fall you*, good attend you. *Fairfallen*, good, honest. *North.*

FAIRING. Same as *Fair* (4).

FAIRISH. Tolerably good. *Var. dial.*

FAIRLY. Softly. *Fairly off in the middle*, faint with hunger. *North.*

FAIR-MAID. A dried pilchard. *Devon.*

FAIRRE. More fair. *Will. Werw.*

FAIR-TRO-DAYS. Daylight. *North.*

FAIRY. (1) A weasel. *Devon.*

(2) Although the fairies have nearly disappeared from our popular superstitions, a few curious traces of them may be found in provincial terms. *Fairy-butter*, a fungous excrescence; sometimes found about the roots of old trees, or a species of *tremella* found on furze and broom. *Fairy circles*, *fairy-rings*, or *fairy-dances*, circles of coarse green grass often seen in meadows and downs, and attributed to the dancing of the fairies; Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 77. *Fairy-dart*, a small flint or fossil shaped in the form of a dart, or perhaps an ancient arrow-head; there is a curious superstitious account of one in MS. Addit. 4811, f. 23. *Fairy groats*, a country name for certain old coins, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 218. *Fairy-loaves*, or *fairy-faces*, fossil echini. *Fairy-money*, found treasure. *Fairy-pipes*, small old tobacco-pipes, frequently found in the North of England. *Fairy-sparks*, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night time.

FAITEN. To beg; to idle; to flatter; to deceive. (*A.-N.*)

FAITERIE. Flattery; deception.

> My world stood on another wheelle,
> Withouten eny other *fayterye*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 39.

FAITH. To give credit to. *Shak.* Jonson has the adjective *faithful*.

FAITHFUL-BROTHER. A Puritan.

FAITHLY. Truly; properly. (*A.-N.*)

> For we are *faithely* to fewe to feghte with them all:
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 95.

FAITOUR. An idle lazy fellow; a deceiver; a flatterer; a vagrant. (*A.-N.*) Hence, a general term of reproach, a scoundrel.

FAKEN. A falcon, or small cannon.

FALCON. A cannon of 2½ inch. bore, carrying 2 lb. weight of shot.

FALD. A handspike. *Coles.*

FALDE. (1) To fold; to embrace.

> He tolde his sqwyere the case,
> That he luffed in a place
> This frely to *falde*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(2) Felled. Degrevant, 1051.

FALDERED. Fatigued. *Linc.*

FALDING. A kind of frieze, or rough cloth. See Tyrwhitt, in v.

FALDORE. A trap-door. (*Flem.*)

FALDSTOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool. The term is also erroneously applied to the Litany-stool. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

FALE. (1) Fele; many. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A pustule, or sore. *North.*

(3) Marshy, or wet land. *Linc.*

FALEWE. Fallow. *Weber.*

FALEWEDEN. Fallowed. *Ritson.*

FALKY. Long-stemmed. *Cornw.*

FALL. (1) To strike down, or let fall; to make to fall. *East.*

(2) A falling-band, or vandyke.

(3) Fallen, part. pa. *Chaucer.*

(4) *Fall of the leaf*, *fall*, autumn.

(5) A yeaning of lambs. *North.*

(6) *To try a fall*, to wrestle. *Fall back*, *fall edge*, at all adventures. *To fall in age*, to become old. *To fall in hand*, to meet with or meddle. *To fall out of flesh*, to become lean. Also used in this manner, *to fall a writing*, to

write, *to fall a reading*, to read, &c. *To fall out*, to quarrel.

(7) To follow as a corollary to any argument previously stated.

(8) To befall; to happen; to belong.

FALLAL. Meretricious. *Salop.*

FALLALS. The falling ruffs of a woman's dress; any gay ornaments. *Var. dial.*

FALLAND-EVYL. The falling sickness.

FALLAS. Deceit; fallacy. (*A.-N.*) Hall has *fallax*, Henry VII. f. 32.

> Thorow coverture of his *fallas*,
> And ryȝt so in semblable cas.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

FALLE. A mouse-trap. *Pr. Parv.*

FALLEN. Slaked. *Craven.*

FALLEN-WOOL. Wool from a sheep killed by disease or accident. *North.*

FALLERA. A disease in hawks, in which their claws turn white.

FALL-GATE. A gate across a public road. *Norf.*

FALLING-BANDS. Neck-bands worn so as to fall on the shoulders, much worn in the seventeenth century.

FALLING-DOWN. The epilepsy. *Pr. Parv.*

FALLINGS. Dropped fruit. *South.*

FALLOW-FIELD. A common-field. *Glouc.*

FALLOWFORTH. A waterfall. *Linc.*

FALLOW-HAY. Hay grown upon a fallow, or new natural ley. *North.*

FALLOWS. The strakes of a cart. *West.*

FALLS. The divisions of a large arable field attached to a village. *North.*

FALOUN. Felon; wicked. (*A.-N.*)

FALOWE. To turn pale or yellow. (*A.-S.*)

> His lippis like to the lede,
> And his lire *faloweda*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 94.

FALSDOM. Falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

FALSE. (1) Stupid; obstinate; wanting spirit; sly; cunning; deceitful; forsworn; perjured.

(2) To falsify; to betray; to deceive; to wheedle; to flatter; to desert; to baffle.

FALSE-BLOWS. The male flowers of the melon and cucumber. *East.*

FALSE-BRAY. A counter-breastwork. (*Fr.*)

FALSEHED. Falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

FALSE-POINT. A trick, or stratagem.

FALSE-QUARTERS. A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. Holme, 1688.

FALSER. False. *Jonson.*

FALSE-ROOF. The space between the ceiling of the garret and the roof.

FALSOR. Deceiver. "Detested falsor," Woman in the Moone, 1597.

FALSTE. Falsity; falseness. (*A.-N.*)

FALTER. To thrash barley in the chaff. *Faltering-irons*, a barley-chopper. *Linc.*

FALTERED. Dishevelled. *North.*

FALWE. Yellow. *Chaucer.* Also, to turn yellow. Syr Gowghter, 62.

FALWES. Fallow lands. Also, new ploughed fields, or fields recently made arable. See Pr. Parv. p. 148, "falow, londe eryd, *novale*." The Latin here given bears both interpretations, although the latter is evidently intended by the author.

FALYF. Fallow. *Ritson.*

FAMATION. Defamation. *Hall.*

FAMBLE. To stutter, or murmur inarticulately. *Linc.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Baver*, and in Coles. "Stameren other famelen," MS. Harl. 7322.

FAMBLE-CROP. The first stomach in ruminating animals. *East.*

FAMBLES. Hands. *Dekker.*

FAME. (1) To defame. Ritson, iii. 161.

> False and fekylle was that wyghte,
> That lady for to *fame*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

(2) The foam of the sea. (*A.-S.*)

> Myldor, he said, es hir name,
> Scho es white als the *fame*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(3) A surgeon's lancet. *Linc.*

FAMEN. (1) To famish. *Hearne*

(2) Foes; enemies. (*A.-S.*)

> To fyghte wyth thy *foamene*,
> That us unfaire ledes. *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 56.

FAMILE. To be famished. *Warw.*

FAMILIAR. A demon or spirit attendant upon a witch or conjurer, often in the form of an animal, a dog, &c.

FAMILOUS. *Adj.* Family. *North.*

FAMILY-OF-LOVE. A fanatical sect introduced into England about 1560, distinguished by their love to all men, and passive obedience to established authority. The members of it were called *Familists*, and are mentioned in a list of sects in Taylor's Motto, 1622.

FAMOSED. Celebrated. *Shak.*

FAMULAR. Domestic. (*Lat.*)

FAN. (1) To tease; to banter; to beat or thrash any one. *Sussex.*

(2) Found; felt. *Cumb.*

(3) To stir about briskly. *Linc.*

(4) To winnow corn. *Var. dial.*

FANCICAL. Fanciful. *West.*

FANCIES. Light ballads, or airs. *Shak.*

FANCY. (1) Love. *Fancy-free. Shak.* A sweetheart is still called a *fancy-man.*

(2) A riband; a prize for dancers.

FAND. Found. Tundale, p. 14.

FANDE. To try, or prove. (*A.-S.*)

> He was in the Haly Lande,
> Dedis of armes for to *fande*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.
>
> They wolde themselfe *fande*
> To seke aventurs nyghte and day.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

FANDING. Trial; temptation.

> Paule prayed to God that he suld fordo thase *fandynges* that hym pynede so sare, bot God herd hyme noghte. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 237.

FANE. (1) A weathercock, formerly made in various shapes, seldom in that of the bird whence the modern term is derived.

(2) A banner. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The white flower-de-luce. *Gerard.*

(4) Foes; enemies. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

(5) A rope attached to the mast of a vessel? See Pr. Parv. p. 148, and Ducange, in v. *Cheruc.*

"A fayne of a schipe" may, perhaps, only mean a weathercock on the top of the mast. See Sir Eglamour, 1192.

Of sylver his maste, of golde his *fane.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 146.

FANER. A winnower. *Lydgate.*

FANFECKLED. Freckled; sunburnt. *North.*

FANG. (1) A fin. *East.* A paw, or claw. *North.* Also, to grasp or clench.

(2) To strangle; to bind. *Wilts.*

(3) To be godfather or godmother to a child. *Somerset.*

FANGAST. Fit for marriage, said of a maid. *Norf.* Now obsolete.

FANGE. To catch, or lay hold of. (*A.-S.*)

The synne God hateth that on hem hangeth,
And Goddes hatred helle hyt *fangeth.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.

FANGER. A receiver. (*A.-S.*)

FANGLE. A trifle, or toy. (*A.-S.*)

FANGLED. Trifling. *Shak.*

FANNAND. Flowing. *Gawayne.*

FANNEL. A fanon. Davies' Rites, p. 16.

FANOM-WATER. The acrimonious discharge from the sores of cattle. *Warw.*

FANON. A priest's maniple. (*A.-N.*) "*Fanon*, a fannell or maniple, a scarfe-like ornament worn in the left arme of a sacrificing priest," Cotgrave.

FANSET. A faucet. *Suffolk.*

FANSOME. Kind; fondling. *Cumb.*

FANTASIE. Fancy. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to fancy, to like any one. *Fantasieng*, Harrison's England, p. 118.

FANTASTICO. A coxcomb. (*Ital.*)

FANTEAGUE. A worry, or bustle. Also, ill-humour. *Var. dial.*

FANTICKLES. Freckles. *Yorksh.*

FANTOME. (1) Faint; weak. *Fantome-corn*, corn that is unproductive. *Fantome-flesh*, flesh that hangs loosely on the bone. *A fantome fellow*, a light-headed person.

(2) Any false imagination. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Vanity. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FANTOMYSLICHE. Visionary. *Chr. Vil.*

FANTONY. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

FANTYSE. Deceit. (*A.-N.*)

Ther wyste no man that was wroght
Of hys *fantyse* and hys thoght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 172.

FAP. Drunk; tipsy. *Shak.*

FAPES. Gooseberries. *East.*

FAR. Farther. *North.* "I'll be far if I do," i. e. I will not.

FARAND. Used in composition for advancing towards, or being ready. *Fighting farand*, ready for fighting. *Farand-man*, a traveller or itinerant merchant. This usage is probably from *fare*, to go. *Farand* also means *fashion, manner*, and *countenance*, perhaps from *faring*; so *well* or *ill-farand*, good or bad-looking. The last sense leans to the favourable interpretation unless joined with words of opposite signification. Hence *farantly*, orderly, handsome, comely, good-natured, respectable, neat. *North.*

FAR-AWAY. By much; by far. *North.*

FAR-BY. Compared with. *North.*

FARCE. (1) To paint. *Chaucer.*

(2) To stuff; to fill out. (*Fr.*) See Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 11.

FARCION. The farcy, a disease in horses.

FARD. (1) Afraid. *Towneley Myst.*

(2) To paint the face. (*Fr.*) See Du Bartas, p. 376. Also a substantive. "A certayn gay glosse or farde," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FARDEL. A burthen. Also a verb, to pack up. See Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 170; Hawkins, iii. 64; Hollyband, in v. *Charge.*

FARDEN. Fared; flashed. *Percy.*

FARDINGALE. The fourth part of an acre. *Wilts.* MS. Lansd. 1033.

FARDREDEAL. An impediment. (*Fr.*)

FARE. (1) To appear; to seem. *Suffolk.*

(2) To go; to cause to go; to proceed; to near, or approach; to depart; to feel; to eat; to live. *North.* The first meanings are common in early English. "To blisse shalle fare," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.

(3) A journey; course, or path. (*A.-S.*) "He that folowes my *fare*," MS. Morte Arthure. See Perceval, 1037.

(4) A litter of pigs; the trace of a hare; conduct, or behaviour; countenance, or face. *North.*

(5) Unusual display; entertainment; proceeding; adventure; onset; speech; step; movement; action. *Gawayne.* It is often equivalent to *business, ado*, or *going on.* "I ne com of no sich fare," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. See Thornton Romances, p. 33.

(6) Fur? Sir Perceval, 411.

(7) A game played with dice.

(8) To resemble, or act like another; to take on, as in sorrow. *To fare foul with any one*, to use him badly.

(9) A boast. *Pr. Parv.*

(10) To ache, or throb. *North.*

FAREINGS. Feelings; symptoms. *East.*

FAREMAKERE. A boaster. *Pr. Parv.*

FAREWEEL. A taste, or relish. *North.*

FAREWELL. *Farewell, and a thousand*, a thousand times farewell.

FAR-FET. Far-fetched. *Somerset.*

FAR-FORTHE. Far in advance. (*A.-S.*)

Now be we so *far-forthe* come,
Sycke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 116.

FARISH-ON. Advanced in years. Also, nearly intoxicated. *North.*

FARL. An oat-cake. *Northumb.*

FARLEY. Fairly; plainly. *Ritson.*

FARLIES. Wonders; strange things. *North.*

FARLOOPER. An interloper. *West.*

FARM. To cleanse, or empty. *West.*

FARME. Food; a meal. (*A.-S.*)

FARMER. The eldest son of the occupier of a farm. *Suffolk.* Anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman.

FARMERY. An infirmary. See Davies' Rites, pp. 88, 138, 153; Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 82.

FARN. Fared, or gone. (*A.-S.*)

Whénne Heroude was of hf *farn*,
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 74.

FARNTICKLES. Freckles. *North.*
FARR. To ache. *North.*
FARRAND. Deap; cunning. *Linc.*
FARREL. The fourth part of a circular oat-cake, the division being made by a cross. *North.*
FARREN. Half an acre. *West.*
FARRISEES. Fairies. *East.*
FARROW. A litter of pigs. *East.*
FARROW-COW. A barren cow. *North.*
FARRUPS. The devil. *Yorksh.*
FARSE. To stuff; to fill; to eat. Also, the stuffing of a bird, &c.

Bot in hys delytes settes hys hort fast,
And *farse* als this lyfe solde ay last.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 10.

FARSET. A chest, or coffer. *Skinner.*
FARST. Farthest. *Craven.*
FARSURE. Stuffing. *Forme of Cury.*
FARSYN. The farcy.

It cometh moste comunclichc aboute the houndes ers and yn hure legges, thun yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and yit this is wors to be hool.
MS. Bodl. 546.

FART. A Portugal fig. *Elyot.*
FARTHELL. Same as *Fardel*, q. v.
FARTHER. *I'll be farther if I do it*, i. e. I won't do it. *Var. dial.*
FARTHING. Thirty acres. *Cornw.*
FARTHINGS. Flattened peas. *West.*
FAR-WELTERED. Cast, as a sheep. *Linc.*
FAS. A porridge-pot. *Linc.*
FASE. Foes. See Ritson, i. 65.

Welcome, sir, to this place!
I swere the, by Goddis grace,
We hafe bene lange *fase*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

FASGUNTIDE. Shrove-tide. *Norf.*
FASH. (1) Trouble; care; anxiety; fatigue. Also a verb. *North.*
(2) The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*
(3) Rough, applied to metal. *North.*
(4) A fringe, or row of anything worn like a fringe. (*A.-S.*)
FASHERY. Over niceness. *Cumb.*
FASHION. (1) The farcy in horses. *Wilts.* Shakespeare and Dekker have *fashions*.
(2) State of health. Also, to presume.
FASHIOUS. Troublesome. *Craven.*
FASHOUS. Unfortunate; shameful. *Chesh.*
FASIL. To dawdle. *Linc.* It anciently meant, to ravel, as silk, &c.
FASOUN. Fashion; form. *Ritson.*
FASSIDE. Stuffed. Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.
FASSINGS. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c. *Lanc.*
FASSIS. Tassels; hangings. *Hall.*
FASSYONE. Acknowledgment. *Pr. Parv.*
FAST. (1) The understratum. *West.*
(2) Full; busy; very gay. *North.*
(3) Liberally. Robson, p. 9.
(4) A dish in ancient cookery, composed of eggs, pigeons, and onions.
(5) In use; not to be had. *East.*
(6) Very near. Hence, intimate. *Linc.* In early writers, it means *sure, firm*.
FAST-AND-LOOSE. A cheating game, played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think he could make the latter *fast* by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once. The term is often used metaphorically.
FAST-BY. Very near. *Var. dial.*
FASTE. (1) Faced, as a hypocrite. *Gower.*
(2) To fasten; to marry. (*A.-S.*)

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

FASTEN. To detain; to seize. *North.*
FASTENING-PENNY. Earnest money. *North.*
FASTENS. Shrove-Tuesday. Also called Fastens-Tuesday. A seed-cake was the staple commodity of this day, now exchanged for pancakes. Langley mentions Fastingham-Tuesday, a variation of the same term. *Fastingong*, Shrove-Tide, Howard Household Books, p. 117. "At fastyngonge, *a quaresme-prennant*," Palsgrave. *Fast-gonge*, Pr. Parv. p. 151. *Fastirne*, Hardyng.
FASTNER. A warrant. *Grose.*
FASYL. A flaw in cloth. *Withals.*
FAT. (1) To fetch. *Var. dial.*
(2) A vat, or vessel used in brewing. Formerly, any tub or packing case.
(3) To make fat, or fatten. *Linc.*
(4) Eight bushels, a quarter of grain.
FATCH. Thatch. Also, vetches. *West.*
FATCHED. Troubled; perplexed. *North.*
FATE. (1) Fetched. Chron. Vilod. p. 54.
(2) To fade; to lose colour. *Pr. Parv.*
FATHEADED. Stupid. *Var. dial.*
FAT-HEN. The wild orache. *Var. dial.*
FATHER. To impute anything, or lay a charge to one. *Var. dial.*
FATHER-JOHNSON. A schoolboy's term for the finis or end of a book.
FATHER-LAW. A father-in-law. *West.*
FATHER-LONGLEGS. The long slender-legged spider, very common in harvest time.
FATIDICAL. Prophetic. *Topsell.*
FATIGATE. Fatigued; wearied. *Hall.*
FATNESS. Marrow; grease. *Linc.*
FAT-SAGG. Hanging with fat. *Huloet.*
FATTERS. Tatters. *Craven.*
FATTIN. A small quantity. *North.*
FATTLE. A beat to jump from, a schoolboy's term. *Linc.*
FATURE. Same as *Faitour*, q. v.
FAUCHON. A sword, or falchion. (*A.-N.*)

Gyo hath hym a stroke raghte
Wyth hys *fawchon* at a draghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 157.

FAUD. A fold for cattle. *North.*
FAUDEN. Folding. *Craven.*
FAUF. Fallow land. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *faugh-land*.
FAUGHT. (1) Fetched. *West.*
(2) To want, or fail. *North.*
FAUGHTE. A fault. *Caxton.*

FAUKUN-RAMAGE. A ramage-hawk. It is the *falco peregrinus* in MS. Addit. 11579.

FAUL. A farm-yard. *Cumb.*

FAULKNING. Hawking. *Florio.*

FAULT. (1) To commit a fault; to find fault with; to blame.

(2) Misfortune. *Shak.*

(3) To fail, as *Faught* (2).

FAUN. (1) Fallen. *Var. dial.*

(2) A floodgate, or water-gate. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To produce a faun. *Palsgrave.*

FAUNGE. To take; to seize. (*A.-S.*)

FAUNTE. A child, or infant. (*A.-N.*)

How that he lyeth in clothis narow wounde,
This ȝonge *faunte*, with chere fulle benigne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

FAUNTEKYN. A very small *faunte*, q. v. "Whenne I was a *fantekyne*, I was fonde in a toune, in a cradyl," Gesta Rom. p. 215.

Thow arte bot a *fawntkyne*, no forly me thynkkys,
Thou wille be flayede for a flyo that one thy flesche lyghttes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

FAUNTELTEE. Childishness. (*A.-N.*)

FAURED. Favoured. *North.*

FAUSE. Shrewd; cunning; treacherous. Also to coax, or wheedle. *North.*

FAUSEN. (1) False; bad; sly. *Gower.*

(2) A very young eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSONED. Fashioned. *Gower.*

FAUT. To find out, or discover. *East.*

FAUTE. Fault; want. (*A.-N.*)

FAUTORS. Aiders; supporters. (*Lat.*) *Fautrixe* occurs in Brit. Bibl. iii. 76.

FAUTY. Decayed; rotten. *North.*

FAVASOUR. A vavasour. (*A.-N.*)

FAVELL. Cajolery; deception by flattery. (*A.-N.*) Hence *curryfavel*, q. v. It was also the name of a horse.

FAVEREL. An onion. *Linc.*

FAVEROLE. The herb water-dragons.

FAVIROUS. Beautiful. *Chaucer.*

FAVOUR. Look; countenance. Also, to resemble in countenance. *Favourable*, beautiful.

FAVOURS. Love-locks. *Taylor.*

FAW. (1) To take, or receive. *North.*

(2) An itinerant tinker, potter, &c. *Cumb.*

FAWCHYN. To cut with a sword. *Skelton.*

FAWD. A bundle of straw. *Cumb.*

FAWDYNE. A notary. Nominale MS.

FAWE. (1) Enmity. *Hearne.*

(2) Glad; gladly. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Variegated; of different colours. (*A.-S.*)

FAW-GANG. A gang of faws. *Cumb.* Francis Heron, *King of the Faws*, was buried at Jarrow, 13 Jan. 1756, Chron. Mirab. p. 6.

FAWKENERE. A falconer.

He calde forthe hys *fawkenere*,
And seyde he wolde to the ryvere
Wyth hys hawkys hym to playe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

FAWN. Fallen. *North.*

FAWNANDE. Fawning.

For they to the hert ben *fawnande*,
The more they dysceyve, yf hyt assente.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 13.

FAWNE. Fain; glad. *Pr. Parv.*

FAWNEY. A ring. *Grose.*

FAWS. A fox. *North.*

FAWTE. Fault; want of strength.

The lady gane thane upstande,
For *fawte* scho myght spekeno worde.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 144.

FAWTELES. Without a defect.

He kepyth a yewell in tresorye,
That *fawteles* kepyth hys own name.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 24.

FAWTER. To thrash barley. *North.*

FAWTUTTE. Failed; wanted. *Robson.*

FAX. The hair. (*A.-S.*)

And here hondes bownden at her bakke fulle bittyrly thanne,
And schoven of her *fax* and alle her fayre berdes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 112.

FAXED-STAR. A comet. *Cumb.*

FAXWAX. The tendon of the neck. *Le wen au col*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. *Paxwax* is still used in the same sense.

FAY. (1) A fairy; a spirit. (*A.-N.*)

In sondry wise hire forme chaungeth;
Scho semeth *fay* and no womman.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152

(2) To clean out; to cleanse. *East.*

(3) Faith; truth; belief. (*A.-N.*) "I telle ȝow in fay," Sir Degrevant, MS. Lincoln, f. 132.

(4) To prosper; to go on favourably; to succeed; to act; to work. *South.*

(5) Doomed or fated to die. (*A.-S.*)

FAYER. Fair. *Lydgate.*

FAYLED. Wanted, i. e. lost.

Lyt was a swynhorde yn thys cuntré,
And kept swyne grete plenté,
So on a day he *fayled* a boor,
And began to morne and syked sore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.

FAYLES. An old game, differing very slightly from backgammon.

FAYLLARD. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

FAYLY. (1) A coward; a traitor. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To fail. *Gawayne.*

FAYNARE. A flatterer. *Pr. Parv.*

FAYNE. (1) To sing. *Skelton.*

(2) A vein of the body.

And tasted hys senows and hys *fayne*,
And seyde he had moche payne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 130.

FAYNES. Gladness; joy. *Ps. Cott.*

FAYNTYSE. Deceit; treachery. (*A.-N.*)

Telle me in what maner of wyse
I have thys dredo and thys *fayntyse*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 224.

FAYRE. Fair; fairly; gracefully. (*A.-S.*)

FAYRSE. Fierce. *Ritson.*

FAYRY. Magic; illusion. (*A.-N.*)

FAYTE. To betray; to deceive. (*A.-N.*)

FAYTES. Facts; deeds; doings. *Skelton.*

FAYTHELY. Certainly. *Gawayne.*

FAYTORS. Fortune-tellers. *Grose.* Obviously derived from A.-N. *Faiturie*.

FAYTOURS-GREES. The herb spurge. *Pr. Parv.*

FAZOUN. Fashion; appearance. *Weber.*

FAȝLICHE. Truly; certainly; in faith.

FEABERRIES. Gooseberries. *Var. dial.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Groiselles.*

FEABES. Gooseberries. *Suffolk.*
FEABLE. Subject to fees. *Hall.*
FEACIGATE. Impudent; brazen-faced. *North.*
FEADE. Fed. *Somerset.*
FEAGE. To whip, or beat. *West.*
FEAGUE. (1) To be perplexed. *Linc.*
(2) A dirty sluttish person. *North.*
FEAK. (1) A sharp twitch, or pull. *West.*
(2) To fidget; to be restless; to be busied about trifles. *Yorksh.*
(3) A flutter, generally applied to the anxiety of a lover. *Linc.*
(4) To wipe the beak after feeding, a term in hawking.
FEAL. To hide slily. *North.*
FEALD. (1) Hidden. *North.*
(2) Defiled. Weber's Flodden Field, 1808.
FEAMALITY. Effeminacy. *Taylor.*
FEANT. A fool. *North.*
FEAPBERRY. A gooseberry. *Culpeper.*
FEAR. (1) To feel; to seem. *East.*
(2) To terrify; to frighten. Common as an archaism and provincialism.
FEAR-BABES. A vain terror, a bugbear, fit only to terrify children.
FEARD. Afraid. *Var. dial.*
FEARDEST. Most fearful. *Hall.*
FEARE. Fair. *Ritson.*
FEARFUL. (1) Tremendous. *Var. dial.*
(2) Dreadful; causing fear. *Shak.*
FEARLOT. The eighth part of a bushel.
FEARN. A windlass. *Linc.*
FEART. Afraid. *Var. dial.*
FEART-SPRANK. A tolerable number or large parcel of anything. *Berks.*
FEASETRAW. A pin or point used to point at the letters, in teaching children to read. *Florio.*
FEASILS. Kidney beans. *West.*
FEAST. An annual day of merry-making in country villages. In some places the feast lasts for several days.
FEASTING-PENNY. Earnest money. *North.*
FEAT. (1) Neat; clever; dexterous; elegant. Also, to make neat.

> Noe not an howare, althoughe that shee
> Be never soe fine and *feat*. *MS. Ashmole* 208.

(2) Nasty tasted. *Berks.*
FEATHER. (1) Hair. *Var. dial.*
(2) Condition; substance. *Var. dial.*
(3) To bring a hedge or stack gradually and neatly to a summit. *West.*
FEATHER-BOG. A quagmire. *Cornw.*
FEATHER-EDGED. A stone thicker at one edge than the other. *North.*
FEATHERFOLD. The herb feverfew. *West.* Called in some places *featherfowl.*
FEATHERHEELED. Lightheeled; gay.
FEATHER-PIE. A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds. *East.*
FEATISH. Neat; proper; fair. *West.*
FEATLET. Four pounds of butter. *Cumb.*
FEATLY. Neatly; dexterously. *North.*
FEATNESS. Dexterity. Harrison, p. 230.
FEATOUS. Elegant. "Ye thinke it fine and featous," Drant's Three Sermons, 1584.
FEAUSAN. Taste, or moisture. *Feausan-fuzzen*, a very strong taste. *North.*
FEAUT. A foot. *North.*
FEAUTE. Fealty; fidelity. (*A.-N.*)
FEAWL. A fool. Yorksh. Dial. 1697.
FEAZE. (1) To cause. (*Fr.*) *To fetch your feaze*, the same as *Feer* (1).
(2) To harass; to worry; to teaze; to dawdle; to loiter. *West.*
(3) To sneeze. *Linc.*
FEBLE. Weak; feeble; poor; wretched; miserable. (*A.-N.*)
FEBLESSE. Weakness. (*A.-N.*)
FECCHE. To fetch. (*A.-S.*)

> The prince was *feched* to the borde,
> To speke with the kyng a worde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

FECH. Vetches. Nominale MS.
FECK. (1) To kick or plunge. *North.*
(2) Many; plenty; quantity. *Northumb.* Also, the greatest part.
(3) Might; activity. *Yorksh.*
(4) A small piece of iron used by miners in blasting rocks.
FECKFUL. Strong; zealous; active. *North.*
FECKINS. By my feckins, i. e. by my faith. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 45.
FECKLESS. Weak; feeble. *North.*
FECKLY. Mostly; chiefly. *North.*
FEDBED. A featherbed. *Linc.*
FEDDE. Fought. *Weber.*
FEDE. Sport; play; game. *Linc.*
FEDEME. A fathom. (*A.-S.*)
FEDEN. To feed. (*A.-S.*)
FEDERARY. An accomplice. *Shak.*
FEDERID. Feathered. This is the reading in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, for *ferful*, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 146.
FEDERYNE. To fetter; to shackle. *Pr. Parv.*
FEDEW. A feather. Nominale MS.
FEDRUS. Fetters. Chr. Vilod. p. 123. *Fedryd*, fettered, Ibid. p. 65.
FEDURT. Feathered.

> This is bettur then any bowe,
> For alle the *fedurt* schafte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

FEDYLDE. Fiddled. Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.
FEE. (1) To winnow corn. *North.*
(2) Property; money; fee; an annual salary, or reward. (*A.-S.*)
FEEAG. To encumber; to load. *Cumb.*
FEEAL. Woe; sorrow. *North.*
FEEBLE. To enfeeble. *Palsgrave.*
FEED. (1) Food. An ostler calls a quartern of oats a *feed*. Also, to fatten. Grass food, pasture, is so called.
(2) To give suck. *Var. dial.*
(3) To amuse with talking or reading. "Gestis to fede," MS. Linc.
FEEDER. A servant. *Shak.*
FEEDERS. Fatting cattle. *North.*
FEEDING. (1) Nourishing. *North.*
(2) Pasture; grazing land. *Var. dial.*

FEEDING-STORM. A constant snow. *North.*

FEEDING-TIME. Genial weather. *North.*

FEED-THE-DOVE. A Christmas game mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 278.

FEEL. To smell; to perceive. *North.*

FEELDY. Grassy. *Wickliffe.*

FEELTH. Feeling. Sensation. *Warw.*

FEER. (1) *To take a feer,* to run a little way back for the better advantage of leaping forwards. An Oxfordshire phrase, given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Fierce; fire. *Ritson.*

FEERE. To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Befyse that harde and logh yare,
And thoght he wolde hym *feere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

FEERFUNS-EEN. Shrovetide. *Lanc.*

FEESE. See *Feeze.*

FEET. (1) Fat. Arch. xxx. 407.

(2) A deed, or fact. (*A.-N.*)

FEET-CLOTH. Same as *Foot-cloth,* q. v.

FEFEDE. Feoffed; endowed. *Hearne.*

FEFF. To obtrude, or put upon in buying or selling. *Essex.*

FEFFE. To infeof; to present. (*A.-N.*)

FEFFEMENT. Enfeofment. (*A.-N.*)

FEFT. Enfeoffed. *North.*

FEG. (1) Fair; clean. *North.*

(2) To flag; droop; or tire. *North.*

(3) Rough dead grass. *West.*

FEGARY. A vagary. *East.* See Hawkins, iii. 162; Middleton, iv. 115.

FEGGER. Fairer; more gently. *Lanc.*

FEGHT. Faith; belief.

That thow me save from eternalle schame,
That have fulle *feght* and hole truste in thi name.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.

FEGS. In faith! *South.*

FEH. Money; property. (*A.-S.*)

FEIDE. Feud; war? *Weber.* Warton reads *fede* in the same passage, p. clxii.

FEIGH. To level earth, or rubbish; to spread or lay dung; to dig the foundations for a wall; to fey, or clean. *Yorksh.*

FEINE. (1) To feign. (*A.-N.*) See *Feyne.*

(2) To sing with a low voice. *Palsgrave.*

FEINTELICHE. Faintly; coldly. *Hearne.*

FEINTISE. (1) Dissimulation. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Faintness; weakness. (*A.-S.*)

FEIRE. A fair. (*A.-N.*)

FEIRSCHIPE. Beauty. *Lydgate.*

FEIST. A puff-ball. *Suffolk.*

FEISTY. Fusty. *East.*

FEITT. A paddock; a field. *Linc.*

FEIZE. To drive away. *West.* Pure A.-S. Ray, Proverbs, p. 220, has, "I'll vease thee, i. e. hunt or drive thee," a Somersetshire phrase. It likewise has the same meanings as *Feaze* (2). Our first explanation is confirmed by Fuller, as quoted by Richardson, p. 1450, but the term certainly means also to beat, to chastise, or humble, in some of our old dramatists, in which senses it is stated by Gifford to be still in use.

FEL. (1) Cruel; destructive. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Felt. Still in use in Salop.

FELA. A fellow, companion. *Pr. Parv.*

FELAUREDE. Fellowship; company. (*A.-S.*)

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ys fleshly *felaurede.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11.

FELAUS. Fellows. Langtoft, p. 219.

FELAUSHIPE. A company. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, to accompany.

FELCH. A tame animal. *Linc.*

FELDE. (1) A field; a plain. (*A.-S.*)

Forthi I say the on this wyese,
Bot that thou make sacrafice
Unto my goddis, that alle may welde,
Thou salle be dede appone a *felde.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

(2) Felt. *Weber.* Folded. *Ritson.*

(3) To become weak or ill. *Linc.*

(4) To fold; to embrace. *Gawayne.*

FELDEFARE. A fieldfare. *Chaucer.* Still called a *feldifiere* in Salop.

FELDEN. Felled; made to fall. (*A.-S.*)

FELDHASSER. A wild ass. (*A.-S.*)

FELDMAN-WIFE. A female rustic. Translated by *rustica* in Nominale MS.

FELDWOOD. The herb baldmony.

Tho took sche *feldwod* and verveyne,
Of herbis be not betir tweyne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

FELE. (1) To feel; to have sense; to perceive; to fulfil. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To hide. See *Feal.*

(3) Many. (*A.-S.*)

Toke hys leve, and home he wente,
And thankyd the kyng *fele* sythe.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.

FELEABLE. Social. *Pr. Parv.*

FELEFOLDED. Multiplied. (*A.-S.*)

FELER. More; greater. *Gawayne.*

FELETTE. The fillet.

At the turnyng that tym the traytours hym hitte
In thorowe the *felettes,* and in the flawnke aftyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

FELFARE. A fieldfare. *West.*

FELIDEN. Felt. *Wickliffe.*

FELKS. Felloes of a wheel. *North.*

FELL. (1) A skin, or hide. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A hill, or mountain. *North.* Also, a moor or open waste ground. *By frith and fell,* a very common phrase in early poetry. *Frith* means a hedge or coppice, and *fell,* a hill, moor, valley, or pasture, any uninclosed space without many trees.

Moyses wente up on that *felle,*
Fourty dayes there gon dwelle.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(3) Sharp; keen; cruel. *North.* Applied to food, biting, very salt.

(4) A mouse-trap. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) To inseam, in sewing. *Var. dial.*

(6) Sharp; clever; crafty. *North.*

(7) To return periodically. *Essex.*

(8) To finish the weaving of a web, or piece of cloth. *Yorksh.*

FELLE. To fell; to kill. (*A.-S.*)

FELLERE. Purple. (*A.-S.*)

FELLESSE. A multitude? *Hearne.*

FELLET. A certain portion of wood annually cut in a forest. *Glouc.*

FELLICH. Felly; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)

FELLICKS. Felloes of a wheel. *Lanc.*

FELLON. (1) Sharp; keen. *North.* "A *fellon* sharpe man," Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 3.

(2) A disease in cows; a cutaneous eruption in children. *North.* Apparently connected with the ancient term *felone*, q. v.

FELLON-WOOD. The herb bitter-sweet.

FELLOW. Companion; friend. In Wiltshire used only as a term of reproach; in Herefordshire, a young unmarried man, a servant engaged in husbandry.

Ever more *felowes* I and thow,
And myculle thanks, sir, now have ȝe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

FELLOWSHIP. A *tête-à-tête. Linc.*

FELLY. (1) Fiercely; cruelly. (*A.-S.*)

Y rede we arme us ylke oon,
Thys fendo wylle *felly* fyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To break up a fallow. *North.*

FELONE. A sore, or whitlow. *Fellom* in Heref. Gloss. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 252.

Somme for enevye schul have in lymes
As kiles, *felones*, and postymes.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 37.

FELONIE. Any wickedness. (*A.-N.*)

FELONLICHE. Wickedly. (*A.-N.*)

FELONOUS. Very wicked. *Lydgate.*

FELOUN. Wicked; cruel. (*A.-N.*)

FELS. Felloes of a wheel. *North.*

FELSH. To renovate a hat. *Linc.*

FELT. (1) Hid; concealed. *North.*

(2) A hat. Thynne's Debate, p. 31.

(3) A hide; coarse cloth. *Craven.* "Feelte, or qwylte, *filtrum*," Pr. Parv.

(4) A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. *East.*

FELTER. To entangle. *North.*

FELTRIKE. The small centaury. *Pr. Parv.*

FELWET. Velvet. Arch. xxi. 252.

FEL-WISDOME. Craftiness; cunning.

FELWORT. The herb baldmony. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

FELYOLES. Are mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 836,

"Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde,
Your *folyoles* all of golde."

Which appears to be the same word with *fyellis* and *phioll* in Douglas, *fylyolez* in Syr Gawayne, and *fyly'les* in MS. Cott. quoted in the last-mentioned work. In the two last instances, length is expressly mentioned as a characteristic of the *fylyole*. In the absence of certain evidence, I should explain it *finials*, and the term in the above instance may be applied to small ornaments on the top of the bedposts in the shape of finials or pinnacles. From the contradistinction of the terms, there was probably some slight difference between the *fylyole* and pinnacle.

FEMALE-HEMS. Wild hemp. *Linc.*

FEMED. Foamed. *Gawayne.*

FEMEL. (1) A female. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) A young family. (*A.-N.*)

FEMER. Slightly made; slender. *North.*

FEMEREL. A kind of turret placed on the roof of a hall, or kitchen, so formed as to allow the smoke to escape without admitting the rain from outside.

FEMINE. Female. *Brome.*

FEMINITEE. Womanhood. (*A.-N.*) "Contrarye to femynyté," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 47.

FEMYN. Venom. *Ritson.*

FEN. (1) Mud; mire. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To do anything adroitly. *North.*

(3) A preventive exclamation, used chiefly by boys at play. *Var. dial.*

FENAUNCE. Fine; forfeiture. (*A.-N.*)

FEN-BERRY. The cranberry. *North.*

FENCE. (1) To keep out anything. *East.* He stode at fence, i. e. at defence. *Fence* is also armour, or any other kind of defence.

They myght not gete hym therfro,
He stode at *fence* ageyn them tho.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Offence. *Var. dial.*

FENCE-MONTH. The month wherein female deer in the forests do fawn. *Manwood.*

FEN-CRICKET. A small beetle. *Linc.*

FEND. (1) To defend. *To fend and prove*, to throw the blame on others' shoulders.

Fulle ofte-sythes he kyssede that maye,
And hent hir upe and wolde awaye,
Bot thay alle the brigges did *fende.*
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104.

Kyng Ardus *fendyd* hys wonys,
Wondur grete were the stonys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

(2) To provide; to endeavour; to make shift; to ward off. *North.* Also, a livelihood.

(3) A fiend; the devil. (*A.-S.*)

And when the waytis blew lowde hym bo,
The scheperde thoȝt what may this be,
He wende he hade herd a *fende!*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

FENDABLE. Industrious. *Linc.*

FENDLICHE. Devilish. *Chaucer.*

FENDY. Thrifty; managing. *Cumb.*

FENE. To feign, or fancy? (*A.-N.*)

And in his dreme him thoughte he dede *fene*
Of hire brouȝte forth withoute spot, as clene
A lambe, most fayre to his inspeccioun,
That he ever saw unto his plesaunce.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

FENEBOILES. A kind of pottage.

FENECEL. The herb *feniculum*, sow-fennel? See MS. Harl. 978; MS. Sloane 5, f. 5, spelt *fenekele.*

FENESTRAL. A small fenestre, or window. Before glass was in general use, the fenestre was often made of paper, cloth, or canvass, and it was sometimes a kind of lattice-work, or shutter ornamented with tracery. In the sixteenth century, the term *fenestre* seems to have been applied to a blind or shutter in contradistinction to a glazed window. "At hire dore, and hir *fenester*," Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

Tho com there in a fuyrl arowe
At a *fenestre* anon. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 105.

FENG. Caught; received. (*A.-S.*)

FENKELLE. Fennel. (*Lat.*) This form occurs in MS. Med. Linc. f. 290.

FENNEL. *To give fennel*, to flatter.
FEN-NIGHTINGALE. A frog. *East.*
FENNY. Mouldy. *Var. dial.*
FENNYXE. A phœnix. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 12.
FENOWED. Mouldy. See *Fenny.*
FENSABLE. Defensible. *Weber.*
FENSOME. Neat; adroit. *North.*
FENT. (1) A crack, or flaw; a remnant of cotton; an odd piece. *North.*
(2) A pet, or darling. *North.*
(3) To bind cloth. Also, the binding of any part of the dress. *Linc.* Formerly, a short slit in the upper part of the dress was called a *fent.*
(4) Fear; trembling; faintness. *Cumb.*
FENUM. Venom. *Beds.*
FENVERN. Sage. *Gerard.*
FEO. Fee; inheritance. (*A.-S.*)
FEODARY. One who held property under the tenure of feudal service. *Feodatary* is the proper word, but it seems to be used in this sense by Shakespeare and Ford.
FEOFFED. Infeoffed. (*A.-N.*)
FEORNE. Far; distant. (*A.-S.*)
FEORT. To fight. *Devon.*
FEORTHE. The fourth. (*A.-S.*)
FER. (1) Far. (*A.-S.*) Still in use.
(2) To free pastures. *Craven.*
(3) To throw. *Somerset.*
(4) A fire. See Sevyn Sages, 1766.
(5) Fair. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 4.
(6) Fierce. Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7.
FERAUNT. An African horse; a grey. (*A.-N.*)
Appone a stede *feraunt*
Armyd at ryghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.
Fewters in freely one *feraunte* stedes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
FERCHE. Fierce. (*A.-N.*)
FERD. (1) Terrified; afraid.
xl. men lepe ynto the see,
So *ferde* of the lyonas they were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.
(2) Went; gone; passed; fared.
So stille that scho nothynge herde,
And to the bed stalkende he *ferde.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.
Thai sette mouth of tham in heven,
And tung of tham *ferd* in erthe even.
MS. Egerton 614, f. 49.
When he French and Latyn herde,
He hade mervelle how it *ferde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.
(3) The fourth. (*A.-S.*)
The *ferde* he forsakys the prayers
That haly wryte wyttnes of berys.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 7.
(4) Host; army; company. (*A.-S.*)
(5) Power; force. *Weber.*
FERDEGEWS. Ornamented furs? "In our tricke ferdegews," Roister Doister, p. 30.
FERDELAYKE. Fear; terror. (*A.-S.*)
Bot who so here moght wytte and knawe wele
What payne the synful thare sal feele,
Thai solde in grete *ferdelayke* be broght,
Ay when thai on tha paynes thoght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 180.
FERDNESS. Fright; terror. (*A.-S.*)
FERDY. Afraid; terrified.
He seide, Joseph, be not *ferdy,*
Biholde on me this ilke is I.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107.
FERE. (1) A companion, or wife. *North.* "In fere," together, in company.
Farewell, my doughter Katerynę, late the *fere*
To Prynce Artour, late my chyld so derę.
MS. Sloane 1825, f. 89.
(2) To terrify; to frighten. (*A.-S.*)
(3) Proud; fierce; bold. (*A.-N.*)
And of Burgayne dewke Loyere,
He was a bolde man and a *fere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 156.
And of hys sone, that good squyere,
Whyll he was hole and *fere.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 147.
FEREDE. Company.
Certis, syre, thou noȝt ne may
Gon out of oure *ferede.* *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 46.
FEREN. Companions. See Kyng Horn, 21, where MS. Laud. 108 reads "xij. feren," which agrees better with the context.
FERES. Fierce. See Perceval, 518.
He lyved soththen many ȝeres,
A quyk man and a *feres.* *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 17.
FERETORY. A tomb, or shrine.
FERFORTH. Far forth. (*A.-S.*)
FERIAGE. Boat or ferry hire.
FERIE. A holyday; a week-day. (*Lat.*)
I gan remembre of the hyȝe *ferye,*
That callid is the Circumcisioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.
FERISHER. A fairy. *Suffolk.*
FERKE. (1) To proceed; to hasten.
The kyng *ferkes* furthe on a faire stede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.
(2) To fear. *Palsgrave.*
FERLIES. Faults. *North.*
FERLY. A wonder; to wonder; wonderfully wonderful; strange. *North.*
A *ferly* strife fel them betwene,
As they went bi the wey.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.
FERLYKE. A strange thing; a wonder.
The kyng loked to that candelstyke,
And saghe besyde a grete *ferlyke. MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 62
FERMACIE. A medicine. (*A.-N.*)
FERMAIL. A clasp, or locket. (*A.-N.*)
FERME. (1) A farm. (*A.-N.*) Also, a rent in lieu of all other payments.
(2) To strengthen. Also adv. *firmly.*
(3) To cleanse; to empty out.
Hyt were more to the lyke,
For to *ferme* an olde dyke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.
FERMEALD. A farm. (*A.-S.*)
FERMENTATION. The sixth process in alchemy, the mutation of any substance into the nature of the ferment, after its primary qualities have been destroyed.
FERMERERE. The officer who had the care of the infirmary. (*Lat.*)
FERMORYE. An infirmary.
Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye;* Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 272.
FERMYSONES. According to Mr. Robson, "a hunting term applied to the time in which the male deer were closed, or not allowed to

be killed." See his Met. Rom. p. 1; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55.

FERNE. Before. *Ferne ago*, long ago. *Ferne land*, far or distant land, a foreign land. (*A.-S.*) See Chron. Vilodun. p. 84.

FERN-FRECKLED. Freckled. *North.* In MS. Med. Linc. f. 285, is a receipt "to do awaye *ferntikilles*," i. e. freckles.

FERN-OWL. The goatsucker. *Glouc.*

FERN-WEB. A small beetle, very injurious to the young apple. *West.*

FERNYERE. In former times. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 103, 228; Hoccleve, p. 55; Troil. and Creseide, v. 1176, a subst. in the two last instances. *Ferners*, Reynard the Foxe, p. 41.

FERRAY. A foray. Towneley Myst. p. 310.

FERRE. (1) A kind of caudle. Spelt *ferry* in the Forme of Cury, p. 27.

(2) Fair; beautiful.

> Undur the erth it was dijt,
> *Ferre* it was and clene of syjt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(3) Further. (*A.-S.*)

> So that myn hap and alle myn hele,
> Me thynketh is ay the leng the *ferre*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 84.

FERRE DAYE. Late in the day. (*A.-S.*)

FERREL. The frame of a slate.

FERREN. Foreign; distant. (*A.-S.*)

> Jon telleth us als gilden mouth
> Of a *ferren* folk uncouth.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 71.

FERRER. (1) A farrier. *North.* See Topsell's Beasts, p. 340; Ord. and Reg. pp. 101, 201.

(2) A barrel with iron hoops. *Linc.*

FERRERE. Further. *Ferrest*, furthest.

> Felles fele on the felde, ffppone the *ferrere* syde.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 69.

FERRIER. A fairy. *Suffolk.*

FERRNE. Far. *Hearne.*

FERROM. Distant; foreign. *O-ferrom*, afar off. "We folowede o ferrome," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.

FERRY-WHISK. Great bustle; haste. *Yorksh.*

FERS. (1) Fierce. *Chaucer.*

(2) The Queen at Chess.

FERSCHELI. Fiercely. (*A.-N.*)

FERSSE. Fresh. *Hearne.*

FERSTED. Thirsted. Degrevant, 1698.

FERTHE. The fourth. (*A.-S.*)

FERTHYNG. A farthing; any very small thing. *Chaucer.*

FERTRE. A bier; a shrine. (*A.-N.*)

FERYNGES. Sudden. *Hearne.*

FESAWNT. A pheasant. *Pr. Parv.*

FESCUE. Same as *Feasetraw*, q. v. See Cotgrave, in v. *Festu, Profit*; Howell, sect. 51; Florio, pp. 69, 185; Peele, ii. 230.

FESE. To frighten; to make afraid. "Fese awey the cat," Urry, p. 597.

> When he had etyn and made hym at ese,
> He thoght Gye for to *fese*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.

FESISIAN. A physician. Seven Sages, p. 53.

FESOMNYD. Feoffed; gave in fee.

FESS. (1) To confess. *North.*

(2) Gay; smart; conceited. *West.*

(3) A small fagot. Also, a light blue colour. *Somerset.*

(4) To force or obtrude anything. *East.*

FEST. (1) To put out to grass. *North.*

(2) A fastening. *Linc.* Connected with the old term *fest*, fastened.

> So mi3tily he lete hit swynge,
> That in his frount the stoon he *fest*,
> That bothe his eyen out thei brest.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab.* f. 48.

(3) To fasten, tie, or bind; as, to *fest* an apprentice. *North.*

> *Festyne* thi herte to flee
> Alle this werldes care.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 222.
>
> Of alle thynge it is the best
> Jhesu in herte fa3t to *fest*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 189.

(4) A fist. Also, a feast. *Chaucer.*

FESTANCE. Fidelity. (*A.-N.*)

FESTEYING. Feasting. *Chaucer.*

FESTINATE. Hasty. (*Lat.*) *Festination* occurs in Hawkins, i. 292, 312.

FESTING-PENNY. Earnest money. *Linc.*

FESTIVAL-EXCEEDINGS. An additional dish to the regular dinner. *Massinger.* The term was formerly in use at the Middle Temple.

FESTLICH. Used to feasts. *Chaucer.*

FESTNEN. To fasten. (*A.-S.*)

FESTU. A mote in the eye. (*A.-N.*) Also the same as *fescue*, q. v.

FET. (1) Fetched. Lydgate, p. 20. Also, to fetch, as in Thynne's Debate, p. 73.

> The qwene anon to hym was *fett*,
> For sche was best worthy.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(2) To be a match for one. *North.*

(3) A foot. Arch. xxx. 407.

(4) Fast; secure; firm. *Linc.*

FETCH. 1) To recover; to gain strength after an illness. *Var. dial.*

(2) The apparition of a person who is alive. See Brand, iii. 122.

(3) *To fetch in*, to seize. *To fetch up*, to overtake. *To fetch a walk*, to walk, &c. *Var. dial.*

FETCHE. A vetch. *Chaucer.*

FETCH-LIGHTS. Appearances at night of lighted candles, formerly supposed to prognosticate death. *Brand.*

FETE. (1) Neat; well-made; good.

> Ye fele ther fete, so *fete* ar thay.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(2) Work. *Chaucer.*

(3) A large puddle. *Linc.*

FETERIS. Features.

> Sche bihilde his *feteris* by and by,
> So fayre schapen in partye and in alle.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 9.

FETISE. Neat; elegant. (*A.-N.*)

FETLED. Joined. *Gawayne.*

FETTE. (1) To fetch. See *Fet.*

> Thus sche began to *fette* reed,
> And turne aboute hire wittis alle.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 148.

(2) A fetch, or contrivance.

FETTEL. A cord used to a pannier. *Linc.*

FETTERFOE. The herb feverfew.

FETTLE. To dress; to prepare; to put in order; to contrive, manage, or accomplish anything; to set about anything; to be in good time; to repair; to beat, or thrash. *North.* It is also common as a substantive, order, good condition, proper repair, &c. and several early instances are quoted in the Craven Glossary. "Ylle fetyld," Towneley Myst. p. 309.

FETTYNE. Fetched; brought. "Thedir salle be fettyne," MS. Lincoln, f. 148.

FETUOUS. Same as *Fetise*, q. v.

FETURES. Births; productions. *Hall.*

FEUD. To contend. *North.* Also, to contend for a livelihood, to live well.

FEUDJOR. A bonfire. *Craven.*

FEUSOME. Handsome. *North.*

FEUTH. Fill; plenty. *Craven.*

FEUTRE. The rest for a spear. Also, to fix it in the rest. Morte Arthure, i. 148, 157.

A faire floreschte spere in *fewtyre* he castes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

FEUTRED. Featured. See Dodsley, i. 92. Nares is puzzled with this word, although it is not unusual. "Fewters of his face," Romeus and Juliet, p. 57.

FEVER. (1) A perplexity. *Var. dial.*

(2) A blacksmith. (*A.-N.*)

FEVEREFOX. The feverfew. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

FEVEREL. February. (*A.-N.*)

Here is now another wondyr;
In *Fevorel* when thou heris thondur,
It betokyntho riche men liggyng low,
And a gude 3ere after to sowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 8.

FEVERERE. February. (*A.-N.*)

And Phebus chare neyoth to Aquarie,
His watry bemis tofore *Feverere*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

FEVER-LURDEN. The disease of idleness. This curious phrase, which occurs in Lydgate, is still current in the West of England. "You have the fever-lurgan," you are too lazy to work.

FEVEROUS. Feverish. *Gower.*

FEW. (1) To change. *North.*

(2) A number, or quantity; a little; as, a few pottage, &c. *Var. dial.*

(3) Flew. Perf. from *fly*. *Chesh.*

FEWILLER. A person who supplies fuel for fires. Nominale MS.

FEWMETS. The dung of the deer. Also called *fewmishings*. Twici, p. 22.

FEWTE. (1) Fealty. Hawkins, i. 95.

(2) Track; vestige. *Prompt. Parv.*

FEWTERER. In hunting or coursing, the man who held the dogs in slips or couples, and loosed them; a dog-keeper.

FEWTERLOCKS. Fetlocks of a horse.

FEWTRILS. Little things; trifles. *Lanc.*

FEY. (1) The upper soil. *Staff.* Also, to cast it off, or remove it.

(2) To discharge blood. *North.*

(3) To do anything cleverly. *Lanc.*

(4) To cleanse out. *Var. dial.*

(5) To injure; to mutilate. *Linc.*

(6) Fated to die; dead. (*A.-S.*)

The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe,
Fore feirdnesse of hys face, as they *fey* were.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

FEYE. Faith; belief. (*A.-N.*)

Dame, he seyde, be my *feye*,
I schalle the nevyr bewrye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

FEYER. A person who cleans anything out, as ditches, &c. *East.*

FEYFFE. Five. Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 88.

FEYFUL. Fatal; deadly. (*A.-S.*)

FEYING. Rubbish; refuse. *North.*

FEYLO. A companion. *Weber.*

FEYNE. To dissemble; to flatter. (*A.-N.*)

And eek my fere is wel the lasse
That non envy schal compasse,
Without a resonable wite,
To *feyne* and blame that I write.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 1.

For they constreyne
Ther hertes to *feyne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 45.

FEYNG. Received. *Hearne.*

FEYRE. Fair; fine; clean.

A *feyre* cloth on the borde he leyd,
Into the boure he made a brayde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

FEYS. Fees; property. (*A.-S.*)

I have castels and ryche cytees,
Brode londys and ryche *feys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

FEYT. (1) Faith. *Ritson.*

(2) A deed; a bad action. *Salop.*

(3) To fight. *West.* We have *feytynge* in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198.

FEZZON. To seize on, generally applied to the actions of a greedy, ravenous eater. *North.*

FEȝE. To fight; to quarrel. (*A.-S.*)

FI. A term of disgust and reproach, originally applied to anything that stunk. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire for the *penis*.

FIANCE. To affiance; to betroth. (*Fr.*)

FIANTS. The dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger. A hunting term.

FIAUNCE. Trust; belief. (*A.-N.*)

In hym was hys *fyawnce*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

FIAZEN. Faces. *Dorset.*

FIBLE. A small stick used to stir oatmeal in making pottage. *Yorksh.*

FIBLE-FABLE. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FICCHES. The pip in chickens. *Linc.*

FICHE. To fix; to fasten. "The freke *fichede* in the flesche," MS. Morte Arthure.

FICHENT. See *Figent*.

FICHERE. A fisher. Nominale MS.

FICHET. A stoat. *Salop.* We have *fichewes* in Piers Ploughman, p. 468.

FICHMANGER. A fishmonger. *Gower.*

FICICION. A physician. *Weber.*

FICK. To kick; to struggle. *Yorksh.*

FICKELTOW. The fore-tackle or carriage which supports the plough-beam. *Norf.*

FICO. A fig; a term of reproach, or contempt, often accompanied with a snap of the

finger or with putting the thumb into the mouth. See *Fig* (1).

Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the *fico* with this thombe in his mouth. *Wits Miserie*, 1596.

FID. A small thick lump. *South.*

FIDDLE. To scratch. *East.*

FIDDLEDEDEE. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FIDDLER'S-FARE. Meat, drink, and money.

FIDDLESTICKS-END. Nonsense. *North.*

FIDE. Faith. (*Lat.*)

FIDEL. A fiddle. *Chaucer.*

FID-FAD. A trifle, or trifler. *Var. dial.*

FIDGE. To fidget; to sprawl. *North.*

FIE. Same as *Fay*, q. v. *Fie*, predestined, still in use in Northumberland. See Sir Degrevant, 755.

FIE-CORN. Dross-corn. *Suffolk.*

FIELD. A ploughed field, as distinguished from grass or pasture. *West.*

FIELDISH. Rural. *Harrington.*

FIELD-WHORE. A very common whore.

FIELDWORT. Gentian. *Gerard.*

FIERCE. Sudden; precipitate; brisk; lively. Still in use. *Fyerge*, Brit. Bibl. i. 472.

FIERS. Proud; fierce. (*A.-N.*)

FIEST. Lirida. See *Fise.*

FIFERS. Fibres of wood, &c. *East.*

FIFLEF. The herb *quinquefolium.*

FIG. (1) Same as *Fico*, q. v. "Give them the fig," England's Helicon, p. 209. Not care a fig, i. e. not care at all. See Florio, p. 249, ed. 1611. Still in use.

(2) To apply ginger to a horse to make him carry a fine tail. *Var. dial.*

(3) A raisin. *Somerset.*

(4) To fidget about. The term occurs in A Quest of Enquirie, 4to. Lond. 1595; Cotgrave, in v. *Fretilleur.*

FIGENT. Fidgety; restless; busy; industrious. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 185, 512. *Fichent* occurs in the Cobler of Canterbury, 1590, p. 72.

FIGER-TREE. A fig-tree. *Scott.*

FIGGED-PUDDING. A raisin or plum pudding. *West.* Called also a *figgity-pudding.*

FIGHTING-COCKS. The heads of rib-grass, with which boys play by fencing with them. *East.*

FIGHTS. Cloth and canvass formerly used in a sea-fight to hinder the men being seen by the enemy. *Shak.*

FIGO. Same as *Fico*, q. v.

FIG-SUE. A mess made of ale boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, usually eaten on Good-Friday. *Cumb.*

FIGURATE. Figured; tipyfied. *Palsgrave.*

FIGURE. Price; value. *Var. dial.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. An astrologer. See Taylor's No Mercurius Aulicus, 4to. 1644.

FIGURETTO. A figured silk. (*Ital.*)

FIKE. (1) A fig. Nominale MS.

(2) To be very fidgety; to move in an unconstant, undeterminate manner; to go about idly. *North.* See Richard Coer de Lion, 4749.

(3) A sore place on the foot. *Linc.*

FIKEL. Deceitful; crafty. (*A.-S.*)

FILACE. A file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of justice were strung.

FILANDER. The back-worm in hawks. Spelt *fylaundres* by Berners.

FILANDS. Tracts of unenclosed arable lands. *East.*

FILDE. A field. Percy, p. 3.

FILDMAN. A rustic. Nominale MS.

FILDORE. Gold thread. (*A.-N.*)

FILE. (1) To defile. Still in use.

He has forsede hir and *fylede*,
And cho es fay levede.
MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

(2) List; catalogue; number. *Shak.*

(3) To polish, applied to language, &c. See Harrison's Britaine, p. 26.

(4) A term of contempt for a worthless person, a coward, &c. An odd fellow is still termed "a rum old file."

Sory he was that fals *file*,
And thouȝte mon to bigyle.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.
Sorful bicom that fals *file*,
And thoght how he moght man bi-wille.
Ibid. MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5.

(5) A girl, or woman. (*A.-N.*)

For to rage wyth ylka *fyle*,
Ther thenketh hym but lytyl whyle.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.

FILEINIE. Wickedness. *Gower.*

FILEWORT. The plant small cudweed.

FILGHE. To follow. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

FILL. (1) A field, or meadow. *Essex.*

(2) *To fill drink*, to pour any beverage into a glass or cup for drinking.

(3) The plant restharrow. *Gerard.*

FILL-BELLS. The chain-tugs to the collar of a cart-horse, by which he draws. *East.*

FILL-DIKE. The month of February.

FILLER. The shaft-horse. Hence, figuratively, to go behind, to draw back.

FILLY. To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

FILLY-TAILS. Long white clouds. *North.*

FILOURE. A steel for sharpening knives or razors. See Pr. Parv. p. 160. In the Boke of Curtasye, p. 19, the term is applied to a rod on which curtains are hung.

FILOZELLO. Flowered silk. (*Ital.*)

FILSTAR. A pestle and mortar. *Linc.*

FILTCHMAN. A beggar's staff, or truncheon, formerly carried by the *upright man.* See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FILTEREDE. Entangled. *North.*

His fax and his foretoppe was *filteredo* togeders,
And owte of his face fome ane halfe fote large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

FILTH. A sluttish person. *West.*

FILTHEDE. Filthiness. (*A.-S.*)

But for to dolyte here in folye,
In the *filthede* of foule lecherye.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 96.

FILTHISH. Filthy; impure. *Hall.*

FILTHY. Covered with weeds. *West.*

FILTRY. Filth; rubbish. *Somerset.*

FILYHAND. Following. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

FIMASHINGS. In hunting, the dung of any kind of wild beasts. *Berners.*

FIMBLE. (1) A wattled chimney. *West.*

(2) To fumble; to do anything imperfectly. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the Schoole of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) Thistle, or female-hemp. *East.* See Tusser's Husbandry, pp. 153, 172.

FIN. (1) To find; to feel; to end. *Cumb.*

(2) The herb restharrow. *Midl. C.*

(3) A finger. *Var. dial.*

(4) The broad part of a plough-share.

FINAUNCE. Fine; forfeiture. *Percy.*

FINCH. *To pull a finch,* to cheat any one out of money. *Chaucer.*

FINCH-BACKED. White on the back, applied to cattle. *North.*

FINCHED. Finished. *Will. Werw.*

FIND. (1) To supply; to supply with provisions. Still in common use.

(2) To stand sponsor to a child. *West.*

(3) *To find one with the manner,* to discover one in the act of doing anything.

(4) A fiend. *Lydgate.*

FINDESTOW. Wilt thou find. (*A.-S.*)

FINDINGS. Inventions. MS. Ps. Cott.

FINE. (1) To end; to finish. (*A.-N.*)

> And lete the stremis of thy mercy schyne
> Into my bresto, the thridde book to *fyne.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 3.
>
> And he shall regne in every wightes sight
> In the house of Jacobbe eternally by lyne,
> Whose kyngdome ever shall laste, and never *fyne.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 28.
>
> And aftirwardo the zere *fynonde,*
> The god hath made of hire an ende.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 71.
>
> Flesshe ete never of al and alle,
> He *fyned* never on God to calle.
> *Cursor Mundi. MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 79.

(2) To refine; to purify; to adorn.

> And thare be *fyned* als golde that schynes cleere.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 84.
>
> As golde in fyre is *fynid* by assay.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 7.

(3) Perfect; unconditional. *Gawayne.*

FINE-FORCE. *By fine force,* by absolute power or compulsion. *Of fine force,* of necessity. See A Courtlie Controversie of Cupid's Cautels, 1578, p. 51; State Papers, ii. 478; Hall, Henry IV. f. 29; Troilus and Creseide, v. 421.

FINEGUE. To avoid; to evade. *West.*

FINE-LEAF. A violet. *Linc.*

FINELESS. Endless. *Shak.*

FINENESS. Subtlety. *Massinger.*

FINENEY. To mince; to be very ceremonious. *Devon.*

FINER. A refiner of metals. *Fyners,* Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. "Finew'd waxe," Mirror for Mag. ap. Nares.

FINGERER. A thief. *Dekker.*

FINGERKYNS. A term of endearment, mentioned in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FINGERLING. A finger-stall, or cover for a finger or thumb. *Fingerstall* does not appear to be in the dictionaries. It is in common use, and occurs in Florio, p. 139.

FINGERS. The fingers are thus named in a nursery rhyme, *thumb, foreman, longman, ringman,* and *littleman.* Similar names are of high antiquity, and the following occur in a curious MS. of the fifteenth century.

> Ilke a *fyngir* has a name, als men thairé fyngers calle.
> The lest fyngir hat *litył man,* for hit is lest of alle;
> The next fyngir hat *leche man,* for quen a leche dos oȝt,
> With that fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wroȝt;
> *Longman* hat the mydilmast, for longest fynger hit is;
> The ferthe men calles *towcher,* therwith men touches i-wis;
> The fifte fynger is the *thowmbe,* and hit has most myȝt,
> And fastest haldes of alle the tother, forthi men calles hit riȝt. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 82.

FINGLE-FANGLE. A trifle. See A Book for Boys and Girls, Lond. 1686, pref.

FINIAL. A pinnacle. This is the usual meaning in early documents.

FINISHING. Any ornament in stone at the corner of a house. *Holme.*

FINKEL. Fennel. *North.* "Fynkylsede, *feniculum,*" Nominale MS.

FINNERY. Mouldy. *West.*

FINNEY. Humoured; spoilt. *West.*

FINNIKIN. Finical. *Var. dial.*

FINNY. A frolic. *I. Wight.*

FINS. Finds; things found. *North.*

FINT. Found. Weber, iii. 27.

FIP. A fillip. *Var. dial.*

FIPPLE. The under-lip. *North.*

FIR-APPLES. The cones of firs. *Var. dial.*

FIRBAUKS. Straight young firs, fit for ladders, scaffolding, &c. *East.*

FIRBOME. A beacon. *Pr. Parv.*

FIRDED. Freed. *Craven.*

FIRE. To burn. Hence, to have the *lues venerea.* "Beware of your fire," MS. Ashm. 36, 37. *More fire in the bed-straw,* more concealed mischief.

FIRE-BUCKETS. Buckets of water used for quenching fires. *Higins.*

FIRE-DAMP. The inflammable air or gas of coal mines. *North.*

FIRE-DEAL. A good deal. *Wilts.*

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon. See Ellis, ii. 165. Later writers apply the term to a fiery meteor, and sometimes to a kind of fire-work. Firemen were also called *fire-drakes.*

FIRE-FANGED. Fire-bitten. *North.*

FIRE-FLAUGHT. Lightning. *North.*

FIRE-FLINGER. An incendiary. *Hall.*

FIRE-FORK. A shovel for the fire. (*A.-S.*)

FIREHOOK. An iron instrument formerly used for pulling houses down when set on fire.

FIRE-IRON. A piece of iron or steel used for striking a light with a flint. *Pr. Parv.*

FIRE-LEVEN. Lightning. *Chaucer.*

FIRE-NEW. Quite new. *Shak.* "Or fire-new fashion in a sleeve or slop," Du Bartas, p. 516. Still in use.

FIRE-OF-HELL. A fierce burning pain in the hands and feet. *North.*

FIRE-PAN. A fire-shovel; a vessel used for conveying fire from one apartment to another. *Var. dial.*

FIRE-PIKE. A fire-fork. It is translated by *furcilla* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

FIRE-POINT. A poker. *North.*

FIRE-POTTER. A poker. *Lanc.*

FIRE-SHIP. A prostitute. *South.* No doubt from the old meaning of *fire*, q. v.

FIRE-STONE. A flint used with steel or iron for striking a light with.

FIRK. (1) A trick, or quirk; a freak. *Firkery*, a very odd prank.

(2) To whip; to beat. See also *Ferke.*

FIRLY. Confusion; tumult. *North.*

FIRLY-FARLY. A wonder. *Craven.*

FIRM. To confirm. *North.* See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 405.

FIRRE. Further. *Syr Gawayne.*

FIRRED. Freed. *Craven.*

FIRRENE. Made of fir. (*A.-S.*)

FIRST. (1) Forest. *Hearne.*

(2) Early; youthful. *Gawayne.*

FIRST-END. The beginning. *North.*

FIRSTER. First. *North.*

FIRST-FOOT. The name given to the person who first enters a dwelling-house on New-Year's day. *North.*

FIRSUN. Furze or gorse. MS. Med.

FIRTHE. A wood, or coppice.

> In the frount of the *fyrthe*, as the waye forthis,
> Fyfty thosande of folke was fellide at ones.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 72.

FIRTLE. To fidget. *Cumb.*

FISE. Lirida. Nominale MS.

FISGIG. (1) Frisky. *Warw.*

(2) A worthless fellow. *Somerset.* In Craven, a light-heeled wench. See Skelton's Works, ii. 175. "A fisgig, or fisking housewife, *trotiere*," Howell, 1660.

(3) A kind of boy's top. *Blount.*

FISH. *As mute as a fish*, very silent. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 266. "*Hoc mihi non est negotium*, I have other fish to frie," MS. Rawl. A.D. 1656.

FISHER. A dish composed of apples baked in batter. *Devon.*

FISHERATE. To provide for. *East.* Perhaps a corruption of *officiate.*

FISH-FAG. A fish-woman. *South.*

FISH-GARTHS. Places made by the sides of rivers for securing fishes, so that they might be more easily caught.

FISHING-TAUM. An angling line. *North.*

FISH-LEEP. A fish-basket. *Pr. Parv.*

FISK. To frisk about, idling. "That runneth out *fisking*," Tusser, p. 286.

FISNAMY. Face, or "similitude of man or beast," Huloet, 1552.

> The fairesto of *fysnamy* that fourmede was ever.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 88.

FISOBROWE. A kind of lobster; translated by *garus* in Nominale MS.

FISS-BUTTOCKED-SOW. A fat, coarse, vulgar, presuming woman. *East.*

FISSES Fists. *Var. dial.*

FISSLE. (1) A thistle. *Suffolk.*

(2) To fidget. *North.* In early English the same as *Fise*, q. v. and still in use.

FIST. Same as *Fise*, q. v.

FIST-BALL. A kind of ball like a foot-ball, beaten with the fists. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

FISTING-HOUND. A kind of spaniel, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 230.

FISTY. The fist. To come to fisty-cuffs, i. e. to fight. *Var. dial.*

FIT. (1) Ready; inclined. *Var. dial.*

(2) To match; to be equal with. *Shak.*

(3) A division of a song, poem, or dance. See Thornton Romances, p. 191.

FITCH. (1) A polecat. *Somerset.*

(2) A small spoonful. *Linc.*

FITCHES. Vetches. *Var. dial.*

FITCHET. A polecat. Also called *fitch, fitchee, fitcher, fitchole, fitchew*, and *fitchuk.* Harrison, p. 225, seems to make some distinction between the *fitchew* and *polecat*, and the term is sometimes explained a kind of stoat or weasel. It was formerly a term of contempt.

FITCHET-PIE. A pie composed of apples, onions, and bacon. *North.*

FITH. A fight. "Man that goth in fray and *fyth*," Arch. xxx. 383.

FITHELE. A fiddle. (*A.-S.*)

> Meche she kouthe of menstralcie,
> Of harpe, of *fithele*, of sautri.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 425.

FITMENT. Equipment, or dress. *Shak.*

FITONE. To tell falsehoods. See Stanihurst, p. 15. Palsgrave has *fitten.*

FITPENCE. Five-pence. *Devon.*

FITTEN. A pretence, or feint. *West.* Gifford, in his notes on Ben Jonson, seems unacquainted with this provincialism. No doubt from *fitone*, q. v.

FITTER. To kick with the feet, as cross children do. Hence, to be in a passion. *North.*

FITTERS. Persons who vend and load coals, fitting ships with cargoes. *North.* All in fitters, i. e. in very small pieces or fragments. *Yorksh.*

FITTILY. Neatly; nicely; cleverly. *Devon.*

FITTINGEST. Most fitting. (*A.-S.*)

FITTLE. (1) Victuals. *Worc.*

(2) To tattle, or blab. *Somerset.*

(3) To clean. *Oxon.*

FITTLED-ALE. Ale with spirits warmed and sweetened. *Yorksh.*

FITTON. Same as *Fitone*, q. v.

FITTY. (1) A term applied to lands left by the sea; marsh-lands. *Linc.*

(2) Neat; clever; proper. *South.*

FIVE-FINGERS. Oxlips. *East.* Called *five-finger-grass* in Florio, p. 138. Also the same as *Anberry*, q. v.

FIVE-LEAF. The herb cinquefoil.

FIVE-PENNY-MORRIS. The game of *merrils*, or *nine men's morris*, as Shakespeare terms it. It was commonly played in England with

stones, but in France with counters made on purpose for it.

FIVES. Avives, a disease in horses.

FIX. A lamb yeaned dead. *West.*

FIXACIOUN. Fixing. A chemical term.

> To do ther be *fixacioun*,
> With temprid hetis of the fyre.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 119.

FIXE. Fixed. *Chaucer.*

FIXEN. A vixen, or scold. *North.*

FIXENE. The female fox.

> The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith.
>
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

FIX-PAX. Same as *Faxwax*, q. v.

FIXURE. Fixed position. *Shak.*

FIZ. A flash; a hissing noise. *Var. dial.* Hence *fizgig*, a small quantity of damp powder set alight by boys for their amusement.

FIZMER. To fidget. *Suffolk.*

FIZZLE. To do anything without noise, as *flatus ventris, sine crepitu aut vonitu.* See Cleaveland's Poems, 1660, p. 40; Florio, p. 8. *Fizzler*, MS. Addit. 5008. To nestle. *Cumb.*

FLA. To frighten. *Yorksh.*

FLAAT. Scolded. *Craven.*

FLABBERGAST. To astonish, or confound utterly with amazement. *Var. dial.*

FLABBERKIN. Flabby. Nash, 1592.

FLABELL. A fan. Junius, 1585.

FLABERGULLION. A lout, or clown.

FLACK. (1) A blow, or stroke. *East.*

(2) To hang loosely. *Var. dial.*

(3) To move backwards and forwards; to palpitate. *Flacker* in Craven Gloss. i. 152.

> Hire colde breste bygan to hote,
> Here herte also to *flacke* and bete.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 237.

FLACKER. To flutter; to quiver. *North.*

FLACKERED. Rejoiced. *Cumb.*

FLACKET. (1) To flap about. Hence, a girl whose clothes hang loosely about her; a *flacketing* wench. *East.*

(2) A bottle or flask. *North.* "A lytel *flacked* of gold," Morte d'Arthur, i. 282.

FLACKING-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. See Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. 1809, p. 132.

FLACKY. Hanging loosely. *East.*

FLAFFER. Same as *Flacker*, q. v. "A thousand *flaffing* flags," Du Bartas, p. 363.

FLAG. (1) A flake of snow. *North.*

(2) Turf, or sod. *East.* The term is also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows.

FLAGEIN. Flattering; lying. *North.*

FLAGELL. (1) A flageolet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Terror; fright; scourge. *Lydgate.*

FLAGELUTE. A rent or hole in a garment. *East.*

FLAGETTE. A flagon. Chester Plays, i. 124.

FLAG-FEATHERS. The feathers at the wings next the body of a hawk.

FLAGGE. A groat. *Harman.*

FLAGGING. (1) Paving with stones. *West.*

(2) Flapping; waving. *Devon.*

FLAGGY. Flabby. *Somerset.*

FLAGITATE. To desire earnestly. (*Lat.*)

FLAGRANT. Fragrant. Arch. xxix. 320.

FLAH. Turf for fuel. *North.*

FLAID. Afraid; terrified. *North.* "Thay weren *aflayde*," Archæologia, xxii. 369.

FLAIE. Flew. *Chaucer.*

FLAIGHT. Same as *Flah*, q. v.

FLAIK. A portion or space of stall. Also, a wooden frame for keeping oat-cakes upon. *North.*

FLAINE. (1) The ray-fish. *North.*

(2) Fled. *Chaucer.*

FLAIRE. The ray, or scate. *Ray.*

FLAITCH. To flatter; to persuade. *Cumb.*

FLAITE. To scare, or frighten. *North.*

FLAKE. (1) A paling, or hurdle, of any description; a temporary gate or door. *North.* The term occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 178. See *Flaik.*

(2) A piece, or fragment. *Linc.*

(3) A scale or covering membrane. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAKE-WHITE. White lead. *Holme.*

FLAM. (1) To deceive or cheat. *Kent.* Also a substantive, a falsehood.

(2) A violent fall; a heavy stroke. *North.*

(3) A low marshy place, particularly near a river. This word is common at Islip, co. Oxon, and perhaps in other places, though it was long since mentioned by Hearne as peculiar to Oxfordshire. See Gloss. to Langtoft, p. 571. It is, however, in no printed glossary.

FLAMBE. A flame. (*A.-N.*) Also a herb, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 314.

FLAMED. Inflamed. *Spenser.*

FLAME-FEW. The brilliant reflection of the moon seen in the water.

FLAMMAKIN. A blowsy slatternly wench. *Devon.*

FLAMMANDE. Glittering.

> Fesauntez enflureschit in *flammande* silver.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

FLAM-NEW. Quite new. *Cornw.*

FLAMPOYNTES. Pork pies, seasoned with cheese and sugar. A common dish in early cookery. See Warner, p. 66.

FLAN. Broad and large. *North.*

FLANCANTERKIN. The white rot. *Som.*

FLANCARDES. Coverings for a horse's flanks. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

FLANCH. A projection. *North.*

FLANE. To flay. (*A.-S.*)

FLANG. (1) Flung; rushed. *Weber.*

(2) To slam a door. *Suffolk.*

FLANGE. To project out. *Var. dial.*

FLANKER. A spark of fire. *West.* "Flankes of fier," Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 148. See Devon. Dial.

> For who can hide the *flanckring* flame,
> That still itselfe betrayes?
>
> *Turbevile's Ovid*, 1567, f. 83.

FLANN. Shallow. *Cumb.*

FLANNED. Shallow. *Craven.*

FLANNEN. Flannel. *Var. dial.*

FLANTUM. A flantum-flatherum piebald dill, i. e. a woman fantastically dressed with various colours. *Grose.*

FLAP. (1) A stroke, or touch. "A flap with a

fox-taile," Florio, p. 137. Hence, an affliction of any kind. *East.* Also, to strike or beat. See Howell's Lex. Sect. i.

And thane Alexander sett hym up in his bedd, and gaffe hymeselfe a greto *flappe* on the chekc, and bygane for to wepe rigto bitterly.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48.

Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.

MS. Morte Arthure, f. 82.

(2) To flap a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. *East.*

(3) A piece of anything flapping to and fro on a line or point, as a *fly-flap* to drive flies away. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Tarlton, p. 120; Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 23; Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

(4) An unsteady woman. *Durh.*

FLAP-DOCK. Foxglove. *Devon.*

FLAPDOODLE. The stuff fools are said to be nourished on. *West.*

FLAP-DRAGON. A small substance, such as a plum or candle-end, set afloat in a cup of spirits, and when set on fire, to be snatched by the mouth and swallowed. This was a common amusement in former times, but is now nearly obsolete. *Flap-dragon* was also a cant term for the *lues venerea.*

FLAP-JACK. (1) The lapwing. *Suffolk.*

(2) A pancake, "Dousets and flappjacks," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640. The term is applied in Norfolk to an apple turnover. Jennings says, "a fried cake made of batter, apples, &c."

(3) A flat thin joint of meat. *East.*

FLAPPERS. Young birds just enabled to try their wings before they fly. *East.*

FLAPPE-SAWCE. A term of reproach, formed similarly to *flapdoodle*; q. v.

Nowe hathe this glutton, i. this *flappe-sawce*, the thyng that he may plentuously swallowe downe hole.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FLAPPY. Wild; unsteady. *North.*

FLAPS. Large broad mushrooms. *East.*

FLAPSE. To speak impertinently. Also, an impudent fellow. *Beds.*

FLAPSY. Flabby. *Beds.*

FLARE. (1) *To flare up*, to be very angry all of a sudden. *Var. dial.*

(2) Fat round a pig's kidney. *West.*

(3) Saliva. *Somerset.*

FLARING. Showy; gaudy. *North.*

FLARNECK. To flaunt vulgarly. *East.*

FLARRANCE. A bustle; a great hurry. *Norf.*

FLASH. (1) To make a flash, i. e. to let boats down through a lock. *West.* It is a common term for a pool. See *Flosche.*

(2) A periwig. *North.*

(3) To rise up. "The sea *flashed* up unto his legs and knees," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 181. See Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To trim a hedge. *East.*

(5) *To cut a flash*, to make a great show for a short time.

(6) A sheaf of arrows. *Skinner.*

FLASHES. The hot stages of a fever. *South*

FLASHY. Gay; showy. Also, loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.

FLASKER. To flutter; to quiver. *North.* Wilbraham says, "to choke, or stifle."

FLASKET. A clothes-basket. Also, a shallow washing-tub. *Var. dial.*

FLASKIN. Same as *Battle* (1). *Yorksh.*

FLAT. (1) Sorrowful; out of spirits; heavy; without business. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hollow in a field. *Glouc.* Any very smooth level place. Anciently, a field.

(3) Entirely. Dent's Pathway, p. 138.

(4) A blow, or stroke. "Swiche a flat," Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

FLAT-BACK. A common knife. *North.*

FLAT-CAPS. A nick-name for the citizens, derived from their dress. See Amends for Ladies, p. 62. It was a general term of derision.

FLATCH. To flatter. *North.*

FLATCHET. The stomach. *Devon.*

FLAT-FISH. Flounders, &c. *South.* See a list of *flat-fish* in Harrison, p. 224.

FLATH. Filth; dirt; ordure. *West.*

FLATHE. The ray, or scate. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAT-IRON. A heater-shaped iron without a box. *Var. dial.*

FLATIVE. Flatulent. *Anc. Dram.*

FLATLING. Flat. *To strike flatling*, to strike with the broad flat side of anything. See Florio, p. 137; Morte d'Arthur, i. 294; Tempest, ii. 1; Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 32. "Flat pece, *patera*," MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

And to hys chaumbur can he gone,
And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99.

FLATLINS. Plainly; peremptory. *North.*

FLAT-MILK. Skimmed milk. *Linc.*

FLATOUR. A flatterer. (*A.-N.*)

FLAT-RHAN. Stratas of coal. *Staff.*

FLATS. Small white fresh-water fish, as roach, &c. *Suffolk.*

FLAT-STONE. A measure of iron-stone.

FLATTEN. To strike, or slap. (*A.-N.*)

FLATTER-DOCK. Pond weed. *Chesh.*

FLAUGH. Flew; fled. *Ritson.*

FLAUGHTER. (1) To frighten. *Yorksh.*

(2) Thin turf turned up. *North.*

FLAUMPEYNS. A dish in ancient cookery composed of pork, figs, eggs, pepper, saffron, salt, white sugar, &c. See *Flampoyntes.*

FLAUN. A custard, generally made in raised paste. *North.* The term is common in ancient receipts, but it was made in various ways; and a kind of pancake was so called. Nettleham feast at Easter is called the *Flown*, possibly from *flauns* having been formerly eaten at that period of the year.

FLAUNTS. Fineries. *Shak.*

FLAUT. A roll of wool carded ready for spinning. *North.*

FLAVER. Froth, or foam. *Linc.*

FLAW. A violent storm of wind. See Brome's Travels, 1700, p. 241; Florio, p. 132. Hence, metaphorically, a quarrel.

FLAWE. (1) Yellow. *Chaucer.*
(2) To flay an animal. *Pr. Parv.*
FLAWES. (1) Square pieces of heath-turf, dried for fuel. *Yorksh.*
(2) Sparks. Possibly this may be the word intended in Meas. for Meas. ii. 3.
Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one theire helmes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.
FLAWGHTIS. Flakes of snow.
And thare begane for to falle grete *flawghtis* of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 31.
FLAWING. Barking timber. *Kent.*
FLAWMBE. A flame. (*A.-N.*)
FLAWPS. An awkward, noisy, untidy and slovenly person. *North.*
FLAWS. Thin cakes of ice. *Shak.*
FLAXEN-EGG. An abortive egg. *Devon.*
FLAX-WIFE. A female spinner. *Hall.*
FLAY. (1) To pare turf from meadow-land with a breast-plough. *West.*
(2) To mix. A term in old cookery, Also, to take the chill off liquor.
(3) Same as *Fla*, q. v.
(4) To skin a hart or hind. A hunting term.
FLAY-BOGGARD. A hobgoblin. *North.*
FLAY-CRAW. A scarecrow. *Craven.*
FLAYRE. Smell; odour.
And alle swete savowres that men may fele
Of alkyn thyng that here saveres wele,
War noght bot stynche to regarde of the *flayre*,
That es in the cyté of hefen so fayre.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 230.
FLAYSOME. Frightful. *North.*
FLAZE. A smoky flame. *Var. dial.*
FLAZZ. Newly fledged. *Kent.*
FLAZZARD. A stout broad-faced woman dressed in a showy manner. *East.*
FLEA. (1) To flay off the skin. *North.*
(2) To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. to dismiss him with a good scolding, or make him uneasy, See Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1608, p. 30.
FLEA-BITE. A mere trifle. *Var. dial.*
FLEA-BITTEN. Of a dark speckled colour. "A flea-bitten horse never tires," old proverb. See Ben Jonson, iv. 482.
FLEACHES. Portions into which timber is cut by the saw. *East.*
FLEAD. (1) Stood. *Cumb.*
(2) Lard. *Kent and Sussex.*
FLEA-DOCK. The herb butter-burr.
FLEAK. (1) A flounder. *Northumb.*
(2) To tire, or exhaust. *North.*
(3) A small lock, thread, or twist. Metaphorically, a little insignificant person. See Nares.
(4) A variegated snail-shell. *Linc.*
FLEAKY. Flabby; soft. *North.*
FLEAM. A water-course. *North.*
FLEAMY. Clotted with blood. *Linc.*
FLEAN. Flayed. Gent. Rec. ii. 77.
FLEAND. Flying. See Torrent, p. 61.
Fare welle, y parte fro the,
The *fleand* devylle wyth the bee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.
FLEASH. The substance under the bark, or rind of herbs. *Baret.*
FLEAURE. The floor. *North.*
FLEBLED. Enfeebled. (*A.-N.*)
FLEBRING. Slander. *Skinner.*
FLECCHE. To separate from; to quit.
Som man, for lak of occupacion,
Museth ferther than his wit may streeche,
And at fendis instigacion
Dampnable errours holdeth, and can not *flecche*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 251.
FLECCHED. Dismissed; separated.
Out is he put, Adam the wrecched,
Fro Paradis fouly *flecched*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7
FLECK. (1) The down of animals. *East.*
(2) A crack, or defect; a spot. *North.*
(3) To fly. *Chesh.*
(4) A side of bacon. *Northumb.*
(5) Lightning. "Like fleck." *East.*
(6) To comb. Hence *flecken-comb*, a comb with large teeth. *South.*
(7) To deprive; to steal. *East.*
(8) A sore place in the flesh where the skin is rubbed off. *Linc.* Also, the flesh itself.
FLECKED. (1) Arched; vaulted. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Marked; spotted; streaked. It occurs in Chaucer, Piers Ploughman, &c. Still in use in Lincolnshire.
FLECKER. To flutter. *Chaucer.*
FLECKSTONE. A small stone used in spinning. Nominale MS.
FLECT. To attract, or allure. *Hall.*
FLECTEN. To abound. *Skinner.*
FLED. Damaged by the fly, or wet weather. *Salop.*
FLEDGE. Fledged. *Shak.*
FLEDGERS. Same as *Flappers*, q. v.
FLEE. To fly. Also, a fly. *North.*
FLEE-BY-THE-SKY. A flighty person; a silly giggling girl. *North.*
FLEECE. To cheat any one. *Var. dial.*
FLEECH. (1) A turn; a bout. *Nash.*
(2) To supplicate in a flattering manner; to wheedle. *North.*
FLEEDE. Fled. (*A.-S.*)
Thane the Bretons on the bente habyddez no lengere,
Bot *fleede* to the foreste, and the feelde levede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.
FLEE-FLOWNS. The eggs of flies in meat. *Dorset.*
FLEEING-FATHER. The dragon-fly. *North.*
FLEEK. A flitch of bacon. *North.*
FLEEN. Fleas. *Chaucer.*
FLEENURT. A field flower of a yellow colour. *Lanc.*
FLEER. To laugh; to grin; to sneer. "I fleere, I make an yvell countenaunce with the mouthe by uncoverying of the tethe," Palsgrave. Still in use.
FLEET. (1) To float. *South.* Also, a salt-water tide creek. Formerly any stream was called a *fleet*. Hence, *Fleet-ditch*. In the North, shallow water is termed *fleet-water*, and the word is also applied to a bog. *Flett*, floated, Towneley Myst. p. 31. *Fleet*, water. See *Awle*; Kennett's MS. Glossary.
(2) To skim milk. *Var. dial.* "You fleeten

face," Beaumont and Flet. v. 442, i. e. you whey face. Also, to skim any liquor of sediment lying on the surface.

(3) The windward side. *Somerset.*

(4) To gutter, as a candle. *Glouc.*

FLEETING. A perquisite. *Linc.*

FLEETING-DISH. A shallow dish for skimming off the cream. *North.*

FLEETINGS. Curds. *North.*

FLEET-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

FLEGE. Sedge grass. Nominale MS.

FLEGEL. A flagelet. (*A.-N.*)

Tho the cloth was y-drawe,
Tho waite gan a *flegel* blawe.
Alexander, Auchinleck MS.

FLEGG. A fly. *Northumb.*

FLEGGE. Severe; terrible. (*A.-N.*)

FLEGGED. (1) Fledged. *East.*

(2) Parted; shaped. Arch. xxx. 407.

FLEH. Same as *Flay*, q. v.

FLEICHS. Flesh. W. Mapes, p. 334.

FLEIH. Flew; fled. *Hearne.*

FLEINGALL. A kestrel hawk.

FLEITER. To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood. *Derb.*

FLEKE. See *Flaik* and *Flake.*

FLEKED. Bent; turned. *Hearne.*

FLEKRAND. Smiling. *R. de Brunne.*

FLEKYT. Same as *Flecked*, q. v.

FLEM. A farrier's lancet. *Flem-stick*, a small stick to strike it into the vein.

FLEME. (1) A river, or stream; a large trench cut for draining. *West.*

To *fleme* Jordon and to Bodlem,
And to the borogh of Jorusalem.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(2) To banish. (*A.-S.*)

FLEMED. Flamed; burnt. *Weber.*

FLEMER. A banisher. (*A.-S.*)

FLEMNOUS. A phlegmatic person.

Fat of kynde the *flemnous* may trace,
And know hyme best by whytnes of hys face.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

FLEN. Fleas. Reliq. Antiq. i. 91.

FLENE. To fly; to escape from. *A.-S.*)

They were so smert and so kene,
They made the Sarsyns all to *flene.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

They myst be no wey *flene*,
Her eritage is ther to bene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 37.

FLEOTEN. To float, or sail. (*A.-S.*)

FLEPPER. The under lip. Also, to pout or hang the lip. *North.*

FLERYANDE. Fleering; grinning.

Fy! sais syr Foridas, thow *fleryande* wrythe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

FLESCHELYHEDE. Fleshliness. (*A.-S.*)

Of no careyne, of no *fleschelyhede.*
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 28.

FLESH. To feed a hound to encourage him to run well. Hence, generally, to fatten. See Harrison's England, p. 152. In the following passage it means *enured to fight, made strong and brave.*

And Simon beate them bothe, and made them both give of; and after that Simon wold not shrinke for a bluddi nose with any boye, for he was then thorowely *fleshed* by the means of Kinge.
MS. Ashmole 208.

FLESH-AXE. A butcher's cleaver.

FLESHLY. Flexible. (*A.-N.*)

FLESHMENT. Pride of success. *Shak.*

FLESSHAMYLS. A butcher's shambles.

FLET. A floor; a chamber. (*A.-S.*) See Launfal, 979; Wright's Anecd. p. 9; Wright's Political Songs, p. 337; Gy of Warwike, p. 3. A field of battle, Weber, i. 101.

FLET-CHEESE. Cheese made of skimmed milk. *East Anglia.*

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. Properly, the person who put on the feather.

FLETCHES. Green pods of peas. *East.*

FLETE. (1) Same as *Fleet*, q. v.

For to consume, with his fervent hecte,
The rusty fylthe that in my mouth doth *flete.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Betre is to *flete* than to synke.
Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 95.

(2) Flitted; flew. *Gawayne.*

FLETERE. To flitter. *Lydgate.*

FLET-MITTE. Skimmed milk. *North.* This form occurs in Kennett's MS. Gloss.

FLETSHER. A young peas-cod. *East.*

FLETT. A scolding, or fliting.

FLETTE. Flitted. Lelandi Itin.

FLEUKS. Fat vermin in the livers of diseased sheep. *Var. dial.*

FLEW. (1) Shallow. *Somerset.* Spelt *fliw* in Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 133. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 167, and Huloet, 1552.

(2) The down of animals. *Var. dial.*

(3) The same as *Flem*, q. v. *Midl. C.*

(4) A kind of fishing-net. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Washy; tender; weak. *North.*

FLEWED. Having large hanging chaps, which in hounds were called *flews.* "When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well hangd," Lilly's Mydas, ed. 1632, sig. X. xi. The tip of a deer's horn was also called the *flew.*

FLEWKE. The tunney. It is translated by *pelamus* in Nominale MS. Spelt *floke*, and made synonymous with the *sea flounder*, in Harrison's England, p. 224. According to Palsgrave, "a kynde of pleas." See also Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.

FLEWME. Phlegm. Arch. xxx. 407.

FLEWORT. A herb. Its synonyme in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5, is *ippia minor.*

FLEXS. Flesh.

God mad tham kyrtels than of hide,
And cled thar *flexs* wit for to hide.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

FLEXY. To fly. *R. de Brunne.*

FLEY. Fled. Also, to fly.

Grete strokys the yeant gafe,
And to the orthe *fley* hys stafe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

FLEYCH. Flesh. Songs and Carols, x. *Fleyhs*, Harrowing of Hell, p. 27; *fleyssh*, Forme of Cury, p. 21; *fleyx*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79.

FLEYER. A kidney. MS. Med. Linc.

FLEYNE. Banished. Rob. Glouc. p. 343.

FLEYS. (1) Fleas. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A fleece of wool. Translated by *vellus* in Nominale MS.

FLIBBERGIBBER. A lying knave. See Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575, repr. p. 22. *Flitterti-gibbet* is the name of a fiend occasionally mentioned by old writers.

FLICK. (1) The membrane loaded with fat in the stomach of animals. *West.*

(2) A flitch of bacon. *North.* "*Perna*, a flyk," Nominale MS.

Tak the larde of a swyne *flyk*, and anoynte the mannes fete therwith underneth.

MS. Med. Linc. f. 304.

(3) A trial, or attempt. *South.*

(4) A slight blow, or stroke, especially with a whip. *Var. dial.* Also, to give a jerk.

(5) The down of animals. *East.*

(6) To lap up. *South.*

FLICKER. (1) To flutter. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To kiss; to embrace. *Palsgrave.*

FLICKER-MOUSE. A bat. *Jonson.*

FLICKETS. Blushes. *Devon.*

FLICK-TOOTH-COMB. A comb with coarse large teeth. *Somerset.*

FLIDDER. A limpet. *North.*

FLIG. Fledged. *Chesh.* "Flygge as byrdes be, *plumeu*," Palsgrave.

FLIGGARD. A kite of a diamond form, much used about forty years since by Yorkshire schoolboys.

FLIGGED. (1) Fledged. *North.*

(2) Matted; entangled. *Linc.*

FLIGGER. To flutter; to quiver. *East.*

FLIGGERS. (1) Same as *Flappers*, q. v.

(2) The common flag. *East Angl.*

FLIGHERS. Masts for ships.

FLIGHT. (1) A light arrow, formed for very long and straight shots.

(2) A scolding match. *North.*

(3) A second swarm of bees. *East.*

(4) A light fall of snow. *Oxon.*

(5) Sea-fowl shooting. *South.*

(6) The first swarm of bees. *Var. dial.*

FLIGHTEN. To scold. *North.*

FLIGHTERS. Sparks; embers. *North.*

FLIGHTS. Turf, or peat, cut into square pieces for fuel. *Lanc.*

FLIGHT-SHOT. The distance a flight arrow would go, about a fifth part of a mile.

FLIGHTY. Giddy; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*

FLIG-ME-GAIREY. A girl gaudily dressed, but untidy and slovenly. *North.*

FLIGNESS. Plumage. *Palsgrave.*

FLIM-FLAM. False; foolish; nonsensical. Also, a lie, or piece of nonsense not necessarily false. See Stanihurst, pp. 14, 16; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 15.

FLINDER-MOUSE. A bat. *South.*

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or *flyndermowse*. *MS. Harl.* 486, f. 77.

FLINDERS. Pieces; fragments. *North.*

FLINE. Flown. Middleton, ii. 515.

FLING. (1) Will; unrestrained desire. *Var. dial.*

(2) To baffle; to disappoint. *North.*

(3) To kick; to resent. *Devon.*

(4) To dance in a peculiar manner, as in the dance so called; to throw out the legs. *North.*

FLINGING-TREE. A piece of timber hung as a partition in a stall. *North.*

FLINT-COAL. A kind of coal, so called from containing flint. *North.*

FLINTS. Refuse barley in making malt. *Var. dial.* Dean Milles MS.

FLIP. (1) A slight sudden blow. *East.* Also, to fillip; to jerk; to move nimbly; to throw. *Somerset.* Lilly, Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii, seems to use the word in the sense, *to fillip.* To *flip up*, to turn up one's sleeves.

(2) A potation compounded of beer, gin, and coarse sugar. *Suffolk.*

(3) Nimble; flippant. *Devon.*

FLIPE. The brim of a hat; a flake of snow. Also, to pull off. *North.*

FLIPFLAP. Same as *Flap* (3).

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER. Noise and confusion caused by show. *Sussex.* "I nere saw such a *flipper de flapper* before," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

FLIPPERING. Crying; weeping. *North.*

FLIPPITY-FLOP. Draggle-tailed; awkward in fine clothes. *Warw.*

FLIRE. Same as *Fleer*, q. v. *Fliring*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83.

Tho two false, wyth greta yre,
Stode and behelde her rycho atyre,
And beganne to lagh and *flyre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 237.

FLIRK. To jerk, or flip about. *Wilts.*

FLIRT. To move nimbly. To speak in a flirting way, i. e. sarcastically. Hence *Flirt-gilt*, *Flirtigig*, *Flirt-gillian*, or *Flirt*, a forward, talkative, and unconstant girl. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has *flirt-gill*, and the latter terms sometimes occur in a somewhat worse sense.

FLISH. Fledged. *Devon.*

FLISK. (1) To skip, or bounce; to fret at the yoke. *North.*

(2) A large-toothed comb. *West.*

(3) To flick, as with a whip. *Linc.*

(4) A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust. *Glouc.*

FLIT. (1) To remove; especially when at night, to cheat the landlord. *North.* The word *no* is inserted from MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38.

Lat [no] newefangylnes the plese,
Oftyn to remewe nor to *flyt*.

Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. 1791, p. 85.

(2) To leave work unfinished. *West.*

(3) Shallow; thin. *Sussex.*

(4) To fly; to escape. *Spenser.*

FLITCH. (1) Officious; lively. *Wilts.*

(2) To move from place to place. *Norf.*

FLITCHEN. A flitch of bacon. *West.*

FLITE. To scold; to brawl. *North.*

Thou shalt undyrstemd and wete,
With reaun mayst thou the wrathe and *flyte*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

He loked up and saghe there sytte,
Fendes fele that fouly *flytte*.

MS. Ibid. f. 51.

Ful fellyche God to hem *flytes*,
To thes fals ypocrytes. *MS. Ibid.* f. 21.

FLITER. A scold. *North.*

FLITTEN. To remove a horse into fresh pasture. *Oxfordsh.* "Leave her on a ley, and lett the devil *flitt* her," a Linc. proverb.

FLITTER. To hang, or droop. *Linc.*

FLITTERING. (1) Floating. *Chaucer.*
(2) Showery; sleety. *Dorset.*

FLITTER-MOUSE. See *Flinder-mouse.*

FLITTERS. (1) Pieces; rags. *Somerset.* Also, to scatter in pieces, as in Morte d'Arthur, i. 137, "it *flytteryd* al abrode."
(2) Small pancakes. *South.*

FLITTING. Removal. "To Bethleem thair *flitting* made," MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii.

FLIX. (1) The flux. Tusser, p. 29.
(2) The fur of a hare. *Kent.*

FLIZ. A splinter, or shiver. Hence, to fly off; to make a noise. *North.*

FLIZZEN. To laugh sarcastically. *North.*

FLIZZOMS. Flying particles; small fragments; sediment of liquor. *East.*

FLO. (1) An arrow. *Chaucer.*
(2) Flay; flea. *Ritson.*

FLOAT. (1) To irrigate land. *West.* Also, to pare off the sward.
(2) Chid, or scolded. *Yorksh.*
(3) Flow; flood. *Langtoft.*
(4) A kind of raft. *North.*

FLOAT-GRASS. Grass growing in swampy ground. *Devon.* Dean Milles MS. It is the *gramen fluviatile* in Gerard, p. 13.

FLOATING. Hemorrhage. *Somerset.*

FLOATING-SHOVEL. A shovel used for cutting turf. *Salop.*

FLOATS. The frames of wood that hang over the sides of a waggon. *East.*

FLOATSOME. Timber accidentally carried away by a flood. *West.*

FLOAT-WHEY. Curds made from whey, much used in Northumberland.

FLOATY. Rank and tall, as grass. *Devon.*

FLOCCIPENDED. Made no account of; set no value by. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Henry VII. f. 40.

FLOCK. A hurdle. *Devon.*

FLOCKET. A loose garment with large sleeves. Skelton, ii. 160. It is spelt *flokkard* in the Howard Household Books, 1844, p. 522.

FLOCKLY. In an ambush. *Hall.*

FLOCKMEL. In a flock. (*A.-S.*)

FLOCK-POWDER. A kind of powder, formerly put on cloth.

FLOCKS. Refuse; sediment; down. Also, inferior wool. *Var. dial.*

FLOCKY. Over-ripe; woolly. *Suffolk.*

FLODDERED. Covered; adorned. *Linc.*

FLODDER-UP. To overflow; to stop up a water-course. *Craven.*

FLODE. Abounded. *Skinner.*

FLOGGED. Tired; exhausted. *Oxon.*

FLOISTERING. Skittish; boyish. *West.*

FLOITS. Disorder. *Yorksh.*

FLOITY. A flag thick at one end and small at the other. *North.*

FLOKE-MOWTHEDE. Having a mouth like a flounder. See *Flewke.*

Thow wenes for to slay us, *floke-mowthede* schrewe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

FLOKYNGLYCHE. In flocks. It is the gloss of *gregatim* in MS. Egerton 829, f. 94.

FLOMAX. Untidy. *Warw.*

FLOME. A river. Lyb. Disconus, 212.

FLONE. Arrows. (*A.-S.*) "Thoner flone," lightning, Towneley Myst. p. 92.

She bare a horne about hir halce,
And undur hir gyrdille mony *flonne.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

FLOOD. A heavy rain. *Devon.*

FLOOD-MARK. The mark which the sea at the highest tide makes on the shore. *Anderson.*

FLOOK. See *Flouke* and *Flewke.*

FLOOR-BANK. A bank with a ditch, and the same on both sides. *East.*

FLOP. (1) Plump; flat. *Var. dial.*
(2) A mass of thin mud. *Dorset.*
(3) To outspread. *Northamptonsh.*
(4) The scrotum. *Somerset.*

FLOPPER. An under-petticoat. *Cornw.*

FLOPPER-MOUTHED. Blubber-lipped. *Lanc.*

FLORCHYT. Flourishes. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 166.

FLORE. Flower. *Sir Tristrem.*

FLORENCE. Florins, formerly worth about 3*s.* 4*d.* apiece. Isumbras, 295, 555.

FLORENTINE. A kind of pie. Sometimes, a custard made in paste.

FLORESCHEDE. Ornamented; adorned.

Hys feete ware *floreschede* alle in fyne sabylle.
Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 61.

FLORREY. A blue dye. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, pp. 39, 57, *flurry.*

FLORSCHARE. A decorator. *Pr. Parv.*

FLORTH. A floor, or roof. *Palsgrave.*

FLOSCHE. A pit, or pool. See *Flash* (1).

Lavord, thou led mi saule fra helle,
Thou keped me fra that in *flosche* felle.
MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 18.

FLOSCULET. A parterre. (*Lat.*)

FLOSH. To spill; to splash. *South.* Hence *Flosh-hole,* a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. See *Floscbe.*

FLOSSY. A slattern. *Craven.*

FLOSTER. To be very gay. *Devon.*

FLOTAGES. Things accidentally floating on seas or rivers. *Blount.*

FLOTE. (1) Water. *Shak.* The term was also applied to dew in co. Surrey.
(2) Grieved. Sir Amadace, xxxvi. 6.

FLOTED. Flooded; watery.

When you come to Twyford, the *floted* meadowes there are all white with little flowers, which I believe are lady-smocks.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 123.

FLOTEN. Removed; distant. *Gawayne.*

FLOTERAND. Floating. (*A.-S.*) *Flotteredo,* floated, Kyng Horn, 129.

A bedd y fond there *floterand,*
And yn ytt a knyst liggande.
Guy of Warwick, MS. Cantab.

FLOTES. Rough-made river boats, formerly used on the Severn.

FLOTHERY. Slovenly, but attempting to be fine and showy. *North.*

FLOTHRE. Flakes of snow.

Mo saulen tholieth there sucche wowe,
Thanne be *flothre* in the snowe.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 29.

FLOTIS. The foam or froth of anything boiling, &c. (*A.-S.*)

FLOTSAM. Goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck. See Howell, 1660, sect. vi.; Cotgrave, in v. *Flo.*

FLOTTE. To flow. *Chaucer.*

FLOTTEN-MILK. Same as *Flet-mitte*, q. v.

FLOUGH. (1) A flea. *Chesh.*

(2) Cold; windy; bleak. *North.*

FLOUGHTER. To frighten. *North.*

FLOUNDAB. A flounder. *Suffolk.*

FLOUNT. To strut about gaily or gaudily dressed. *Var. dial.*

FLOUR. (1) Soft thread or silk hanging loosely, such as is put on a tassel.

(2) Flower. (*A.-N.*)

FLOURELES. Without flower. *Chaucer.*

FLOURETTE. A small flower. (*A.-N.*)

FLOURISH. A blossom. *North.*

FLOURON. A border of flower-work. (*A.-N.*)

FLOUT. (1) A truss, or bundle. *Warw.*

(2) A boy's whistle. *Somerset.*

FLOUTERSOME. Frolicksome. *North.*

FLOW. Wild; untractable. *North.*

FLOWCH. A term of reproach. Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

FLOWER. To froth, or foam. (*A.-N.*)

FLOWERS. You are as welcome as *Flowers in May*, i. e. very welcome. *Var. dial.*

FLOWERY. Florid; handsome. *North.*

FLOWISH. Immodest. *North.*

FLOWT. The flood, or water. (*A.-S.*)

And at a window cast him owt,
Rist into Temse *flowt*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 106.

FLOWTE. A flute. *Pr. Parv.*

FLOWTING. Carding wool to spin in the mixture. *North.*

FLOYGENE. A kind of ship. Spelt *floyne* in Octovian, 1485; *fleyne*, 1671.

Thor were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye,
Cokkes and karekkes y-castelled alle.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.

FLOYTE. A flute. *Lydgate.* Chaucer has *floyting*, playing on the flute.

FLU. Pale and sickly. *Kent.*

FLUBSY-FACED. Plump-faced. *North.*

FLUCE. To flounce, or plunge. *Nares.*

FLUCK. Same as *Flewke*, q. v.

FLUE. (1) Same as *Flem*, and *Doul* (1).

(2) Shallow. *East Anglia.*

(3) Bed-room downy refuse. *Var. dial.* Also, the nap or down of anything.

(4) The coping of a gable or end wall of a house, &c. *East.*

FLUE-FULL. Brimful. *Yorksh.*

FLUFF. Same as *Flue* (3).

FLUGGAN. A coarse fat woman. *North.*

FLUISH. Washy; tender; weak. Also, light in morals. *North.*

FLUKE. (1) Waste cotton. *Lanc.*

(2) A lock of hair. *Salop.* This is from More's MS. Additions to Ray.

(3) A flounder. See *Flewke.*

Flatt-mowthede as a *fluke*, with fyeryande lyppys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

FLUM. (1) Deceit. *Var. dial.*

(2) Same as *Flome*, q. v.

FLUMBARDYNG. A fiery character.

His is an hardy *flumbardyng*,
... Wis and war in alle thyng.
King Alisaunder, 1788.

FLUMMERY. (1) Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

(2) Oatmeal boiled in water till it is thick and gelatinous. *North. Flummery-hulls*, the skin of oats prepared for making flummery. According to Markham's English Housewife, the term in his time was peculiar to Cheshire and Lancashire, and generally eaten with honey, although some used wine, ale, or milk. Blanc-mange is also called flummery.

FLUMMOCK. A sloven. *Heref.*

FLUMMOX. To overcome, frighten, bewilder, foil, disappoint, or mystify. Also, to maul, or mangle. *Var. dial.*

FLUMP. Flat. Also, to fall down heavily; a heavy fall. *Var. dial.*

FLUNDER. To be irregular. "Flundring fame," Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

FLUNG. Deceived; beaten. *North.*

FLUNIE. A river. W. Mapes, p. 347.

FLUNTER. To be in a great hurry. *Out of flunter*, unwell. *Lanc.*

FLURCH. A great quantity. *North.*

FLURE. Flory; flourish. *Gawayne.*

FLURED. Ruffled. *Yorksh.*

FLUREN. Made of flour. "*Fluren* cakes," Wright's Purgatory, p. 55.

FLURICHEN. To flourish. (*A.-N.*)

FLURING. A brood. *North.*

FLURN. To sneer at; to despise. *Linc.*

FLURRY. A confusion. *Var. dial.*

FLURT. (1) To snap the fingers derisively. Hence, any satirical action or speech. See Florio, p. 98; Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 24.

(2) To chide or scold. *Yorksh.*

(3) A fool. *Somerset.*

FLURT-GILLIAN. See *Flirt.*

FLURTS. A light woman. *North.*

FLURT-SILK. A kind of figured silk, mentioned in the Booke of Rates, 1598.

FLUSH. (1) Feathered. *Warw.*

(2) A great number. *Var. dial.* Hence, prodigal, wasteful, full.

(3) Even; on a level. *Var. dial.*

(4) Same as *Flosh*, q. v. Also, an increase of water in a river.

(5) The hot stage of a fever. *South.* Also, hot and heavy, applied to the weather or atmosphere.

(6) To hop, as a bird. *Browne.*

(7) A hand of cards all of a sort. The modern meaning, and so explained by Dyce, Skelton, ii. 348. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Flux.* There was,

however, a game of cards so called. See Florio, p. 190.

(8) In good condition, especially with regard to worldly circumstances. It corresponds to the first sense in the phrase *good feather*. Shakespeare has the term, and it occurs in Lusty Juventus, p. 144; King Leir, p. 419.

FLUSK. To fly out; to quarrel. *North.*

FLUSKER. To be confused, or giddy; to fly irregularly. *North.*

FLUSTE. Flushed; pushed. *Ritson.*

FLUSTER. A great hurry, caused generally by a sudden surprise. *Var. dial.*

FLUSTERATION. See *Fluster.*

FLUSTERED. Half tipsy. *Kennett.*

FLUSTERGATED. Blustering. *I. Wight.*

FLUSTRATE. To frighten; to be in a great confusion. *Var. dial.*

FLUTTER. A litter. *Glouc.*

FLUTTERGRUB. A field labourer. *South.*

FLUX. To strike with the wings. *I. Wight.*

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture. *Shak.*

FLUZZED. Bruised; blunted. *North.*

FLY. (1) A familiar spirit, attendant upon a witch or astrologer. An old cant term.

(2) To shun, or avoid anything. *To fly away*, to frighten away. *To fly asunder*, to crack. A hawk is said to *fly on head*, when she mistakes her proper game; *to fly on gross*, when she flies at great birds; and *to fly at the brook*, when she goes after water-fowl. *To fly in one's face*, to get into a passion with him.

FLYABOSTIC. Outrageously showy, as in dress. *Somerset.*

FLY-BY-NIGHT. A worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty. *North.*

FLY-CAP. A pretty kind of cap, much worn about A. D. 1760.

FLYCCHE. To separate.

> 3yf thou madeste ever any wyche
> Thurghe whycchecraft wedlak to *flycche*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 12.

FLY-CLAPPER. A clapper to drive away flies. Also called a *fly-flap*.

FLY-DOD. The herb ragwort. *Chesh.*

FLYER. To fleer. This form is found in Mcriton, and Chester Plays, ii. 51.

FLY-FLAP. See *Fly-clapper.*

FLY-FOOT. A village game of leaping over one another's backs. *Var. dial.*

FLY-GOLDING. A lady-bird. *Sussex.*

FLYNE, To fly. (*A.-S.*)

> Ther is no wilde foule that wille *flyne*,
> But I am sicur him to hittyne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

FLYNGE. To proceed very rapidly. See *Torrent of Portugal, pp. 17, 81.*

FLYTE. To fly.

> *Have my hors and let me bee,*
> *I am lothe to flyte.*
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.*

FLY-TIME. Summer. Suffolk.

FLSTE. To breathe hard. (A.-S.)

> *Hwan Grim him havede faste bounden,*
> *And sithes in an eld cloth wnden,*
> A kevel of clutes ful unwraste,
> That he [ne] mouthe speke ne *fnaste*,
> Hwere he wolde him bere or lede.
> *Havelok*, 540.

FO. (1) Few. *Somerset.*

> Lordynges thyr ar y-now of tho,
> Of gentylmen thyr are but *fo*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 58.

(2) A foe. (*A.-S.*) Havelok, 1363, 2849.

FOAL. An assistant to the putters in a coal mine. *North.*

FOAL-FOOT. The herb colt's-foot. *North.*

FOAL-KELL. The amnion. *North.*

FOAP. To comb back. *Devon.*

FOB. Froth, or foam. *South.*

FOBBED. Disappointed. *North.*

FOBBLE. Quadruple. *Yorksh.*

FOBEDAYS. Holydays. *Ozell.*

FOBS. Same as *Dubs*, q. v.

FOCER. A coffer, or chest. *Palsgrave.*

FOCHE. To fetch. Towneley Myst. p. 60.

FODDENED. Fed. Nominale MS.

FODDER. To mutter. *Somerset.*

FODDERING-GROUND. A grass enclosure for feeding cattle. *West.*

FODDYNG. A division. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 48. The Bodl. MS. has *shedynges*.

FODE. (1) This term is found in early writers, especially in the old metrical romances, in the sense of *man, woman, girl*, or *boy*. Few expressions are more commonly met with than *frely fode*, i. e. nobly fed, or a well-bred person. "To wedd thys frely fode," Sir Eglamour, 1254.

(2) *To fode out with words*, to keep in attention and expectation, to deceive. The phrase occurs in Skelton, Harrington, &c.

FODER. A burthen; a fother. (*A.-S.*)

FODGE. A small bundle. *Glouc.*

FODYNGE. A nourishing. *Pr. Parv.*

FOE. To fall. *Lanc.*

FOEMAN. A foe. This occurs in many writers, but is now obsolete.

FOG. (1) The second crop of grass, or aftermath. Forby applies the term to long grass left through the winter for early spring feed, which suits the context in the passages where the word occurs in Drayton. Blount, in v. *Fogage*, says, "fog, or feg, rank grass not eaten in summer;" and it is explained in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 98, "fresh grass that comes after mowing."

(2) Moss. *North.*

(3) To hunt in a servile manner; to flatter for gain. *Dekker.*

(4) To take cattle out of pastures in the autumn. *Craven.*

FOGAN. A kind of cake. *Cornw.*

FOGEY. An eccentric old man. Var. dial.

FOGGER. (1) A huckster. *Suffolk.*

(2) A groom, or man-servant. *Wilts.*

(3) A cheat. See Florio, p 54.

FOGGY. (1) Stupid; very dull. *Var. dial.*

(2) Fat; bloated; having hanging flesh. "Sow three chind *foggie* dame," Dolarny's Prim rose, 4to. Lond. 1606.

Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen together.
Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(3) Coarse, rank, as grass. *North.*

FOGH. Fallow ground. *Chesh.*

FOGHELE. A fowl, or bird. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 8.

FOGO. A stench. *Var. dial.*

FOGORNER. One who expels people from their dwellings. Nominale MS.

FOIL. (1) To soil; to dirty; to sully. *Foylide*, defiled, Gesta Rom. p. 120. Also, to trample. *To run the foil*, a phrase in hunting, used when game runs over the same track a second time in order to puzzle or elude the hounds. The foil is the track of the deer. Gent. Rec. ii. 76. See Dict. Rust. in v.

(2) A blunt sword used in fencing. *To put to the foil*, sometimes used for, *to put to the sword.* Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 170.

(3) The back of a looking-glass. This term is used by Bourne in MS. Lansd. 121.

FOILES. Leaves. (*A.-N.*)

FOIN. (1) To push, in fencing. (*Fr.*)

(2) Foes. Troil. and Creseide, i. 1002.

FOING-OUT. A brawl. *Cumb.*

FOINS. Fur made of polecats' skins. *Foyns*, Piers Ploughman, p. 468.

FOISON. (1) Plenty; abundance. (*A.-N.*)

(2) The natural juice or moisture of the grass or other herbs; the heart and strength of it. *Suffolk.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

FOIST. (1) A toad-stool. *Suffolk.*

(2) To smell musty. *Var. dial.*

(3) A barge or pinnace, often used for merchandise. "Foyst, a bote lyke a gallye," Palsgrave. It must have been a vessel drawing little water, for Grafton mentions a person wading in the water to his *foist*, and then sailing off. Baret calls it, "a light and swift shippe."

(4) A cut-purse. "He that picks the pocket is called a foist," Dekker's Belman of London, 1608. See Woman is a Weathercock, iv. 2. *Foists*, juggling tricks, frauds, Ben Jonson, iii. 264; "a foist or jugling trick," Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

FOISTER. A pick-pocket. "A cozener, a conycatcher, a *foister*," Florio, p. 54.

FOISTING-HOUND. A kind of lapdog. See Nares, and Ben Jonson, iii. 264.

FOKY. Bloated; unsound; soft and woolly; nearly rotten. *East.*

FOL. Foolish. *Weber.*

FOLABILITE. Folly. *Skelton.*

FOLD. Folded. Will. and Werw. p. 32.

FOLDE. (1) A farm-yard. *Var. dial.*

(2) The world; earth; ground. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 35; Towneley Myst. p. 245; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 342; Will. and Werwolf, p. 193.

(3) A bundle of straw. *North.*

(4) *In folde*, in number. "With robes in folde," Sir Perceval, 32.

(5) To contract; to fail.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
Of that worme when he had a syghte,
Hys herte began to *folde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 67.

The kyng harde how Befyce tolde,
For hym hys herte can *folde.* *MS. Ibid.* f. 98.

(6) To embrace.

For his bonde we may not breke,
His owne worde and we wil holde,
Til deth cum that alle shalle wreke,
And us alle in clay to *folde.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

(7) To grant; to accord; to plight.

FOLDEROL. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FOLD-GARTH. A farm-yard. *North.*

FOLDING-GATES. Gates which open in the centre. Nominale MS.

FOLDING-STOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool.

FOLD-PRITCH. A heavy pointed iron to pierce ground for hurdles. *East.*

FOLE. Foul; dirty.

That alle the filthe of the freke and fele of the guttes
Foloes his *fole* fotte wheno he furthe rydes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

FOLED. Foolish. Nominale MS.

Wondir thought me nevir more
Thanne me dyd of a *folyd* knight.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92.

FOLEHARDINESS. Rashness. (*A.-N.*)

FOLE-LARGE. Foolishly liberal. *Chaucer.*

FOLELY. Foolishly; stupidly. (*A.-N.*)

Unwyse is the fadir, Salamon seid also,
That for hymself cannot restreyne his hand,
But by hys lyf depart *folely* his land.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 47.

They will be owttrayede anone; are undrone rynges,
Thus *folily* one a felde to fyghte with us alle.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

FOLESFOTH. Ground ivy. It is left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 407.

FOLETT. A foolish fellow. *Pr. Parv.*

FOLHT. Baptism. (*A.-S.*)

FOLIO. *In folio*, in abundance; *in full folio*, in full dress.

FOLK. (1) Family. *Var. dial.*

(2) Men collectively; people. (*A.-S.*) In Maundevile, p. 117, it corresponds to *Gentiles.*

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

FOLLAUT. Foolishness. (*A.-N.*)

FOLLER. A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. *North.*

FOLLOW. To court; to pay addresses. *To follow one's nose*, to go straight forward.

FOLLOWER. One who courts. *Var. dial.*

FOLLOWERS. Lean store cattle or sheep, which follow the fatting bullocks. *Norf.*

FOLLOWING-TIME. A wet season, when showers follow successively. *East.*

FOLLOW-MY-LEADER. A child's game.

FOLLY. Any ridiculous building, not answering its intended purpose. *Var. dial.*

FOLOWED. Same as *Folut*, q. v.

FOLOYDDYN. Followed. Tundale, p. 36.

FOLTE. A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOLTFD. Foolish; silly. See Pr. Parv. p. 169.

Fendes crepte tho ymages withinne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.
Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

FOLTISH. Foolish. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 401; Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 81, 166.

FOLTRYE. Foolishness. *Pr. Parv.*

FOLUD. Followed. (*A.-S.*)
Into a halle sothly she went,
Thomas *folud* at his hande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

FOLUT. Baptised. "*Folut* in a fontestone," Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

FOLWERE. A follower. (*A.-S.*)

FOLY. Foolish. Perceval, 1572.

FOLYLYCHE. Foolishly.
A clork that *folylyche* dyspendyth
The godys that hys fadyr hym geveth or sendyth.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

FOLYMARE. A young foal. This term occurs in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

FOL3E. To follow; to succeed. (*A.-S.*)

FOMARD. A polecat. *North.*

FOMAUNDE. Foaming.
Filtyrde unfrely wyth *fomaunde* lyppez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

FOMBLITUDE. A weak comparison.

FOME. Smoke; foam; scum. *East.*

FOMEREL. See *Femerel*, and Pr. Parv. p. 169.

FO-MON. An enemy. (*A.-S.*)

FON. (1) Found. *North.* Towneley Myst. p. 40.
(2) Foes. Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 1.
(3) To be foolish, or fond; to make foolish. Also, a foolish person. *Fon*, foolish, Gesta Romanorum, p. 196.

FONCE. Cunning; knowing. *Linc.*

FOND. (1) Stupid; foolish; simple; half silly; fearful; timid; weak; idle; unprofitable. *North.* A very common archaism.
(2) Luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet in taste or smell. *East.*

FONDE. (1) To try; to meet with; to receive; to tempt; to inquire. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Horn, 157; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4767.
(2) Found; discovered. (*A.-S.*)
(3) To doat upon; to fondle.

FONDENE. Found. Perceval, 519, 1902.

FONDLING. An idiot; one of a servile sycophantic nature. *North.*

FONDLY. Foolishly. *North.* See A Mad World, my Masters, p. 343.

FONDNESS. Foolishness; folly.

FOND-PLOUGH. The fool-plough, q. v. *North.*

FONDRED. Forced. Hearne's Langtoft, p. 574. Perhaps an error for *sondred*.

FONDYNG. A trial. (*A.-S.*)
And of oure gyltys graunt us repentaunce,
And strenckyth us to stonde in alle *fondyng*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 13.
Y seyde hyt for no velanye,
But for a *fondynge*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 72.

FONE. (1) Few. Minot's Poems, p. 7.
(2) A fool. Chester Plays, i. 190.
(3) Foes. It is used as the singular in Thynne's Debate, reprint, p. 25.
3e, than seyd the rowle-stone,
Mayster hath many *fone*.
MS. Ashmole 61.

FONEL. A funnel. *Pr. Parv.*
For here us wanteth no vessel,
Bolle, ny boket, ny no *fonel*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21.

FONGE. To take; to take hold of. (*A.-S.*) *Fonger*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.
He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes, and fayled his armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

FONK. Vapour; smoke. *Hearne.*

FONNE. To be foolish. (*A.-S.*)
Therefore it es gude that thou lefe thi *fonned* purposse, and wende hame agayne and sett the in thi moder knee. *MS Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 7.

FONNELL. A dish in ancient cookery, made of lamb and sweets.

FONNES. Devises. *Skinner.*

FONNISH. Foolish. *Palsgrave.*

FONRYS. A furnace? Arch. xi. 438.

FONT-STONE. A font. (*A.-S.*)

FOOAZ. To level the surface of a fleece of wool with shears. *North.*

FOOCH. To put in; to shove. *Devon.*

FOODY. Fertile; full of grass. *North.*

FOO-GOAD. A plaything. *Lanc.*

FOOL. *To fool up*, to practise any folly to a ridiculous excess.

FOOL-BEGGED. Absurd. *Shak.*

FOOLEN. A narrow strip of land between the embankment of a river and the ditch on the land side. *Suffolk.*

FOOL-HAPPY. Fortunate. *Spenser.*

FOOL-PLOUGH. A pageant which consists in a number of sword-dancers dragging a plough, attended with music, and persons grotesquely dressed. Still in vogue in the North of England. See Brand and Brockett.

FOOLS'-PARADISE. To bring one into a fools' paradise, i. e. to make a fool of him, to make him believe anything. See Cotgrave, in v. *Embabouiné*; Florio, p. 215; Hardyng, Suppl. f. 96; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 97; Hall, Richard III. f. 24.
Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,
For lewde hope is *fooles Paradice*.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 28.
All put to use, and yet none us'd at all;
A fine *fools paradise* I may it call.
Divine Glimpses of a Maiden Muse, 1659, p. 18.

FOOR. (1) A furrow. *North.*
(2) A ford over a river. *Yorksh.*
(3) A strong scent or odour. *Linc.*

FOORZES. Same as *Bever* (1). *East.*

FOOSEN. Generosity. *North.*

FOOT. The burden of a song. "Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted," Huloet, 1552. Also, to dance. Still in use.

FOOT-ALE. A fine of beer paid by a workman on entering a new place.

FOOT-BOAT. A boat used solely for conveying foot passengers. *West.*

FOOT-BROAD. The breadth of a foot.

FOOT-CLOTHS. Housings of cloth hung on horses, generally considered a mark of dignity or state. *Foot-cloth-horse*, a horse so ornamented.

FOOTER. (1) To idle. Also, a lazy, idle, worthless fellow. *South.*

(2) A kick at a foot-ball. *Var. dial.*

FOOTE-SAUNTE. A game at cards, mentioned in the Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

FOOT-HEDGE. Same as *Beard-hedge*, q. v. *Oxon.*

FOOTING. Same as *Foot-ale*, q. v.

FOOTINGS. The first courses in the foundation of a building. *Var. dial.*

FOOTING-TIME. The time when a lying-in woman gets up. *Norf.*

FOOT-MAIDEN. A waiting maid. It is the gloss of *pedissequa* in MS. Eger. 829, f. 91.

FOOTMAN. A foot-soldier. *Hall.*

FOOT-MANTLE. An outer garment of the petticoat kind tied about the hips. Strutt. ii. 170, 267. It is mentioned by Chaucer.

FOOTMEN. Thin shoes; dancing pumps.

FOOT-PACE. The raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall. The term was also applied to a landing-place on a staircase, and a hearth-stone.

FOOT-PLOUGH.

> Qu. When did wheel-ploughes come into use? I think but about 1630. They serve best in stony land. *Foot-ploughes* are somewhat later.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 291.

FOOT-RILLS. Coalworks open to the air, without shafts. *Staff.*

FOOT-SHEETS. Sheets used at the bottom of a bed. Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.

FOOTSOM. Neat's foot oil. *Salop.*

FOOT-SPORE. A foot-mark. *Caxton.*

FOOT-STALL. The foot or base of a pillar. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 203.

FOOT-TRENCHES. Superficial drains about a foot in width. *North.*

FOOTY. Trifling; mean. *Var. dial.*

FOOWNE. A fawn. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOOZ. The herb *sempervivum teucrium.*

FOP. A fool. "Spek, thou fop," Cov. Myst. p. 295. It occurs in Pr. Parv. *Fopped*, acted foolishly, Skelton, i. 213.

FOPDOODLE. A silly fellow. "Bee blith, *fop-doudells*," MS. Ashmole, Cat. col. 48.

FOPPET. A spoilt effeminate person. History of King Leir, p. 402.

FOPSTER. A cutpurse. *Dekker.*

FOR. Since; because; for that; for fear of. Common in our early dramatists. Very old writers use it in the sense of *against*, and it is often joined to the infinitive mood, as in the Anglo-Norman. "*3if* that hit be *for* to done," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. In composition in verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, it conveys the idea of privation or deterioration, and answers to the modern German *ver*. See Wright's Piers Ploughman, p. 594. Various examples are given in the following pages. It also occurs in the sense of, *from, of, by, on account of, in order to, for the purpose, in consequence of, instead of, notwithstanding;* and sometimes an expletive, in such phrases as, *what is he for a vicar*, i. e. what vicar is he; *what is he for a lad*, what manner of lad is he; *so forward for a knave*, so forward a knave, &c. See Palsgrave.

FORACRE. The headland of an arable field. *Kent.*

FORAGE. Fodder; food. *Chaucer.*

FOR-ALL. In spite of. *Var. dial.*

FOR-AND. Not an unusual phrase, answering to *and eke*. See Middleton, iii. 544; Dyce's Remarks, p. 218.

FORANENT. Opposite to. *North.*

FORAT. Forward; early. *Salop.*

FOR-BARND. Burnt up. Kyng Alis. 7559.

FOR-BARRE. To prevent; to interpose; to hinder; to deprive. See Langtoft, p. 214. *Forbere*, Perceval, 1929.

> And thou art accursid also in that thyng,
> For thou *forbarryst* bytwene hem the welefare.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 54.

FORBEAR. To suffer anything to be done; to give way to one. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 129.

FOR-BECAUSE. Because. *North.* An early instance is found in Reliq. Antiq. i. 152.

FOR-BERE. To abstain; to spare. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BETE. (1) The herb devil's-bit.

(2) To beat down to pieces, or to death.

FORBISNE. An example; a parable. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BITEN. To bite to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BLEDD. Covered with blood. (*A.-S.*)

> Aryse up, unluste, out of thy bedd,
> And beholde my feet that are *for-bledd.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.
>
> Stondyth and herkenyth thys chartur redd,
> Why y am woundedd and all *for-bledd.*
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 41.

FOR-BLOWE. Blown about. *Gower.*

FOR-BLOWYNGE. Swollen; blown up. (*A.-S.*)

> MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, reads *for-blowe blowynge.*
> Where is youre bost, or daren you appere
> With youre *for-blowynge* vanité.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 28.

FOR-BODE. A denial, or prohibition.

> But to holde hit wel unbroken
> A *for-bode* bitwene hem spoken.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 4.

FOR-BODEN. Forbidden. (*A.-S.*)

FORBORER. A furbisher. *Hall.*

FORBOTT. A forbidding. (*A.-S.*)

> Ix. tymes Goddis *forbott*, thou wikkyde worme,
> Thet ever thou make any rystynge.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 176.

FOR-BOUGHT. Ransomed; redeemed. See Ellis, ii. 343; Chester Plays, ii. 79, 104.

FORBOWS. The breast of an animal. *Craven.*

FOR-BREKE. To break in pieces. *For-breking*, destruction, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FOR-BRENT. Burnt up. Kyng Alis. 1276.

FOR-BRISSUTE. Broken; bruised. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BROIDE. Unmete; unmeasurable; very great; overgrown. *Hearne.*

FOR-BROKEN. Broken in pieces. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 13.

FOR-BURTHE. (1) Birth-right.

For-burthe, he seide, what serveth me?
Brother, at thi wille shal hit be.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23.

(2) The first-born of a family.

Alle the *for-burthes* shal I slo,
Bothe of mon and beest also. *MS. Ibid.* f. 38.

FORBY. Past; near. (*A.-S.*) It is explained, *besides, in addition to*, West. and Cumb. Dial. 1839, p. 351, gloss.

And one a day, as Alexander passed *forby* the place thare als the fore-saide stode, he luked in betwene the barres of yrne, and saw bifore the horse mens hend and fete.
Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 1.

Whare he herde any cryc,
He passede never *forby*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

FORBYER. The Redeemer. (*A.-S.*).

FORBYSCHYNE. To furbish. *Pr. Parv.*

FORBYSENE. Example; token. (*A.-S.*)

3itt thi rysyng *forbysene* tille us es,
For alle that rase fra dede til blyse endlesse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.

FOR-CARF. Cut in pieces. Weber, ii. 76.

FORCE. (1) To regard, or esteem; to care for; to urge in argument; to exaggerate; to stuff; to be obliged, or compelled; to endeavour to the utmost of one's power. A common archaism in these various senses.

(2) A cascade, or waterfall. *North.*

(3) Strong. Richard Coer de Lion, 1383.

(4) To clip off the upper and more hairy part of wool, an abuse forbidden by stat. 8 H. vi. c. 22. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 170, in the more general senses, *to clip, shear*, or *shave*.

(5) *No force*, no matter. *I do no force*, I care not. *They yeve no force*, they care not. *Of force*, necessarily. "Then *of force*, shee must be worth the fetching," Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. B. i.

(6) To fatten animals. *East.*

FORCELETTE. A fort. Maundevile, p. 47.

FORCEMED. Condemned. (*A.-S.*)

FORCER. A chest; a coffer, or cabinet. (*A.-N.*) See Sevyn Sages, 2035; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 100; Piers Ploughman, p. 186; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 113; Elyot, in v. *Scriniolum*. "Casket or *fosar*," Palsgrave.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
That same God that Judas solde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

I have a girdil in my *forcere*. *MS. Douce* 175, p. 57.

Be thys alhalow tyde nyghed nere,
The lady to hur *forcer* dud gone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

FORCHES. The place where two ways or roads branch off from one. *Devon.* This term was applied by Berners to the haunches of a deer.

FOR-CHOSEN. Chosen previously. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-CLEF. Cleaved in pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-CLOSED. Closed; shut up. "Stopped and *for-closed*," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

FOR-COME. To prevent. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. VII. Ps. Antiq.

FOR-CORFEN. Cut in pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-CRASED. Crazy; mad. *Weber.*

FOR-CUTTE. To cut through. (*A.-S.*)

FORD. To afford; to sell anything.

FOR-DARKE. To darken, or make dark. (*A.-S.*)

FORDBOH. The herb dodder. The Latin is *epitime* in MS. Harl. 978.

FOR-DEDE. Destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-DEDES. Previous or former deeds.

FORDELE. An advantage. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 163; Morte d'Arthur, i. 145.

FORDER. To promote, advance, or further. *North.* It occurs in Palsgrave.

FOR-DEWE. To wet or sprinkle with dew.

FOR-DIT. Shut up. W. Mapes, p. 345.

FOR-DO. To do away; to ruin; to destroy. *Fordone*, undone, destroyed.

FOR-DREDD. Greatly terrified. (*A.-S.*)

The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,
To Clermount with the mayde they fledd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

FOR-DREINT. Drowned. *Lydgate.*

FOR-DRIVE. To drive away; to drift. It is the part. pa. in this example.

And whanne the Grekes had longe y-be
Fordryve and caste, scillynge in the see.
MS. Digby 230.

FOR-DRONING. Disturbance; trouble. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FOR-DRONKEN. (1) Drowned. *Rowlands.*

(2) Very drunken. *Chaucer.*

FOR-DRY. Very dry. *Chaucer.*

FOR-DULD. Stupified. *Nash.* Lydgate has *for-dulle*, very dull, Minor Poems, p. 191.

FOR-DWINED. Wasted away. (*A.-S.*) "Al for-dwynnen," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

FORDYNG. Destruction. (*A.-S.*)

Wakith and pray heven kyng,
That 3e ne falle in no *fordyng*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 16.

FORE. (1) Went. Perceval, 1425.

(2) Fared. See Syr Gawayne.

Y shal 3ou telle how hyt *fore*
Of a man that hym forswore.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

Folylyche certeyn Eroud swore,
And yn dede weyl werse he *fore*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 19.

(3) Faring, or going. *Weber.*

(4) A ford through a river. *North.*

(5) Before. Still in use. *Having to the fore*, having anything forthcoming.

(6) A furrow. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOREBIT. The herb devil's-bit. *Colgrave.* Gerard has *forebitten more.*

FOREDALE. The pudding of a cow towards the throat. *Salop.*

FORE-DAYS. Towards noon. *Oxon.* Towards evening. *Northumb.* The last is more consistent with its obvious A.-S. derivation.

FORE-ELDERS. Ancestors. *North.* It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 5.

FORE-END. The early or fore part of anything. Still in common use.

FORE-FAMILY. The ancestors of a family. *East.*

FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent. *Shak.* It occurs also in Skelton, i. 261.

FOREFENG. The first seizure or taking of a thing. *West.*

FORE-FLANK. A projection of fat upon the ribs of a sheep. *North.*

FORE-FLAP. Bands. *Weber.*

FORE-FRONT. The forehead. *Palsgrave.*

FOREGANGER. One who goes before.

> Wharfore I hald theese grete mysdoers,
> Als auntecryste lymmes and bys *foregangers.*
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 127.

FOREHAMMER. The large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller ones.

FOREHAND-SHAFT. An arrow specially formed for shooting straight forward. *Shak.*

FOREHEAD. Same as *Earth-ridge*, q. v.

FOREHEAD-CLOTH. A bandage formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

FOREHEET. (1) Forethought. *North.*

(2) To forbid. *Kennett.* It is explained *predetermine* in Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 83, and Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 111.

FOREHENT. Seized before-hand. *Spenser.*

FOREHEVEDE. The forehead. Perceval, 495.

> Fro the *forehevede* unto the too,
> A better schapene myghte none goo.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 117.

FORE-HORSE. The foremost horse in a team. *South.*

FOREIGNER. A stranger; one of another neighbourhood, or county. *East.*

FOREINE. (1) A jakes, or, sometimes, cess-pool. Legende of Ariadne, 77. Tyrwhitt doubts this explanation, but it is confirmed by a passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 310, and a gloss. in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43. It seems to mean *a drain* in a document quoted in Pr. Parv. p. 58.

(2) A stranger; a foreigner.

> As a *foreyne*, thorow his cruelle myȝte,
> By tyrannye and no title of ryȝte.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 19.

FORELL. A bag, sack, or purse. (*Lat.*)

FORELONG. Same as *Foolen*, q. v.

FORELOW. Slanting; very low. *East.*

FORE-LYTENEDE. Decreased; lightened.

> We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye,
> Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
> And *fore-lytenede* the loos that we are layttede.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 56.

FOREMAN. An ancestor. *R. de Brunne.*

FOREMEN. Geese. An old cant term.

FOREMEST. Earliest. Maundevile, p. 303.

FORE-MILK. The first milk drawn from a cow after calving, *North.*

FORENENST. Opposite to; over against; towards. *North.*

FORENESS. A promontory. *Skinner.*

FORE-PAST. Past by. *Palsgrave.*

FOREPRIZE. To warm; to except; to exclude. An old law term.

FORE-READ. A preface. *Rowlands.*

FORE-RIGHT. (1) Straight-forward; blunt and bold; violent; obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; simple; foolish. *South.*

(2) The coarsest sort of wheaten bread. Polwhele's Prov. Gloss.

FORESAY. To foretell, or decree. *Shak.*

FORE-SET. Previously ordained. See the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 37.

FORESHAPEN. Ill-shaped; unnaturally or defectively formed; transformed. *For-shapte*, unmade, Piers Ploughman, p. 365; *forshapyn*, Towneley Myst. p. 115.

FORESHIP. The forecastle of a ship. Richard Coer de Lion, 2618.

FORESHOUTS. The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship. *Palsgrave.*

FORESIGN. Divination. *Florio.*

FORESLACK. To relax, or render slack; to neglect; to delay. *Spenser.*

FORESLOW. To delay; to loiter; to slacken. "His journeys to *fore-slow*," Drayton, p. 35. "Forslow no time," Marlowe, ii. 50.

FORESPEAK. To bewitch. See Florio, p. 24; Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111; Towneley Myst. p. 115. "*To bringe the witch to one that is bewitched or forspoken;* put five Spanish needles into an egge through the shell, and seeth it in the uryne of one that is bewitched, and whyle it is seethinge, the witch will come without doubt," MS. Bodl. e Mus. 243. Aubrey says that in Herefordshire they used to make part of the yoke for oxen of withy to prevent their being forespoken. See his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 12. Shakespeare uses it in the sense *to forbid*, and it occurs with that meaning in the Ghost of Richard III. p. 8. It means *to predict* in Harrington's Nugæ Antiq. ii. 5.

FORE-SPUR. The fore-leg of pork. *West.*

FORESTEAD. A ford. *Craven.*

FORESTER-OF-THE-FEE. A person who had for some service to the crown a perpetual right of hunting in a forest on paying to the crown a certain rent for the same. The inscription on the tomb of Junkin Wyrall, at Newland, co. Glou. of the 15th century, describes him as *Forster of Fee.* See Twici, p. 64. *Fosters of the fe*, Percy's Reliques, p. 45.

FOREST-WHITES. A kind of cloths, mentioned in early statutes. Strutt, ii. 79.

FORE-SUMMERS. A kind of platform projecting over the shafts of a cart. *East.*

FORET. Forth. Frere and the Boy, ix.

FORETE. The forehead. Nominale MS.

FORE-TOKEN. A warning.

> To loke yf he him wolde amende,
> To him a *fore-token* he sende.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 56.

FORETOP. The forehead. "*Frontispicium*, a fortope," Nominale MS. It is *aqualium* in Pr. Parv. p. 173, which Ducange explains *summa pars capitis.* "His fax and his foretoppe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 115; Octovian, 933; Skelton, ii. 261. Ben Jonson, ii. 95, uses the term for an erect tuft of hair on the head, a sense still current in Suffolk. Moor, p. 132.

FORE-TORE. Tore in pieces.

> As I had profised before,
> For madnes he himselfe *fore-tore*. *MS. Ashmole* 802.

FORE-WARDEN. Destroyed; undone. *North.*

FOREWARE. To indemnify. *Somerset.*

FORE-WASTED. Wasted away; destroyed. *Park.*

FORE-WATCH. To watch incessantly. See Puttenham, ap. Warton's Hist. iii. 59.

FORE-WAY. A high road. *North.*

FORE-WETING. Foreknowledge. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-FAGHTE. Having fought excessively.

Syr Befyse was so wery *for-faghte*,
That of hys lyfe roghte he noghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

FORFAITE. To misdo; to offend. (*A.-N.*)

FOR-FARE. To go to ruin; to perish; to fare ill. Sometimes for the part. pa.

For he ys caste in soche a care,
But ye hym helpe, he wylle *for-fare*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

He was black as any pyche,
And lothely on to loke;
Alle *for-faren* wyth the fyre,
Stynkand alle of smoke. *MS. Ibid.* f. 53.

But as it were a man *for-fare*,
Unto the wode y gan to fare.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

Fro hir fere she stale hir barn,
And leide hiren there that was *for-farn*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

FORFEITS. The "forfeits in a barber's shop," mentioned by Shakespeare, still exist in some villages. They are penalties for handling the razors, &c., and were certainly more necessary in Shakespeare's time, when the barber was also a surgeon. When the article *Barber* was written, I had not observed the remarks of Forby and Moor on this subject, which confirm Warburton's explanation.

FOR-FERED. Terrified. Perceval, 911.

FOR-FLYTTE. Scorned; scolded. *Weber.*

FOR-FOGHTEN. Tired with fighting. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 76; Gy of Warwike, p. 326. See *For-faghte.*

Moradas was *for-foghtyn* and for-bledd,
Therfore he was nevyr so sore adredd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

FOR-FOR. Wherefore. *Hearne.*

FOR-FRETEN. To eat to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

Me thoghte scho cryede whenne scho was so arrayede, als me thoghte that alle the werlde myghte hafe herde hir; and the littille hounde and the catt *for-frette* in sondir hir legges and hir armes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 253.

FOR-FRORN. Frozen. *Caxton.*

FOR-GABBEN. To mock. (*A.-N.*)

FORGAIT. The start. *North.*

FORGATHER. To meet; to encounter. *North.*

FORGE. To invent. Hence *forgetive*, inventive, used by Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

FORGETILSCHIP. Forgetfulness. *Hearne.*

FOR-GIFTE. Forgiveness. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-GIME. To transgress. *Rowlands.*

FORGIVE. To begin to thaw. *East.*

FOR-GLUTTEN. To devour, or swallow up. (*A.-S.*) Piers Ploughman, p. 178.

FOR-GO. To spare; to omit; to lose. See Ipomydon, 1428. Also, to forsake.

FOR-GOER. One who goes before. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-GRAITHED. Quite prepared. (*A.-S.*) See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 32.

FOR-GROWEN. Overgrown. See Arch. xxi. 89; St. Brandan, p. 52; Leg. Cath. p. 160.

FOR-GULTEN. Recompensed. (*A.-S.*) See the Harrowing of Hell, p. 25, ed. 1840.

FOR-HEDID. Beheaded. "Kyng Alis. 1366.

FOR-HELE. To conceal. (*A.-S.*)

Y beseche yow, on my blessyng,
That ye *for-hele* fro me no thyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

FOR-HEWE. To despise. (*A.-S.*)

The sexte thynge and the laste of thase I firste towchede es the sevene hevede or dedly synnes that ilke a mane or womane awe for to knawe to flee and *for-hewe*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 217.

FOR-HILER. A protector. *For-hiling*, protection. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FORHINDER. To prevent. *East.*

FOR-HOLE. Concealed. See Sevyn Sages, 250, 251; Gy of Warwike, p. 217; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8; Arch. xxx. 368.

Hyt may no lenger be *for-holne*,
Falsly wurschyp have y stolne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21

FOR-HORYD. Very hoary, or grey.

And seyde to Harrowde, as he rode,
Thou olde and *for-horyd* man.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 220.

FOR-HUNGRED. Quite famished. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-JUGED. Wrongfully judged.

FOR-JUSTE. To just with at a tournament. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 11, 35.

Gyawntis *for-justede* with gentille knyghtes,
Thorowe gesserawntes of jene jaggede to the herte.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

FORK. The lower half of the body. The haunch of a deer was called a *fork.*

FOR-KARF. Cut in two. "And *for-karf* bon and lyre," Lybeaus Disconus, 1325.

FORK-DUST. The dust made in grinding forks. *Sheffield.*

FORKED. (1) A term applied to the horns of deer, when there are only two projections about the sur-royal. Twici, p. 36.

(2) The fourchure. *Devon.*

FORKED-CAP. The mitre. *Barclay.*

FORKELYD. Wrinkled with age.

FOR-KERVE. To carve, or cut through. (*A.-S.*)

FORKIN-ROBIN. An earwig. *North.*

FORKS. (1) The gallows. "On hie on the forckis," Depos. Ric. II. p. 8.

(2) Parcels of wood. *Lanc.*

FOR-LADEN. Overladen. See Golding's Ovid, ap. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 332.

FOR-LAFE. Left off entirely. *For-laft*, dismissed, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 340.

FOR-LAINE. Rechased. *Skinner.*

FOR-LANCYNG. Cutting off. *Gawayne.*

FOR-LATYNE. To leave desolate. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-LAYNE. Lain with. (*A.-S.*)

I have an othe swore
That y *for-layn* schall be no more,
Thogh y schulde therfore lose my lyfe,
But yf y were a weddyd wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

Another knyght, so mote y spede,
Gat the chylde syth thou yede,
And hath the quene *for-layne*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 72.

Now wate I wele it es he
That hase the *for-layne*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

FOR-LEDE. To mislead. (*A.-S.*)
Sir Lancelott salle never laughe, that with the kyng lengez,
That I sulde lette my waye *for-lede* appone erthe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln f. 71.

FOR-LEND. To give up. *Spenser.*

FOR-LESE. To lose entirely. (*A.-S.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 44; Kyng Horn, 665; Reliq. Antiq. i. 262; Arch. xxx. 407.

FOR-LETE. To abandon; to quit; to lose; to forsake, or neglect. See Kyng Horn, 224; Langtoft, p. 196; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9, 21; Gy of Warwike, p. 144.
Hwenne the feondes heom *for-leteth*,
Snaken and neddren heom towreteth.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 29.
Hyt myȝt hym so to ryet gete,
That alle hys lernyng he schulde *for-lete*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.
They use their hond lest they shuld forgete,
That all ther lyf after they cannot *for-lete*.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.

FOR-LITHE. To force, or ravish. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-LORE. Utterly lost. (*A.-S.*)
Thi travayle shal not be *for-lore*,
Thou knowis wel my manere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

FOR-LORN. Worthless; reprobate; abandoned. *East.* Shakespeare has it in the sense of *thin, diminutive*, 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2. *Forlorn-hope*, a party of soldiers sent before an army to skirmish with the enemy.

FORLOYNE. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is a-head of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec. ii. 79.

FOR-LUKE. Providence. See Sir Amadas, Weber, p. 258, and Robson, p. 40, wrongly explained by both editors.
Bot it come of a gentilnes of oure awenne hert fownded in vertu of thee victories also whilke the *for-luke* of Godd hase sent us, ere we na thyng enpriddede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 17.

FOR-LY. To overlay and kill a child, as a nurse or mother sometimes does accidentally. It also has the sense of *futuo*.

FORM. The seat of a hare. Hence, to squat down as a hare.

FORMAL. Sober; in one's right senses; in a right form, or usual shape. *Shak.*

FORMALLY. In a certain form.

FORMAR. First; highest. *Skelton.*

FORMAST. Earliest; foremost. (*A.-S.*) See Le Bone Florence of Rome, 375.
He was furste herde and fee dalt with,
Tubalcaine the *formast* smyth.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.

FORMAT. To bespeak a thing. *North.*

FORMAYLLE. The female hawk. The term is also applied to the females of other birds.
Fawkone ne *formaylle* appone fiste handille,
Ne ȝitt with gerefawcone rejoyse me in erthe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

FORME. (1) First; former. (*A.-S.*)
(2) To teach; to instruct; to inform.

FORMELLICHE. Formally. *Chaucer.*

FORMER. (1) First. Middleton, v. 520.
(2) A gouge. Also, an instrument for holding different pieces of a table together. "Formour, or grublyng yron," Palsgrave.
(3) The Creator. Coventry Myst. p. 159.

FORMERWARDE. The vanguard. *Weber.*

FORMFADERES. Fore-fathers. (*A.-S.*)

FORMICA. A disease in hawks.

FORMOSITY. Form; beauty. This word occurs in the Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 8.

FORMOUS. Beautiful; fair. (*Lat.*)

FORM-PIECES. An old term for the stones forming the tracery of windows.

FORN. Before. Gy of Warwike, p. 3.

FORNE. (1) Foam. *Palsgrave.*
(2) For. Ritson's Gloss. to Met. Rom.
(3) The first, former, or fore. *Pr. Parv.*

FORNESSE. A furnace. *Palsgrave.*

FOR-NIGH. Very near. *North.*

FOR-NOUGHT. Easily. *Hearne.*

FORNPECKLES. Freckles. *Lanc.*

FOR-OLDED. Worn out with age. *South.* It occurs in Lydgate.

FORORD. Furred. "*Fororde* wele and with gold fret," Ritson, i. 47.

FOR-OUTIN. Without. *Gawayne.*

FOROWS. Furrows. (*A.-S.*)
He stroke the stede wyth the spurrys,
He spared nother rugge nor *forowe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 167.

FOR-PINCHED. Pinched to pieces. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 337.

FOR-PINED. Pined or starved to death; wasted away; niggardly. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 126; Chaucer, Cant. T. 205, 1455; Fairy Queene, III. x. 57.

FOR-POSSID. Poised, or weighed.
And thus he gan in sondry thoughtes wynde,
As in ballaunce *for-possid* up and doun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

FOR-PREST. Prest down; fallen down.

FORRAD. Forward. *Var. dial.*

FOR-RAKYD. Overdone with walking. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

FORRAYSE. To foray, or lay waste.
He fellez forestez fele, *forrayse* thi landez
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

FORRED. Debilitated. (*A.-S.*)

FORREL. The cover of a book; the border of a handkerchief. *West.* It occurs in many early writers in the first sense.

FORREOUR. A scout, or forager. (*A.-N.*) *Forrydars*, Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 8.
Ferkes on a frusche, and fresclyche askryes
To fyghte with oure *forreours* that one felde hovis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

FOR-SAKE. To leave; to omit; to desist from; to refuse, or deny. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SCAPTE. Driven out of; banished from. See the Chester Plays, i. 44.

FOR-SCHOP. Transformed. (*A.-S.*)
And him, as sche whiche was goddesse,
For-schop anone, and the liknesse
Sche made him taken of an herte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48.

FOR-SCYPPERS. Those who skipped over the Psalms in chanting. Reliq. Antiq. i. 90.

FOR-SE. To neglect; to despise. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10. It is spelt *for-segh* in the same MS. Ps. 21.

FORSELY. Strong; powerful.

> The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other,
> A *forsely* mane and a'ferse, with fomand lippis.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.*

FOR-SETTE. To shut; to close in. (*A.-S.*)

> He has the cetê *for-sett* appone sere halfez.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.*

FOR-SHRONKE. Shrunk up. *Chaucer.*

FOR-SLEUTHE. To lose through sloth; to be spoilt from lying idle. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SLOCKOND. Done over. "*For-slockond* with ale," Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

FOR-SLONGEN. Swallowed up; devoured. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 10.

FOR-SLYNGRED. Beat severely. Ibid. p. 18.

FORSNES. Strength. *Gawayne.*

FOR-SNEYE. To do evil slily. (*A.-S.*)

> Forthy, yf eny man *for-sneye*
> Thorow hem, they ben not excusable.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 45.

FOR-SODE. Forsooth; truly. *Weber.*

FOR-SONGEN. Tired with singing. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SPENT. Worn away. *Spenser.*

FORSPREAK. An advocate. *Phillips.*

FOR-SPREDE. To spread, or extend. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35.

FORST. Frost. Still in use.

FOR-STALLE. To hinder, stop, or forestall. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 68.

FORSTER. A forester. (*A.-N.*)

> 3et I rede that thou fande
> Thau any *forster* in this land
> An arow for to drawe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

FOR-STORMID. Beaten by storms. (*A.-S.*)

> The schip whiche on the wawis renneth,
> And is *for-stormid* and for-blowe,
> Is nou3t more peyned for a throw.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 61.

FOR-STRAUGHT. Distracted. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SWAT. Covered with sweat. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158; Brit. Bibl. iii. 14.

FOR-SWELTE. Killed. Kyng Alis. 7559.

FOR-SWEREN. To perjure, or swear falsely.

FOR-SWONK. Tired with labour. "Albe for-swonk and for-swat," England's Helicon, 1614, ap. Brit. Bibl. p. 14.

FORSY. To stuff, or season, any dish. See a receipt in Forme of Cury, p. 104.

FORT. (1) Tipsy. *Percy.*

(2) Before. See the Sevyn Sages, 239.

(3) Strong; powerful. Kyng Alisaunder, 7710.

(4) Till; until. St. Brandan, p. 1.

FOR-TAXED. Wrongly taxed. (*A.-S.*)

FORTE. A form of *forth?*

> Sche thou3te that ther was suche one,
> Alle was *forte* and overgon.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 107.

FOR-TEACH. To unteach. *Spenser.*

FORTELACE. A fortress. (*A.-N.*)

FORTER. To thrash corn. *North.*

FORTEYN. (1) To happen; to receive. (*A.-N.*)

> And 3it for all'hys grete honour,
> Hymselfe nobie k3ng Arthour
> Hath *forteynd* syche a chans.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 61.

(2) To prosper. (*A.-N.*)

> Tho my mayster spend never so faste,
> I-nou3e he schall have at the laste,
> May *forteyn* as mych as ever shall he,
> That drynke never peny to that he dy3e.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 16.

FORTH. (1) Out of temper. *Devon.*

(2) Thenceforth; because; forwards. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To distrust; to despair. *Gower.*

(4) Theft. Skinner's Etym. Angl. 1671.

FOR-THAN. Therefore; on this account. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis, ii. 28. In use in the North, according to Ray and Grose.

FOR-THAT. Because. A common phrase. See Sir Isumbras, 489; Hunter's Illust. Shak. i. 290.

FORTH-BY. Forward by. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHE. (1) A ford. MS. Egerton 829, f. 87.

(2) To forward, or bring forward. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHE-DAYES. The close of the day. See *Fore-days*, and Sir Perceval, 825.

FORTHE-GATE. A journey. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHELY. Readily. Langtoft, p. 160.

FORTHER. To further; to advance. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHER-FETE. The fore-feet. *Ritson.*

FORTHERLY. Forward; early. *North.*

FORTH-HELDE. To hold forth; to retain. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-THI. Therefore; because. (*A.-S.*)

> Thou shal be servyd er thou goo,
> *For-thy* make glad chere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

FORTHINK. To suspect; to foresee. *East.*

FOR-THINKE. To grieve; to vex; to abie, or repent. "Who so comyth late to his in, shall erly *for-thynke*," MS. Douce 52. Still in use in Cheshire. See Wilbraham, p. 41.

> Bot thow arte fay, be my faythe, and that me *for-thynkkys*. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.*

FORTHIRMASTE. The furthermost; the most distant. "The *forthirmaste* was freely," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 88.

FORTH-ON. In continuation; for an indefinite period. *Var. dial.*

FOR-THOUGHT. Grieved; repented. Used as a substantive in Cheshire. (*A.-S.*)

FORTH-RIGHT. A straight, or direct path. See Tempest, iii. 3; Tro. and Cr. iii. 3.

FORTHWAR. Forthwith. (*A.-S.*)

FORTH-WARDE. Forward. Perceval, 1038.

FORTH-WERPE. To cast forth; to reject. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16.

FORTH-WORD. A bargain. Apol. Loll. p. 52.

FOR-THY. Same as *For-thi*, q. v.

FORTHY. Forward; pert. *Cornw.*

FORTITUDE. An old astrological term for a favorable planet.

FORT-MAYNE. Main force. (*A.-N.*)

FOR-TO. Till; until. *Weber.*

FOR-TORNE. Torn up; rooted up. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-TREDE. To tread down. (*A.-S.*) See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

FORTRESSE. To make strong; to fortify.

FORTUIT. Accidental. (*A.-N.*)

FORTUNE. To make fortunate; to give good or bad fortune. Also, to happen, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 278; Hobson's Jests, p. 29. *Fortune my Foe*, one of the most popular early ballad tunes, is so often referred to that it deserves a brief notice. A copy of the ballad is preserved in Bagford's collection in the British Museum, and the air has been published by Mr. Chappell, 1840. See further in the notes to Kind-Harts Dreame, p. 61.

FORTUNOUS. Fortunate.

> With mighty strokes courage and chevalrous,
> He wanne the felde in batell *fortunous*.
> *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 19.

FOR-UNGRID. Faint with hunger. "For-ungrid sore," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34.

FOR-WAKED. Having been long awake. See Sir Perceval, 1879.

FOR-WANDRED. Having long wandered; worn out with wandering. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-WANYE. To spoil. (*A.-S.*)

FORWARD. (1) Half tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(2) An agreement, or covenant; a promise. (*A.-S.*) See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 140; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii, Ps. 15; Chester Plays, i. 56; Gy of Warwike, p. 342; Sir Amadas, 683.

(3) Destruction. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9.

FOR-WAT. So that; provided. *Hearne.*

FOR-WAYE. To go out of the way. (*A.-S.*)

FORWE. A furrow. "The knight fel ded in a *forwe*," Arthour and Merlin, p. 129.

FOR-WEARIED. Worn out. *Palsgrave.*

FORWEEND. Humoursome; difficult to please. *Somerset.* Perhaps from the old word *forweyned*, badly weaned, Depos. R. II.

FOR-WELKED. Much wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-WEPT. Having much wept; quite worn out with weeping. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WHY. Wherefore. *Var. dial.*

FORWIT. Prescience; forethought; anticipation. Piers Ploughman, p. 87.

FOR-WONDRED. Much wondred at; very strange. (*A.-S.*) Langtoft, p. 37.

FOR-WORN. Much worn. *Spenser.*

FOR-WORTH. To perish. (*A.-S.*) See an instance in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.

FOR-WOUNDED. Much wounded. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WRAPPED. Wrapped up. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WROGHT. Over-worked. (*A.-S.*)

> *For-wroght* wit his hak and spad,
> Of himself he wex al sad.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 8.

FOR-WYTTYNG. Reproach. *Caxton.*

FOR-YAF. Forgave. *Ritson.*

FOR-YAT. Forgot. Auchinleck MS. *For-yede*, Troilus and Cresceide, ii. 1330; *foryete*, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1884; *for-yetten*, Rom. Rose, 4838; *for-3ute*, St. Brandan, p. 26.

FOR-YELDE. To repay; to requite; to reward. See Kyng Alisaunder, 362; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 257. *For-yeldeing*, reward, recompense, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 27.

> Farewelle now, my dere maystyr,
> And God hyt yow *for-3ylde*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.

FORYTT. A ferret. Nominale MS.

FOR-3ETYLLE. Forgetful. *Pr. Parv.*

FOR-3ODE. Lost; forgot; omitted.

> And therfore whenne scho *for-3ode* byme, scho *for-3ode* also alle other gudo with hyme, and therfore was scho thane in wedowede.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 185.

FOSAR. Same as *Forcer*, q. v.

FOSOUN. Confidence; ability. *Hearne.*

FOSS. A waterfall. *Craven.*

FOSSET. A faucet. Hawkins, iii. 349. Also a chest, the same as *Forcer*, q. v.

FOSSICK. A troublesome person. Hence also *fossiking*, troublesome. *Warw.*

FOSSPLE. The impression of a horse's foot on soft ground. *Cumb.*

FOSTAL. A paddock to a large house, or a way leading thereto. *Sussex.*

FOSTALE. The track of a hare.

FOSTER. A forester. (*A.-N.*) See Syr Tryamoure, 1087; Robin Hood, i. 65.

> To a herte he let renne;
> xij. *fosters* dyseryed hym then.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

FOSTRE. Food; nourishment. (*A.-S.*) Chaucer has *fostring*, Cant. T. 7427. *Fostredes*, fostered, Will. Werw. p. 193.

FOT. To fetch. *West.*

> His modir him bitoke a pot
> Watir fro the welle to *fot*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

FOTE. Fought. *Warw.*

FOTE-HOT. On the instant; immediately. See Warton, i. 189; Ritson, ii. 160; Gy of Warwike, pp. 28, 63. It is very common in early English writers.

> On onswerld hym *fote-hote*,
> He is of that londe wel I wote.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 24.

FOTE-SETE. A footstool. Nominale MS.

FOTEZ. Feet. *Gawayne.*

FOTH. A fragment. *Somerset.*

FOTHER. A weight of 19 cwt. Hence, a great number or quantity; a burthen of any size. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 1809.

FOTHERAM. An open space behind the rack, where the hay is placed ready to supply it. *North.*

FOTIVE. Nourishing. (*Lat.*)

FOT-LAME. Lame in the foot.

FOTTIS. Feet. Arch. xxx. 407.

FOU. Tipsy; full; few. *North.* It occurs in the last sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16, 13th century; and Rob. Glouc. p. 153, spelt *fowe*. Wilbraham has *fow-drunk*, very drunk.

FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. An old hunting term. Also, to divide a buck into four quarters.

FOUCHE. To vouchsafe, or vouch for. (*A.-N.*) See William and the Werwolf, p. 149.

FOUDERSOME. Bulky; cumbrous. *Cumb.*

FOUDRE. Lightning. (*A.-N.*)

FOUDREL. Apparently a kind of spice, mentioned in Nominale MS.

FOUGADE. A kind of firework. (*Fr.*)

FOUGH. An interj. of contempt.

FOUGHT. Fetched. *Somerset.*

FOUGHTY. Musty; insipid. *Linc.*

FOUL. (1) Ugly; dirty; vicious; unpolite; full of weeds. *Var. dial.*

(2) An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *North.*

(3) A bird. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3551.

(4) To flash? See a singular use of the word in Fletcher's Poems, p. 160.

FOULDAGE. The liberty of penning or folding sheep by night. *Norf.*

FOULDER. Lightning. *Nares.* Hence *foultring*, flashing like lightning, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 57.

FOULEN. To defile. (*A.-S.*)

FOULER. A piece of ordnance, mentioned in Gaulfrido and Barnardo, Lond. 1570; Ord. and Reg. p. 272; Arch. xxi. 52.

FOULMART. A polecat. *North.* "A fox and a *folmert*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.

FOUL-MOUTHED. Accustomed to use very bad language. *Var. dial.*

FOUL'S-MARE. A name for the gallows, mentioned in Holinshed, iii. 1561.

FOULYNG. A wretch. Cov. Myst. p. 306.

FOUND. (1) Supplied with food. See *Find.* The term *founder* is still common.

(2) To confound. See Greene's Works, ii. 200.

(3) To intend, or design. *Westmorel.* It occurs in Ritson, the same as *Fande*, to try, attempt, or endeavour.

(4) To mix; to dissolve. *Pegge.*

FOUNDAY. A space of six days. A term used by iron-workers, being the time in which they make eight tuns.

FOUNDE. To go towards; to go. (*A.-S.*)

> To his forestc to *founde*,
> Bothe with horne and with hunde,
> To brynge the dere to the grounde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.
>
> Syr knyghte, when thou an-huntyng *fowndes*,
> Y schalle gyf ye two greyhowndys.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.
>
> Fro the morne that day was lyghte,
> Tylle hyt was evyn derke nyghte,
> Or eythur party wolde *fownde* *MS. Ibid.* f. 91.

FOUNDER. To fall down; to make to fall; to give way. *Chaucer.*

> In Cheshire, A.D. 165—, a quantity of earth *foundred*, and fell downe a vast depth.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS.* p. 106.

FOURBOUR. A furbisher. See a list of trades in Davies' York Records, p. 233.

FOURCHED. Forked. Reliq. Antiq. i. 151.

FOUR-EYED. Said of dogs which have a distinct mark over each eye of a different colour. One who wears spectacles is also said to be *four-eyed.*

FOURINGS. An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. *Norf.* Also called *Fours.*

FOURMEL. To do according to rule.

> Fader, ȝe may lauȝe my lowde speche,
> Ȝif that ȝow liste, I can nothinge *fourmel.*
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 262.

FOUR-O'CLOCK. A meal taken by harvest labourers at that hour. *North.*

FOUR-RELEET. The crossing of two roads, four ways meeting. *Suffolk.*

FOUR-SQUARE. Quadrangular. *Suffolk.* "And the citie lay *fouresquare*," Rev. xxi. 16, ed. 1640, fol. Amst.

FOURTE. Fourteen. *Weber.*

FOURTE-DELE. The fourth part. (*A.-S.*)

> The *fourte-dele* a furlang betwene thus he walkes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 63.

FOURTNET. A fortnight.

> Hit is a *fourtnet* and more, seyd hee,
> Syn I my Savyour see.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 126.

FOURUM. A bench, or form. *North.*

FOUSE. (1) A fox. *Craven.*

(2) Ready; prompt; willing. (*A.-S.*) See Flor. and Blanch. 352; Lybeaus Disconus, 288; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 50.

FOUST. (1) Dirty; soiled; mouldy; rumpled, or tumbled. *West.* "Particularly applied to hay not well dried at first, or that hath taken wet, and smokes and stinks when opened and taken abroad," Dean Milles MS.

(2) A labourer's beer-bottle. *Linc.*

FOUT. A spoilt child. *North.*

FOUTER. (1) A term of contempt. *North.* See Brockett, who has not seen its obvious connexion with the old word *foutra*, used by Shakespeare.

(2) To thrash grain. *North.*

FOUTH. Plenty. *Northumb.*

FOUTNART. Same as *Foulmart*, q. v.

FOUTRA. *A foutra for you*, i. e. a fig for you, in contempt. Middleton, iv. 33.

FOUTRY. Mean; paltry. *East.*

FOUTY. Not fresh; fusty. *North.*

FOUWELES. Birds. Piers Ploughman, p. 561. *Fowel, Foweles*, St. Brandan, p. 10.

FOW. (1) Same as *Foul*, q. v.

(2) Fur. "Fow and griis," Gy of Warwike, p. 22. See Ib. p. 95; Tristrem, p. 203.

FOWAYLE. Fuel. *Pr. Parv.* It is applied in Richard Coer de Lion, 1471, 1475, to provisions or necessary supplies.

FOWE. To clean, or cleanse out. "Thin ere *fowe*," Arch. xxx. 351; ib. 371.

> Beter become the i-liche,
> For to *fowen* an old diche,
> Thanne for to be dobbed knight,
> Te gon among maidenes bright.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 45.

FOWER. (1) A fainting fit. *North.*

(2) Same as *Fueler*, q. v.

FOWERTIE. Forty. *Chaucer.*

FOWING. Fodder. *North.*

FOWK. Folk; people. *Yorksh.*

FOWKEN. A falcon.

> Fer out over ȝon mownten gray,
> Thomas, a *fowken* makes his nest.
> *True Thomas, MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48.

FOWKIN. Crepitus ventris. *Percy.*

FOWLDE. The earth, or world. "Whilles I oñe *fowlde* regnede," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 88.

FOWLE. (1) Same as *Foul*, q. v.
(2) To try to catch birds. Hence *Fowler*.
FOWNCE. To indent. *Lydgate.*
FOWNDYNGE. Trial.
He was tryste in all *fownclynge*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 175.
FOWRIS. Force. Arch. xxx. 407.
FOWTE. Fault; want.
At the last he seid, wo is me,
Almost I dye for *fowte* of fode.
True Thomas, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.
FOX. (1) The old English broadsword. "He scowers an old foxe," Drayton, p. 10.
(2) To make tipsy. A cant term. See Hobson's Jests, 1607, repr. p. 33.
(3) To steal. *Coll. Eton.*
(4) A game in which one boy runs first, and others try to catch him.
FOXED. Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. *Warw.*
FOXERIE. Foxish manners. *Chaucer.*
FOX-IN-THE-HOLE. This game is alluded to in Soliman and Perseda, 1599; Florio, p. 480; Herrick, i. 176. Boys who played it hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather tied at the end of strings. "A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg, and hop on the other; it is called *fox in thy hole*," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.
FOX-TAIL. Anciently one of the badges of a fool. Hence perhaps the phrase *to give one a flap with a fox-tail*, to deceive or make a fool of him. "A flap with a foxe-taile, a jest," Florio, p. 101.
FOXY. Said of beer which has not fermented properly. *Linc.*
FOY. (1) Faith. *Skelton.*
(2) A merry-making generally given at parting, or on entering into some situation. *Var. dial.*
FOYLE. (1) Paste, or crust. A common term in old culinary receipts.
(2) To fallow land. *Dict. Rust.*
FOYLED. Defiled.
But hoo is *foyled* with dishonesté,
To wasche another it is not aplyed.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1
FOYLINGS. The marks on grass left by deer in their passage. *Howell.*
FOYNE. A heap, or abundance. Also, foes. Towneley Mysteries. (Qu. *few.*)
FOYNED. Kicked. *Gawayne.*
FOYNES. See *Foins.*
FOYNTES. Attempts. *Hearne.*
FOYS. A kind of delicate tartlet. "*Frixum*, a foys," Nominale MS.
FOYST. See *Foist.*
FOZY. (1) A choice delicacy. *Devon.*
(2) Spongy; insipid; porous; soft and woolly. *North and East.*
FRA. From. (*A.-S.*) In common use in the North. Also an adverb. *Til and fra*, to and fro. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4037.
Whenne he went oghte *fra* home,
Thay hafe haldyne up his name.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.
FRACCHYNE. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*
FRACK. (1) Forward; eager. *North.*
(2) A hole in a garment. *Suffolk.*
(3) To abound, swarm, or throng. *East.*
FRACTABLE. The wrought stones that run up the gable ends. Holme, 1688.
FRACTED. Broken. (*Lat.*) Palsgrave has the substantive *fraction*, a breaking.
FRACTIOUS. Peevish. *Var. dial.*
FRAG. (1) Low, vulgar people. *Middx*
(2) A kind of rye. *Somerset.*
FRAHDLE. To talk foolishly. *Cumb.*
FRAID. Fear. State Papers, ii. 355.
FRAIGHT. Fraught Webster, i. 288.
FRAIL. (1) Weak-minded. *Linc.*
(2) To fret, or wear out cloth. *East.*
(3) A light kind of basket, made of rushes, or matting, much used for fruit, such as figs, raisins, &c. "You have pickt a raison out of a *fraile* of figges," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Blount gives 70 lb. as the weight of a frail of raisins. The term is still in use in East Anglia for a shapeless flexible mat basket. *Frayel*, Piers Ploughman, p. 252.
FRAINE. To ask; to inquire; to demand. (*A.-S.*) In use in Thoresby's time, 1703. See Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111.
Sche felle on kneys hym agayne,
And of hys sorowe sche can hym *frayne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 62.
This grot lord the herd con *frayne*,
What wil men of your kyng seyne?
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.
FRAINKLEY. Comfortable. *Staff.*
FRAISE. To interrogate. (*A.-S.*)
FRAISTE. (1) To try, or endeavour; to prove. See Ywaine and Gawin, 3253. *Fraisted*, tried, proved, *probatum*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 260.
Fulle many men the worlde here *frayste*,
Bot he es noght wysse that therein trayste.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 44.
Here one take ȝe gud hede,
I did nothynge bot ȝowe to *frayste*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 118.
(2) To ask, or inquire; to seek. See Sir Isumbras, 669; Langtoft, p. 290.
The thryde branche es to *frayst* and lene,
To thaym that nede has and be povre mene.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 71.
I salle be foundyne in Fraunce, *fraiste* whenne hym lykes,
The fyrste daye of Fevereere, in thas faire marches.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.
FRAKE. A man. *Will. and Werw.*
FRAKNES. Spots; freckles. (*A.-S.*) *Fraknede*, freckled, Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 64.
FRAMABLE. Pliable. Stanihurst, p. 10.
FRAMAL. A band with which cattle are tied to their stalls. *Lanc.*
FRAMATION. Contrivance; cunning. Also, a beginning. *North.*
FRAME. (1) To speak or behave affectedly; to shape the language and demeanour in a studied way. *East.* In the North, to set about a thing; to attempt; to commence, move, or begin. To bring into frame, i. e. in good

order; out of frame, i. e. in disorder. *He is in frame*, very stiff, or formal.

(2) Effected; finished. (*A.-S.*)

And ȝive what thou wylt hyt a name,
And kast on water; than ys hyt *frame*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

(3) Profit; advantage. (*A.-S.*)

Ȝe, seid the kyng, be my leuté,
And eilis have I mycul maugré,
Ȝif hit be for my *frame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(4) A frame or skeleton of wood formerly made the commencement of building a house; a method of construction readily understood from any of the numerous old black and white houses still remaining.

FRAME-PERSON. A visitor whom it is thought requisite to receive ceremoniously. *East.*

FRAMPOLD. Cross; ill-humoured. *East.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it as a Sussex word, "fretful; peevish;" and Grose adds *froward*. "Ill-will'd and *frampled* waspishness," N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674. The term occurs variously spelt in many old authors, and sometimes appears to be equivalent to *fiery, nettlesome, saucy, vexatious*. See Middleton, ii. 477, v. 140; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 54.

FRAMPOLE-FENCES. Such fences as a tenant in the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, has against the lord's demesnes, whereby he has the wood growing on the fence, and as many trees or poles as he can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe towards the repair of his fences. Frampoles seem to be no more than poles to be reached *fram* or *from* the hedge. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

FRAMPUT. An iron ring to fasten cows in their stalls. *Lanc.*

FRAM-WARD. In an opposite direction. See Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

FRAMYNGE. Gain; profit. *Pr. Parv.*

FRANCE. Frankincense. *Lydgate.*

FRANCEIS. Frenchmen. Minot, p. 31.

FRANCH. To scrunch with the teeth.

FRANCHE-BOTRAS. A buttress placed diagonally against the corner of a wall.

FRANCHEMOLE. A dish in ancient cookery, composed chiefly of eggs and sheep's fat.

FRANCHISE. Frankness; Generosity. (*A.-N.*)

FRANCOLEYN. See *Frankelein.*

FRAND. To be restless. *Oxon.*

FRANDISH. Passionate; obstinate. *North.*

FRANESY. Frenzy. *Skelton.*

FRANGY. Irritable; passionate; ill-tempered; fretful. *Linc.*

FRANION. A gay idle fellow. See Heywood's Edward IV. p. 45; Peele, i. 207.

FRANK. (1) A broad iron fork. *Salop.*

(2) The large common heron. *Suffolk.*

(3) A small inclosure in which animals (generally boars) were fattened "Francke, cowle, or place wherin anything is fedde to be fatte," Hulcet, 1552. Hence any animal that was shut up for the purpose of being fattened was said to be *franked*, and the term was also applied to it when fattened. See Elyot, in v. *Altilis*; Nomenclator, 1585, p. 49; Harrison's England, p. 222; Fletcher's Poems, 1656, p. 87; Cotgrave, in v. *Engrais*. *Franked*, large, huge, Holinshed, Descr. Scotland, p. 22.

FRANK-CHASE. A wood, or park, uninclosed, but having similar privileges.

FRANKE. Frankincense.

Golde, *franke*, and mirre, they ȝaf him alle thre,
Aftyr custum of Perce and Caldé.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24.

Oure *franke* also, of hyȝe perfeccyoun,
That schulde brenne clere above the sky
Lydgate, MS. Ibid, f. 26.

FRANKELEIN. A large freeholder. Properly, the son or descendant of a *vilein* who had become rich; but the term was also applied to small farmers and country gentlemen of inconsiderable property.

FRANKLINE. The bird godwit. (*Span.*)

FRANK-POSTS. The piles of a bridge, hut, or other building. *Linc.*

FRANSEY. A frenzy. *Palsgrave.*

FRANT. To be careful. *Somerset.*

FRANY. Very ill-tempered. *West.*

FRAP. (1) To brag, or boast. *North.*

(2) To fall into a passion. *Lanc.* Also, a violent gust of rage. *Frape*, Langtoft, p. 320, tumult, disturbance?

(3) To strike, or beat. (*Fr.*) See Nares, and Richard Coer de Lion, 2513, 4546.

FRAPE. (1) Company, or body of persons. See Troilus and Creseide, iii. 411.

Fyghttez with alle the *frappe* a furlange of waye,
Felled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

(2) To reprove, or scold. *Kent.*

FRAPED. Drawn, or fixed tight. *Devon.* See Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 14.

FRAPLE. To bluster. "Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple*," Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 324. Hence *frapler*, a blustering fellow, Ben Jonson, ii. 313, incorrectly explained by Gifford and Nares.

FRAPPING. Fretful. *Somerset.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *frappish*.

FRAPS. Noise; tumult. *Craven.* Also, a person who boasts much.

FRARY. Fraternity. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 164; Leg. Cath. p. 196.

FRASCHED. Bruised; cut to pieces. (*A.-N.*)

FRASE. (1) To break. *Norf.*

(2) A froize, or pancake. *Kennett.*

For fritters, pancakes, and for *frayses*.
For venison pasties, and minst pies.
How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

(3) To fray, or quarrel. *Cumb.*

FRASH. An alehouse bush, or sign.

FRASHIN. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

FRASLING. The perch. *Chesh.*

FRAST. Same as *fraiste*, q. v.

FRAT. Gnawed; devoured. (*A.-S.*)

For he ne myȝte no lenger forthe prolonge
The venym hid that *frat* so at his herte.
MS. Digby 230.

FRATCH. To scold; to quarrel; to sport, or frolic; a quarrel, or brawl; a playful child; a

rude quarrelsome fellow. *Fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse. *Fratcher*, a scold; one who brags much. *North.*

FRATER. A person who solicited alms under the pretence of their being for an hospital. Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FRATER-HOUSE. The refectory or hall in a monastery. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, pp. 7, 124, 126. Also called the *fratery*. Spelt *froyter* in Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 27.

FRATISHED. Perished; half-frozen; benumbed with cold. *North.*

FRATOUR. The Frater-house, q. v.

> Atemperance servede in the *fratour*, that scho to ylkone so lukes that mesure be over alle, that none over mekille nere over lyttille ete ne dryuke.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 273.

FRAUD. To defraud. *Park.*

FRAUGHTE. To freight a ship. (*A.-S.*)

FRAUH. Fraught. Langtoft, p. 74.

FRAUNGE. To fling; to wince. Also, a merry frolic. *Craven.*

FRAUNSE. A phrase. *Hooper.*

FRAUZY. Frisky; pettish. *Linc.*

FRAUȝT. Freighted. *Will. Werw.*

FRAWL. To ravel silk, &c. *Suffolk.*

FRAWN. Frozen. *East.*

FRAY. (1) To frighten; to terrify. *North.* Also a substantive, fright.

> Whenne Jacob was moost in *fray*,
> God him counfortide, that al do may.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 30.

(2) A deer was said to fray her head, when she rubbed it against a tree to renew it, or to cause the pills, or frayings, of her new horns to come off. See Ben Jonson, vi. 255.

(3) To attack; to quarrel. Also an attack or affray. *North.* See Candlemas-day, p. 15; Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 144; Arch. xxx. 383; Degrevant, 484.

> For swylke gud ladyse,
> This castelle to *fraye*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

(4) To crack, or break. *Norf.*

FRAYINGS. See *Fray* (2).

FRAYMENT. A fright. *Chaloner.*

FRAYTHELY. Quickly; suddenly?

> Kyng Frederike of Fres *fraytholy* thare-aftyre
> Frayncs at the false mane of owre ferse knyghte.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 93.

FRAZE. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *North.*

FRAZLE. To unravel or rend cloth. *Frazlings*, threads of cloth torn or unravelled. *East.*

FRAZY. Mean; miserly. *Linc.*

FRE. Noble; liberal. (*A.-S.*) The substantive is sometimes understood.

> He lovede almous dede,
> Povre folke for to fede;
> Of mete was he *fre*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

FREAM. Arable or ploughed land that has been too much worked.

FREAMING. Said of the noise a boar makes at rutting-time. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

FREAT. Damage; decay. *Craven.* Ascham applies the term to a weak place in a bow or arrow, which is likely to give way.

FREATHED. Wattled. *Devon.*

FREATS. The iron hoops about the nave of a cart-wheel. *North.*

FRECKENS. Freckles. *East.* "Frecken or freccles in ones face," Palsgrave.

FREDDE. Freed; loosened. Kyng Horn, 589.

FREDE. To feel. (*A.-S.*)

> ..And eek the goddis ben venjable,
> And that a man may ryȝt wel *frede*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 126.

FREDOM. Generosity. (*A.-S.*)

FREEDOM. At tops, a top being pegged out of the ring, its owner gives one spin as a chance to his adversaries. This is called a *freedom*.

FREED-STOOL. A seat or chair in churches near the altar, to which offenders fled for sanctuary, as their last and most sacred refuge. One at Beverly is described in Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 153.

FREEHOLDANDE. Freeholder. *Weber.*

FREELEGE. Privilege; freedom. *North.*

FREELI-FRAILY. Anything light, unsubstantial, or frivolous. *East.*

FREELNES. Frailty. (*A.-N.*)

> Mercy longeth to the be kynde,
> Of my *freelnes* thou wylt have mynde.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 1.

FREEM. Handsome. *Yorksh.*

FREE-MARTIN. If a cow has twin calves of different sexes, the female is termed a *free-martin*, and is said never to breed. *Var. dial.*

FREEMEN-SONGS. A name formerly given to ballads of a lively description.

FREENDESSE. A female friend. *Baber.*

FREENDFULLE. Friendly. *Pr. Parv.*

FREER. A friar. *Skelton.*

FREES. Frail; brittle. *Pr. Parv.*

FREESPOKEN. Affable. *Var. dial.*

FREEST. Most noble. *Gawayne.*

FREET. (1) Devoured. *Weber.*

(2) A spectre; a frightful object. *North.*

FRE-HERTYD. Liberal. *Pr. Parv.*

FREISER. The strawberry plant.

FREIST. To freeze; to cool. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 175. To seek, ib. p. 119.

FREISTES. Fraughts. *Hearne.*

FREITUR. The frater-house, q. v. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 331; St. Brandan, p. 13.

FREK. Quick; eager; hasty; firm; powerful; brave. See Minot's Poems, pp. 2, 15; Thornton Romances, pp. 234, 292.

> We hafe foughtene in faithe by ȝone fresche strandes,
> With the *frokkeste* folke that to thi foo langes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 69.
>
> Thay faghte than so *frekly*,
> Thare wiste nane witterly
> Wha solde hafe the maystry.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131

FREKE. Man; fellow. (*A.-S.*)

> Thane folous frekly one fote *frekkes* y-newe,
> And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

FREKENYS. Freckles. Arch. xxx. 407.

FRELE. Frail. (*A.-N.*)

> Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekylle and *frele*,
> Alle day be day hyt wylle enpayre.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

FRELETE. Frailty. (*A.-N.*) *Freletese*, frailties, Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 21.

If it so be that a synful mon that ȝit is greved with *fraleté* of flesche denyes not his childer.

MS. Egerton 842, f. 53.

FRELICHE. Noble. (*A.-S.*)

With prophetes and patriarkes, and apostlys fulle nobille,
Before his *freliche* face that fourmede us alle.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

FRELNES. Frailty. Cov. Myst. p. 108.

FRELY. Noble. (*A.-S.*)

Scho es *frely* and faire,
And the erls awne ayere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

FREM. (1) Same as *Frim*, q. v.

(2) Strange; foreign; unknown. *Frem'd persons, frem folks*, strangers. *North.* "With *fremid* and sibbe," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 202, a proverbial phrase occurring also in Rob. Glouc. p. 346. "Sybbe or fremmede," MS. Lincoln, f. 194. It there means simply *not related*, as in Amis and Amiloun, 1999; but it implies sometimes a feeling of enmity.

The sexte commandment forbeddes us to synne or for to foly fleschely with any womane, owther sybbe or *frammede*, wedde or unwedde, or any fleschely knawynge or dede have with any.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 215.

FREME. To perform. Havelok, 441.

FREMEDLY. As a stranger.

Fremedly the Franche tung fey es belefede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

FRENCH. (1) The name of a dish described in Forme of Cury, p. 40.

(2) Very bad; in great trouble. *East.*

(3) An old term for the *lues venerea*.

FRENCH-AND-ENGLISH. A children's game mentioned by Moor, p. 238.

FRENCH-BRUSH. A brush used for rubbing horses down. Gent. Rec. ii. 11.

FRENCH-CROWN. The crown of a Frenchman's head; a piece of French money; the baldness produced by the *lues venerea*. This term was a favourite subject for puns with some of our old dramatists.

FRENCH-CRUST. The *lues venerea*.

FRENCHIFIED. Having the *French-crust*, q. v.

FRENCHMAN. Any man of any country who cannot speak English. *East.* Bracton uses the term in a similar sense. See Jacob, in v.

FRENCH-NUT. A walnut. *West.*

FRENCH-PIE. Meat stewed between two dishes. See Florio. p. 85.

FREND. Asked. *Gawayne.*

FRENDELESER. More friendless. (*A.-S.*)

FRENDREDE. Friendship. *Weber.*

FRENDSBURIE-CLUBS. An old byword, the origin of which is explained in Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 368.

FRENETIKE. Frantic. (*A.-N.*) "Frenetical madnes," Hall, Henry VII. f. 32.

FRENNE. A stranger. See *Frem* (2). "An aliene, a forraine, a *frenne*," Florio, p. 19. "Frenned child," Palsgrave. It occurs also in Spenser. Hence, perhaps, *frynishe*, strange, Chester Plays, i. 48, where MS. Bodl. 175 reads *frenish*, and some editors *frankish*.

FRENSEIE. A frenzy. (*A.-N.*)

FRENZY. Frolicsome. *Leic.*

FREQUENCE. Frequency. See Heywood's Royall King, 1637, epilogue.

FREQUENT. Currently reported. (*Lat.*)

FRERE. A friar; brother. (*A.-N.*) "Thoru *frerene* rede," i. e. through friars' counsels, Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 545.

FRES. Question, or doubt. "No fres," Towneley Mysteries, p. 291.

FRESCADES. Cool refreshments. (*Fr.*) To walk in fresco, i. e. in the cool.

FRESCHEUR. Freshness. (*Fr.*)

The *freschaur* of the ferne was moderately cooling, and the scent of it is very gratefull to the braine.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 120.

FRESCHYD. Refreshed.

And depe at the wellys grounde,
The water hym *freschyd* that was colde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

FRESE. Frozen. *Hearne.*

FRESÉE. A dish in ancient cookery made of pork, chickens, and spices.

FRESH. (1) Intoxicated. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, excited with drinking; and in the Isle of Wight, *sober*.

(2) An overflow or swelling of a river; a flood; a thaw. *North.* Kennett gives it as a Kent word, "a little stream or river nigh the sea." See Harrison, p. 58.

(3) Brisk; vigorous; quick. *Var. dial.*

(4) Rather fat, applied to cattle. *West.*

(5) To take refreshment; to refresh. In Chaucer, and still in use in the Isle of Wight.

(6) Gay in dress. *Oxon.* "I make fresshe, *je acointe*," Palsgrave. Handsome, beautiful. Gower's Conf. Amantis.

(7) Rainy. *North.*

(8) Unripe. *Somerset.*

FRESH-DRINK. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

FRESHEN. To enlarge in the udder, &c. previous to calving. *North.*

FRESHER. A small frog. *East.*

FRESH-LIQUOR. Unsalted hog's fat. *West.*

FRESHMAN. A student at an university during his first term. Middleton, iv. 51, has *freshwoman*, a word coined in a similar sense.

FRESLILY. Fiercely. *Will. Werw.*

FRESONE. A Friesland horse. (*A.-S.*)

Bot a freke alle in fyne golde, and fretted in salle,
Come forthermaste on a *frésone* in flawmande wedes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

FRESSE. Fresh; quick. *Hearne.*

FRESTE. (1) To delay, or linger.

Thorowe prayere of those gentille mene,
Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane,
No langere wold he *freste*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 124.

(2) To lend, or trust. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 316; Tundale, p. 3. *Frest*, loan, The Goode Wif thaught hir Daughter, p. 13. The version of this poem printed in, "Certaine Worthye Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie, preserved long in the studie of a Northfolke Gen-

tleman," 1597, reads *truste*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "*Frist*, to give respite for a debt, to trust for a time, or forbear." *North.*

Alle that they take now to *frest*,
Therof shal God take a quest.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

FRET. (1) To lament, or grieve. *Var. dial.*
(2) A narrow strait of the sea.
(3) To ferment, as cider. *West.*
(4) To adorn. (*A.-S.*) The term *fret* is often found in early writers applied to ornamental work of various kinds and in many different senses, but generally to any work that roughens the surface. The "fret of gold" in Chaucer is a kind of cap made like network, and anything of the kind was said to be *fretted* when the gems were placed crosswise in alternate directions, or interlaced. A fret of pearls, i. e. a coronet, Test. Vetust. p. 135. A frilled shirt was said to be fretted. A pair of boots, temp. John. are described as being ornamented with *circles of fretwork*, meaning probably embroidered with circles intersecting each other. See Strutt, ii. 48. In architecture it was applied to embossed work or minute carving. Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 175. Kennett has, "*frett-work*, the more curious way of plaistering a roof or ceiling."
(5) To graze, as animals. *West.*
(6) A wicker basket. *Somerset.*
(7) Tore up. *Will. Werw.*

FRETCHETY. Fretful; peevish; hot; fidgetty; old; brittle. *West.*

FRETE. (1) To eat, or devour. (*A.-S.*) Also, to eat away as a corrosive.

For drede the fyrmament schall lete,
As hyt wolde mankynde *freto*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 44.

He has *fretyne* of folke mo thane fyfe hondrethe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.

(2) To rub. See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18. Also, to blame, or scold.

FRETENT. Frightened. *Cumb.*

FRETISHING. A pain and stiffness in the limbs arising from cold.

FRETROTS. A sect somewhat similar to the Adamites. *Skinner.*

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped in a lute or guitar. Howell, sect. 27.

FRETTEN. Spotted; marked. *Var. dial.* "Pocky fretened," Palsgrave.

FRETTING. A griping in the stomach; a writhing, or turning about.

FREV. From. Used when the next word begins with a vowel. *North.*

FREWIT. Fruit. Christmas Carols, p. 8.

FREYHTE. A fright. *Pr. Parv.*

FREYN. (1) An old term for the ordure of the boar or wolf. Dryden's Twici, p. 22.
(2) An ash tree. (*A.-N.*)

FREYNE. To ask. (*A.-S.*)

And sithe he *freyned* also swithe,
How fares my lady brighte. *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 96.

He *freyned* the kyng in his ere,
What lordis that thei were
That stondis here the bye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

FREYNS. (1) Bridles. *Finchale Ch.*
(2) French. Lay le Freine, 225.

FRIARS'-FLIES. Idlers. See Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577, pp. 43, 57. "Flen, flyys, and freris populum Domini male cædunt," Reliq. Antiq. i. 91. Daddy-longlegs are so called in Somerset.

FRIARS'-KNOTS. Some kind of tassels used in embroidery. They are mentioned in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 80; Privy Purse Expences of the Princess Mary, 1831.

FRIARS'-LOAVES. Fossil echini. *Suffolk.*

FRIARS'-PIECE. The piece of fat in a leg of mutton called the *pope's eye*.

FRICACE. A kind of ointment for a sore place. *Jonson.*

FRICHE. Brisk; nimble; quick. *Oxon.* No doubt from *fryke*, q. v.

FRICKLE. A basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. Dean Milles MS.

FRIDGE. To rub; to fray. *North.*

FRIDLEYS. The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common. Hunter, p. 40.

FRIE. A very young and small pike.

FRIEND-BACK. A hang-nail. *North.*

FRIEZE. A coarse narrow cloth, formerly much in use. Garments having long wool were said to be friezed.

FRIGGE. The rump of beef or mutton. *Warw.* Also, to warm; to fiddle-faddle, or meddle officiously; to wriggle.

FRIGHTEN. To astonish. *West.*

FRIGHTFUL. Fearful. *Suffolk.*

FRILL. (1) The cry of an eagle.
(2) To turn back in plaits. *Var. dial.*
(3) To tremble, or shiver, a term formerly applied to hawks. Dict. Rust. in v.

FRIM. Vigorous; thriving; well-fed; tender, or brittle; fresh; quick grown. *North.* It is used in the first sense by Drayton.

FRIMICATE. To affect delicacy; to give one's self airs about trifles. *East.*

FRIMZY. Slight; thin; soft. *Kent.*

FRINE. To whine, or whimper. *North.*

FRINJEL. That part of a flail which falls on the corn. *Suffolk.*

FRINNISHY. Over-nice. *Devon.*

FRINNY. To neigh. *Lanc.*

FRIPERER. One who cleans old apparel for sale; a seller of old clothes and rags; a broker. Called also a *fripler* and *fripper*.

FRIPPERY. An old clothes shop. "A frippery of old ragges," Florio, p. 92.

FRISE. Friesland. See Rom. of the Rose, 1093; Kyng Alisaunder, 1372.

FRISKET. That whereon the paper is laid to be put under the spindle in printing.

FRISKIN. A gay lively person. Liquor, when fermenting rapidly, is *frisky*.

FRISLET. A kind of small ruffle.

FRISSURE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of hare.

FRIST. Same as *Freste* (2).

FRISTELE. A flute. (*A.-N.*) Left unexplained by Ritson, Met. Rom. i. 59.

FRIT. (1) A kind of pancake. *Linc.*

(2) A fright. Also, frightened. *Var. dial.*

FRITCH. Free; pleasant; sociable. *West.*

FRITFUL. Timorous; fearful. *Warw.*

FRITH. A hedge, or coppice. See Will. and the Werwolf, p. 30. "Also there is difference between the fryth and the fell; the fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne, and such like; the frythes betoken the springs and coppyses," Noble Art of Venerie, 1611, p. 98. Drayton explains it "a high wood," a sense it seems to bear in Ywaine and Gawin, 157, 1688; Minot, p. 9; Sir Amadas, 546; Cov. Myst. p. 264; Piers Ploughman, pp. 224, 241, 355; Const. Mas. 6, 266; Anturs of Arther, i. 8, iv. 10. A distinction between frith and wood seems to be made in Will. and the Werwolf, p. 80, "out of forest and *frithes* and alle faire wodes." Some writers explain it to mean "all hedge-wood except thorns," a sense still used in the provinces; and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings,—unused pasture land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called friths. *Frythed*, wooded, Piers Ploughman, p. 112. "*Frith*, to plash a hedge. *Devon.*" Dean Milles MS.

> The steward sir Gaymere,
> And mony gud sqwyere,
> Thay broght hame on bere
> Fra *frythis* unfayne.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

FRITHE. Peace. (*A.-S.*)

FRITTERS. Small pancakes, with apples in them. *Suffolk.* We have *frytowre* in Pr. Parv. p. 179, translated by *lagana*, which was a kind of pancake; and the term *fritter* occurs in Elyot, 1559, in v. *Laganum.* See also a receipt in Ord. and Reg. p. 449. *Frutour*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88. "A fritter or pancake; a kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers," Baret, 1580, F. 1137, 1138.

FRITTING. Fitting and fastening the felloes of a wheel. *Kennett.*

FRITTISH. Cold. *Cumb.*

FRIZ. Frozen. *Var. dial.* "All *friz* out, can't get no groundsel." *Fres* occurs in Syr Gawayne.

FRIZADE. Freize cloth. See Arch. xi. 92; Book of Rates, p. 45.

FRO. From. *North.* See *Frow.*

FROATING. Unremitting industry. *Cumb.* It apparently means *mending, repairing*, Middleton, ii. 69.

FROBICHER. A furbisher. It is explained by *urigenator* in Nominale MS.

FROBLY-MOBLY. Indifferently well. *Sussex.*

FROCK. (1) A long loose garment worn by monks. The term seems also to have been applied to a kind of loose coat. See Strutt, ii. 246; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

(2) A frog. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

FRODMORTELL. A free pardon for murder or manslaughter. (*A.-S.*)

> Ilkan of this stedes sal have pees
> Of *frodmortell* and il decdes.
>
> *Monast. Anglic.* ii. 133.

FROES. Frows. See *Frow.*

FROG. (1) *Frog in the middle*, a well-known child's game. *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog, list of games, Rawl. MS.

(2) Part of a horse's foot. *Worc.*

(3) A monk's frock. See *Frock* (1).

FROGGAM. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

FROGON. A poker. (*A.-N.*)

FROG-SPIT. Same as *Cuckoo-spit*, q. v.

FROICE. See *Frock* (1).

> He routeth with a slopy noyce,
> And brusteleth as a monkis *froice.*
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 121.

FROISE. (1) To spread thin. *Suffolk.*

(2) A large kind of pancake, of the full size of the frying-pan, and of considerable thickness; so thick as sometimes to contain small pieces of bacon mixed and fried with the batter, when it is called a bacon-froize. *East.* The ancient *froise* was like a pancake in form, but composed of different materials.

FROKIN. A little frow, q. v.

FROM. Away from. *Shak.*

FROME. *Atte frome*, at the first, immediately, above all things. See *Atte-frome*; Gy of Warwike, p. 2; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 54.

FROMMARD. An iron instrument to rend or split laths. *West.*

FROMMET. From. *Salop.*

FROMONDE. Part of the armour?

> Fulle butt in the frunt the *fromonde* he hittez,
> That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynnez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 65

FRON. From. Towneley Myst. p. 106.

FRONST. Wrinkled. (*A.-N.*)

FRONT. The forehead. Maundevile, p. 203. Hence, to butt, as rams do. *To front up*, to bind the hair with a fillet.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour for the forehead of a horse. Spelt *fronstall* in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 251. Also as *Frontier*, q. v.

FRONTIER. A hanging which covered the front of an altar. It was often highly decorated, and the arms of the family who presented it were sometimes emblazoned thereon. *Frontore*, Test. Vetust. p. 81. The front of a building was also so called. See Roquefort, in v. *Frontiere.* Shakespeare uses the term for *front* or *border* in 1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

FRONTLET. A forehead-band. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. T. viii.

FRONSTEAD. A farm-yard. *Yorksh.*

FROOM. Strong; healthy. *Glouc.*

FRORE. Frozen. *Froare*, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652, pp. 19, 54. *Frory*, frosty, froathy, in Spenser.

FRORING. Help; aid; assistance. (*A.-S.*)

FRORT. Forward. *Chesh.*

FROSH. A frog. *North.* Oftener pronounced *frosk.* See Towneley Myst. p. 62; Reynard the Foxe, p. 48; Arch. xxx. 373, where it is

stated that the herb vervain is called *frossis* because its leaves are "lyke the frossys fet." (*A.-S.*) "*Rana*, a frosche," Nominale MS.

His frount and his forhevede alle was it over
As the felle of a *froske*, and fraknede it semede.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*. f. 64.

See we not the *frosshes* and unclene wormes gendrid of powder of the erthe in standynge watris and pittes cryynge in hir maner.
Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Matere.

FROSLING. Any thing, as a plant or animal, nipped or injured by frost. *Suffolk.* See Skelton, ii. 173.

FROST. To turn down the hinder part of horse's shoes in frosts, to prevent their slipping. *East.*

FROST-CETCHEN. Frost-bitten. *Salop.*

FROSTED. Frozen. *Devon.*

FROST-NAILS. Nails with heads sharp filed put in horse's shoes to prevent their slipping in frosty weather. *Var. dial.*

FROTE. To rub. (*A.-N.*)

Turne up the forthes, and *frote* them with blood.
Booke of Hunting, 1586.

FROTERER. One who rubs. *Marston.*

FROTH. Tender. Tusser, p. 86.

FROTHER. To feed. *Linc.*

FROTY. Forty. Skelton, ii. 274.

FROUER. To favour; to aid. (*A.-S.*) "Help and *frouer*," Leg. Cath. p. 52.

FROUGH. Loose; spongy; brittle; tender. *Var. dial.* Short, crisp, applied to wood, bread, &c.

FROUNCE. (1) A disease in hawks, which attacks the mouth and palate, so that they cannot close the beak. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 294; Dict. Rust. in v.

(2) To wrinkle. Also, to frown. As a substantive, a frown or wrinkle. In later writers, to curl or twist.

With that scho *frounceth* up the brow,
This covenaunt y wille alowe
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 48.

May hire so that he pronounce
A playne good worde, withoute *frounce*.
Gower, *MS. Ibid.* f. 63.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
The nese droppeth ofte bitwene.
Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 23.

(3) A flounce, in dress. *Nares.*

(4) An irregular or wrinkled kind of ornament on a cup. *Pr. Parv.*

FROUNTELLE. A frontlet.

With a *frountelle* endent,
With perle of oryent. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

FROUNTY. Very passionate. *Linc.*

FROUSE. To rumple. *South.*

FROUST. A musty smell. *Var. dial.*

FROUZE. To curl. Florio, p. 247.

FROUZY. Froward; peevish; crusty. In Kent, it signifies anything disordered and offensive to the eye or smell. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

FROW. (1) A woman. (*Dut.*) The term is still in use in the North of England for a dirty woman, a slattern, a lusty woman. "*Ancilla*, a miskin fro," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 518. See Harrison's England, p. 177; Patient Grissel, p. 48.

(2) Same as *Frough*, q. v.

(3) Fickle; wicked?

Thoghe the prest be fals or *frow*,
The messe ys ever gode y-now.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

(4) Hasty; hastily. MS. Harl. 913.

FROWARD. (1) Averse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) From. Torrent of Portugal, p. 41.

FROWARDES. Frowardness. *Skelton.*

FROWDIE. A dirty woman. *North.*

FROWER. Same as *Frommard*, q. v.

FROWRINGE. Froward. See the Romance of Octavian, Oxf. 1809, p. 59.

FROWY. Stale; not sweet. *East.* Applied to grass in Spenser.

FROWYTE. Fruit. *Froytez*, Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

He pressede to pulle *frowyte* with his hande,
Als mane for fude that was nere faynt.
True Thomas, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 150.

Thonour in Octobyr sygnyfyes that same 3ere grete wyndys and greto skantenesse of cornnys, and lytylle *frowytese* on trees. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 50.

FRUB. To rub, or furbish. Florio, p. 25.

FRUCE. Fruit. *Pr. Parv.*

FRUCTUOUS. Fruitful; pleasant. (*A.-N.*)

It was joie for to here and see
The *fructuous* talkyng that he had to me.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

FRUE. True; faithful. *Linc.*

FRUGAL. Relaxed. *Norfolk.*

FRUGGAN. (1) A curved iron scraper with which ashes in an oven are stirred. *North.* "An oven-forke, tearmed in Lincolnshire a *fruggin*, wherewith fuell is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it," Cotgrave, in v. *Fourgon.*

(2) A slovenly woman. *North.*

FRUIT. Apples. *Heref.*

FRUITESTERE. A female seller of fruit. *Chaucer.*

FRUM. Early; before its time; numerous; thick; firm; rank; overgrown. *West.* Also as *Frim*, q. v.

FRUMENTY. Hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, &c. Ancient recipes for it, differing from each other, occur in the Forme of Cury, pp. 91, 121. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 88. "Frumentee noble," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 55. A person in a dilemma is said to be *in a frumenty sweat.*

FRUMP. (1) A lie. "To tell one a lie, to give a frump," Hollyband, 1593. To frump up a tale, i. e. to invent one.

(2) To be rude; to mock; to rebuke. Also, a sarcastic taunt; a toss under the chin; a flout, or mock. "To frump one, to take one up hastily, to speak short," Kennett MS. "So merry in your frumps," Locrine, p. 54. See Florio, pp. 52, 72; Stanihurst, p. 34; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

(3) A cross old woman; a gossip. *Var. dial.* Also, to go about gossipping.

(4) To complain without cause. *Lanc.*

FRUMPISH. Scornful; contemptuous; peevish; froward. *Var. dial.*

FRUMPLE. To wrinkle; to crumple; to ruffle, or disorder. *Var. dial.*

FRUMPY. Same as *Frumpish*, q. v.

FRUNDELE. Two pecks. *North.*

FRUNT. To affront. *Somerset.*

FRUNTELEY. Same as *Frontier*, q. v.

FRUS. Fruit. *Somerset.*

FRUSH. (1) To bruise; to indent; to break, or dash to pieces. See Florio, p. 24; Kyng Alisaunder, 1814; Stanihurst, p. 29; Horn Childe, p. 303. To frush a chicken, i. e. to carve it.

(2) To rush violently. See Maundevile, p. 238; Degrevant, 1087.

Fruschane on alle the frape, and biernes affrayede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

(3) Said of wood that is apt to break and splinter. *North.*

(4) To rub, or scrub. *Linc.*

(5) To set the feathers of an arrow upright. See Nares, in v.

FRUSTICAL. Festive. *Beds.*

FRUTINON. Now and then. *East.*

FRUTTACE. A fritter. *Yorksh.* Hence Fruttace-Wednesday, Ash-Wednesday, when fritters were eaten.

FRUWARD. Forward. *Percy.*

FRUȝT. Fruit. Apol. Loll. p. 4.

FRY. (1) A drain. *Wilts.*

(2) Young children. Salop. Antiq. p. 434. "To the and to thi fry," i. e. seed, or progeny, Towneley Myst. p. 24. "A great frie of yᵭung children," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) The pluck of a calf. *North.*

(4) Free; noble. "That child that was so fry," Rembrun, p. 424. (*A.-S.*)

FRYCE. Freize cloth. *Borde.*

FRYKE. (1) Fresh; active; lusty. See Chron. Vilod. p. 89; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 230; Prompt. Parv. pp. 100, 179.

Thys day a man ys fresche and *fryke*,
And schewyth forthe a gladly chere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

Whan the theves dedon hym wounde,
The feendys y lycken to the doggys *fryke*.
MS. Ibid. f. 26.

(2) To go, or move hastily.

FRYSOUN. A Frieslander. (*A.-S.*)

He ȝede and solde hym for raunsoun,
At London to a *Frysoun*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 70.

FRYTE. Fruit. See Const. Mason. p. 33; Tundale's Visions, p. 65.

FU. Full. *Ritson.*

FUANTS. The dung of the wolf, fox, marten, or badger. Twici, p. 22.

FUATTED. Flatted. *Weber.*

FUB. (1) To put off; to deceive. At marbles, an irregular mode of projecting the taw by an effort of the whole hand, instead of the thumb only. See Moor, p. 138.

(2) A small fat child. *North.*

FUCKSAIL. The fore-sail. (*Germ.*)

FUCKWIND. A species of hawk. *North.*

FUCUS. Paint for the complexion, formerly much used by ladies, and composed frequently of highly injurious mineral poisons. "Fucuses for ladies," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.

FUD. (1) The tail of a hare. *North.*

(2) To kick with the feet. *Craven.*

FUDDAH. Further. *East.*

FUDDER. As much as a two-horse cart will contain; a fother. *North.*

FUDDIN. A kick. *Craven.*

FUDDLE. To intoxicate fish; to indulge in drink. *Var. dial.*

FUDDLED. Bothered. *Dorset.*

FUDE. (1) Man; person. See *Fode*. In use in Devon, according to Milles MS.

And als I am maydene trewe and gent,
If ȝe be bothe at one assent,
I fayle the for na *fude*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 139.

(2) Food. Perceval, 1326.

FUDGE. (1) A little fat person. *North.*

(2) To poke with a stick. *Suffolk.* The term seems to be metaphorically used by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, "*fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness," dedication.

(3) Nonsense; fabulous. *Var. dial.*

(4) To walk slowly and with difficulty.

FUDGEE. To contrive to do. *Devon.*

FUDGEL. An awkward child. *Cumb.*

FUE. To make an attempt. *North.*

FUEL. Garden stuff. *Heref.*

FUELER. The domestic who made the fires. Also, as *Fewiller*, q. v.

FUF. Five. Kyng Alisaunder, 6711.

FUFF. To blow, or puff. *North.*

FUFFY. Light; soft; spongy. *North.*

FUGATION. A hunting ground. *Et cives habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum*, Carta Lib. Hen. I. Civ. Lond.

FUGE. To take flight. (*Lat.*)

FUGER-SATTEN. Figured, or branched satin. See Unton Inventories, p. 11.

FUGH. A species of musical composition, generally termed *fugue*.

FUGLEMAN. A person who directs the cheering of a crowd or mob. *Var. dial.*

FUKES. Locks of hair. *North.* Markham, Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 465, uses the term for *fucuses*.

FULBOLSY. Violently. *Beds.*

FULCH. To beat, or push; to gore, as a bull; to squeeze; at taw, to edge on unfairly. *Devon.*

FULCULENCY. "Dreggie refuse and *fulculencie*," Topsell's Serpents, p. 41.

FULDE. Destroyed. *Hearne.*

FULDEN. Filled. See *Aldren.*

FULDRIVE. Fully driven; completed. *Chaucer.*

FULE. (1) A bird, or fowl. *North.*

(2) Gold-foil. Pr. Parv. p. 182. The term *fulye* occurs in Gawane and Goldgros.

FULFIL. To fill up entirely; to make full. *Palsgrave.*

FUL-FREMED. Full or quite perfect. (*A.-S.*)

FULHED. Fulness. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FULIKE. Foully; shamefully. (*A.-S.*)

FULK. (1) A phrase made use of by boys playing at taw, when they slily push the hand forward to be nearer the mark. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.
(2) A hollow place. *Skinner.*
FULKE. People. *Chaucer.*
FULKER. A pawnbroker, or usurer.
FULL. (1) Dark; cloudy. *Devon.*
(2) Quite; entirely; every way. *Var. dial.* See Winter's Tale, i. 2.
(3) Intoxicated. *Craven.*
(4) Several compounds of this word denote violence and impetuosity, as *full-bang, full-butt, full-drive, full-push, full-smack, full-split, full-spout,* &c.
(5) For; because; on account of. *North.*
FULLAMS. False dice. *Shak.* There were high fullams and low fullams, to denote dice loaded on the high or low number.
FULLARING. A groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. *Salop.*
FULL-BETTER. Much better. *North.*
FULL-CRY. Hounds are in *full cry*, when they run orderly, and "hold it merrily together." Gent. Rec. ii. 78.
FULL-DUE. Final acquittance. *East.*
FULLE. (1) Fill; sufficiency.

> With the grace of God, or hyt were nyghte,
> The yeant had hys *fulle* of fyghte.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To cleanse, or make clean. *Linc.*
FULLED. Baptised. *Hearne.*
FULL-FLOPPER. A bird sufficiently feathered to leave the nest. *East.*
FULL-FROTH. A cow is said to be in *full-froth*, when she gives the greatest quantity of milk. *Suffolk.*
FULLGENS. Refulgence; brightness.
FULLING-STOCKS. A machine used in a mill for fulling cloth.
FULL-LITTLE. Too little. *North.*
FULLMART. A pole-cat. It occurs under other forms. "A fitch, or fullmart," Cotgrave, in v. *Belette.* See Harrison, p. 225. *Fulmarde*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81; *fulthmard*, ib. ii. 83; "fulmer, or polcatte," Baret.
FULLOCK. (1) To jerk the hand unlawfully. A term at marbles.
(2) A sudden heavy fall. *Derb.*
FULL-PITCH, Ploughing the full depth of the soil is called taking it up a full-pitch. *Norf.*
FULLSOME. Nasty; indelicate. *North.* "Fulsome, or sluttish, *squalidus*," Baret.
FULL-SOON. Very soon. *Chaucer.* Wicklife has *full sorry*, &c.
FULL-STATED. Spoken of a leasehold estate held under three lives. *Devon.*
FULLYNGE. Baptising. (*A.-S.*)
FUL-MADE. Wrought; finished. (*A.-S.*)
FULSUM. To help, or aid. *Gawayne.*
FULSUMLI. Plenteously. *Will. Werw.*
FULSUMNESSE. Satiety. (*A.-S.*)
FULTH-HEDE. Filthiness. *Hearne.*
FUL-TRUST. Trussed full; filled up. *Weber.*
FUMBLE-FISTED. Very awkward in handling things. *Suffolk.*
FUME. (1) Smoke. (*A.-N.*)

> As from the fyre depertyth *fume*,
> So body and sowle asondre goothe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.

(2) To become inflamed. *Salop.*
FUMES. The ordure of the hert. "And 3if men speke and aske hym of the *fumes*, he shal clepe *fumes* of an hert," Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.
FUMETERE. The plant fumitory, called *erthesmok* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.
FUMING-BOX. A pastile-burner.
FUMISH. Angry; fractious. *Suffolk.*
FUMLER. A fumbler. *Craven.*
FUMOSITE. Fumes; steam; smoke. (*A.-N.*)
FUMOUSLY. Angrily; furiously. "I waxe fumouse or angrye," Palsgrave.
FUMP. (1) A slap, or blow. *Devon.*
(2) The gist, as of a joke. *Exmoor.*
FUMY-BALL. A puff-ball? Hall's Satires, p. 99.
FUN. (1) To cheat; to deceive. *Somerset.*
(2) Found. Minot, p. 38. *North.*
(3) A small pitcher. *Exmoor.*
FUNCH. To push. *I. of Wight.*
FUND. Found. *North.*
FUNDE. To go; to march.

> Now to the forest thay *funde*,
> Bathe with horne and with hunde.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

FUNDELYNGE. A foundling. *Prompt. Parv.*
FUNDEMENT. A foundation. (*A.-N.*)
FUNDIED. Injured. Turner's Herbal, 1562.
FUNDLESS. A foundling; anything accidentally discovered. *Warw.*
FUNE. (1) Few. Minot's Poems, p. 7.
(2) To foin, or thrust.

> Whenne the batelles were junede,
> With speris freschely thay *funede*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 131.

FUNGES. Mushrooms. (*A.-N.*)
FUNK. (1) Touch-wood. *Suffolk.* "Funke, or lytylle fyyr, *igniculus*," *Pr. Parv.*
(2) Cross; ill-tempered. *Oxon.*
(3) A horse is said to *funk*, when it throws up its hind quarters without lashing.
(4) To smoke; to cause a bad smell. *North.*
(5) Great fear. *Var. dial.*
FUNNEL. (1) A finial. Willis, p. 64.
(2) A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. *Linc.*
FUNNY. Comical; pleasing. *Var. dial.*
FUN-STON. A font. "And hoven in *funston*," Leg. Cathol. p. 83.
FUR. (1) A furrow. *North.*
(2) To throw. *Somerset.*
(3) The indurated sediment sometimes found in tea-kettles. *Suffolk.*
(4) Fire. Rob. Glouc. p. 8; St. Brandan, p. 8.
FURBELOWS. Fringe; any ornamental part of female dress. *Var. dial.*
FURCHURE. The place where the thighs part; sometimes, the legs. (*A.-N.*)
FURCUM. The bottom; the whole. *Somerset.*
FURDE. (1) Farried. *Hearne.*

(2) Furred. Kynge Johan, p. 39.

FURDST. The farthest. *Salop.*

FURE. (1) To go. *Cumb.* It occurs as the part. pa. in R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.

(2) Fared. Also, went. *Gawayne.*

> Alexander hadd a grote lyste for to he bathede therin, and went into it, and bathed hym, and waschede hym therin, and also sone he felle in a fever, and a heved-werke, therwith so that he *fure* wonder ille. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 14.

FUREL. A furnace. *Somerset.* Weber has *fure* for fire. See *Fur* (4).

FURENDEL. The fourth part of a bushel of corn. See Kennett, p. 78.

FURER. An officer whose duty it was to burn false measures. Dean Milles MS.

FURETTES. Ferrets. Ord. and Reg. p. 66.

FUR-FORD. Perished. (*A.-S.*). See Kyng Alisaunder, 3814, where the Bodl. MS. rightly omits the first *y-mad.*

FURGEON. A prop. *Yorksh.*

FURGON. Same as *Fruggan*, q. v. "With *furgons* and with tongis glowand," Tundale, p. 34. (*A.-N.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 182.

FUR-HEADS. Headlands of a field. *Devon.*

FURIAL. Raging. (*A.-N.*)

FURIBOND. Mad; outrageous. *Minsheu.*

FUR-IRE. A fire-iron, q. v. St. Brandan, p. 30.

FURL. To throw; to hurl. *I. Wight.*

FURLEY. Wondrous. *Gawayne.*

FURLONG. The line of direction of ploughed lands; a division of an uninclosed corn-field. *Var. dial.*

FURME. To form. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 14.

FURMEST. First; foremost. (*A.-S.*)

FURMETY. Same as *Frumenty*, q. v.

FURNACE. (1) A boiler. *Somerset.*

(2) To smoke like a furnace. *Shak.*

FURNAGE. A fee paid for baking. See Ord. and Reg. p. 195.

FURNER. A malkin for an oven. *Linc.*

FURNEY. A furnace. Maundevile, p. 49.

FURNEYE. To furnish. Weber, ii. 216.

FURNIMENT. Furniture; decoration.

FURNITADE. Furniture. *Essex.*

FURNITURE. This word formerly signified any kind of moveable property. A country well stocked with animals, &c. was said to have good furniture.

FURNOUR. A baker. (*Lat.*) See Ord. and Reg. pp. 70, 232. Still in use in Kent.

FUROLE. A kind of meteor, mentioned by Skinner, and described by Cotgrave, in v.

FURRED-HOOD. A hood lined with fur. *Furde whodes*, Kynge Johan, p. 39. *Furred pack*, a wallet of skin with the hair outward.

FURRED-UP. Entangled. *South.*

FURROUR. A fur, or skin. See Maundevile, p. 247; Planché's Costume, p. 174.

FURRY-DAY. A dancing festival and merry-making on the 8th of May, observed with great ceremony at Helston, co. Cornw.

FURSTI. Thirsty. See *Afurst.*

> If he ete of another tre,
> *Fursti* shal he never be.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 7.

FURTHER. See example under *Far.*

FURWE. A furrow. (*A.-S.*)

FURZE-BREAK. Land where furze is, or has been, growing, and is broken up. *South.*

FURZE-CHIRPER. The mountain finch. It is also called the *furze-chucker.*

FURZE-MAN-PIG. A hedgehog. *Glouc.*

FURZEN. Furze. Tusser, p. 189.

FURZE-OWL. A cockchafer. *Somerset.*

FUSBALL. A puff-ball, or fungus. *Var. dial.*

> Wych wilbe black and light withall,
> Much like the substance of a *fusball.*
> *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, p. 281

FUSE. The track of a buck in the grass. An ancient hunting term.

FUSEL. A spindle. (*Fr.*)

FUSIN. Same as *Foison*, q. v. We have *fusoun* in Lybeaus Disconus, 100.

FUSOME. Handy; neat; handsome. *North.*

FUSSLE. A slight confusion. *Suffolk.* Called in some places *fussment.*

FUSSOCKING. Large and fat. *North.*

FUSSY. Needlessly or over busy. *Var. dial.*

FUST. (1) A fist. Piers Ploughman, p. 356.

(2) A vessel for wine, &c. (*Fr.*) See the Howard Household Books, p. 522.

(3) To mould as corn does. See Hamlet, iv. 4, and Palsgrave. *Fustines*, Ord. and Reg. p. 218.

(4) Wood. (*A.-N.*)

FUSTERER. A maker of pack-saddles. "The saddlers and *fusterers*," Chester Plays, i. 6, where MS. Bodl. 175, reads *frysers.*

FUSTIAN. Low; vulgar; coarse. *Fustian language*, unintelligible jargon, such as gipsies use. See Cotgrave, in v. *Barragouin*; Florio, p. 60.

FUSTIKE. A kind of wood used by dyers. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 403.

FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow. *Shak.*

FUSTILUGS. A big-boned person; a fat gross woman. *Exmoor.* "A fustilug, or rank-smelling woman," Howell.

FUSTLE. A fuss, or bustle. *Warw.*

FUSTY. (1) Thirsty. *Wilts.*

(2) Musty; mouldy; ill-smelling. *Var. dial.*

FUSUM. Handsome. *North.*

FUTE. The scent or track of a fox, or any beast of chace. *Pr. Parv.* Spelt *fuse* by Howell, in v.

FUTNON. Now and then. *East.*

FUTRE. See *Foutra.* "Futre for thy base service," Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. C. iii. See 2 Henry IV. v. 3.

FUTRIT. An horizontal shaft or way used near Ironbridge. *Salop.*

FUWTING. Favouring. Mirr. Mag. p. 252.

FUXOL. A fowl, or bird.

> The fiss to watur, als we find,
> The *fuxol* be-taght he to the wynd.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 4.

FUYLE. (1) To defile.

> She bede hit me withouten blynne,
> She *hath* me *fuyled* with her synne.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 6.

(5) To fail. Apol. Loll. p. 59.

FUYR. Fire. See Maundevile, p. 35; Lydgate, p. 68; Forme of Cury, p. 84.

FUYSON. Foison, plentv. *Skelton.* Ray has *fuzzon* as a North country word.

FUZ. Furze. *Var. dial.*

FUZZY. Light and spongy. *North.* Rough and shaggy. *East.* Silk or cotton that ravels, is said *to wear fuzzy.*

FWALCHON. A term of reproach. See an instance in the Towneley Myst. p. 130.

FYDDE. Fed. Tundale, p. 146.

FYE. Boldness. (*A.-N.*)

> Thynge whiche is litille worth withinne,
> He sayeth in open *fye* to synne.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 42.

FYEMARTEN. A term of reproach?

> 1582. Feb. 22, we went to the theater to se a scurvie play set owt al by one virgin, which ther proved a *fyemarten* without voice, so that we stayd not the matter. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

FYEN. To purge; to clear; to drive; to banish; to digest. See Arch. xxx. 353; Prompt. Parv. p. 159.

FYGERE. A fig-tree. (*A.-N.*)

FYGEY. A dish composed of almonds, figs, raisins, ginger, and honey.

FYGWRYTH. Figureth. *Cov. Myst.*

FYKE. Trifling care. *Northumb.* In Syr Gawayne occurs *fyked*, shrank, was troubled.

FYLAND. Defiling. See *File.*

> Here may men se and undyrstand
> Howe fowle syn es and how *fyland.*
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 76.

FYLE. Vile; foul. Weber. It means *fill* in Torrent of Portugal, p. 39.

FYLEGH. To follow. Ps. Cott. MS.

FYLESOFERUS. Philosophers. (*A.-N.*)

FYLLE. (1) A file. Nominale MS.

(2) To fulfil. *Syr Gawayne.*

FYLLETORY-GUTTERS. Gutters for conveying water from the walls of buildings.

FYLLOK. A wanton girl. Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, n. d.

FY-LOAN. A word used to call home cows to be milked. *North.*

FYMTERE. Same as *Erthesmok*, q. v. It is mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln.

FYN. Fine; clever. (*A.-N.*)

FYNDLY. Fiend-like; terrible.

> This preist that was her parson and cufat there,
> Seid, I shall tell you what is best
> To putte awey holy this *fyndly* tempest.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 43.

FYNDYNG. An allowance. *Hearne.*

FYNELICHE. Finely; nicely. *Gower.*

FYNGIRMELL. A finger's breadth. (*A.-S.*)

FYNISMENT. End; finish. *Gawayne.*

FYNLY. Goodly. Robin Hood, i. 51.

FYOLL. A cup, or pot. It corresponds to the Latin *amula.* "Fyollys and cowpis," Tundale, p. 64. See Huloet, ed. 1552.

FYRMETE. Infirmity. Audelay, p. 31.

FYRRYS. Furze or gorse. *Pr. Parv.*

FYSCHERE. A fisher.

> Anodur man he mett there,
> He seyde he was a *fyschere.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 190.

FYSYSCHONS. Physicians.

> All the lechys, *fysyschons*, and surgyens, ne 3yt all the creaturys in hevene and in erthe, schall not mowe heele the wounde of hyt.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 8.

FYTTE. Feet. Torrent, p. 20.

FYVETHE. The fifth.

> The *fyvethe* day he failed nou3t,
> Of watir, foule, and fisshe, he wrou3t.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 3.

FYVIRE. Fever. Arch. xxx. 407.

FYWELEF. Same as *Five-leaf*, q. v.

FYYRE. The star-thistle. *Pr. Parv.*

FYYST. Lirida. *Prompt. Parv.*

GA. To go. *North.* See Perceval, 1462, 2173, 2271. *Gaa*, ib. 1615; Isumbras, 696, 719, 724, 754.

> The kyng bare witnesse and seid, 3a,
> But thou myȝt onys er thou *ga*,
> Etyn with me a mele.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.
>
> And whether it torne to wele or woa,
> Gladly wille I with 3ow *gaa.*
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 127.

GAAM. Sticky; clammy. *Wilts.*

GABBARD. Same as *Gabbern*, q. v.

GABBE. To talk idly; to jest. (*A.-N.*) Still in common use. In early writers it sometimes means, to lie, or draw the long bow.

> To the kyng than sayd syr Gawayne,
> I *gabbyd* on hym thys 3endyr day.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 102.

GABBER. Explained by Franklin, Life, ed. 1819, p. 57, a person "skilful in the art of burlesque." It now means, to talk nonsense.

GABBERIES. Wily deceits. *Minsheu.*

GABBERN. Large; comfortless; ill-contrived. Applied to rooms or houses. *Wilts.*

GABBING. Lying; jesting. *Wickliffe.*

GABBLE-RATCHES. Birds that make a great noise in the air in the evenings. *North.*

GABEL. A tax, or excise. (*A.-N.*)

GABERDINE. A coarse loose frock or mantle. "Mantyll a gaberdyne," Palsgrave. Still in use in Kent.

GABERLILTIE. A ballad-singer. *North.*

GABIE. A sieve with large holes. *North.*

GABLE. (1) High. *Hearne.*

(2) A cable. *Gable-rope*, a large thick rope, a cable. "Gable rope of a shippe, *chable*," Palsgrave.

> Softe, ser, seyd the *gabulle-rope*,
> Methinke gode ale is in 3our tope.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 18.
>
> Hys *gabulle* and hys ropys everechone
> Was portrayed verely.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.

GABLETS. Small ornamental gables or canopies formed over tabernacles, niches, &c. See the Oxford Gloss. Arch. p. 178.

> Alc the walle was of gete,
> Of gaye *gabelettes* and grete.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 136.

GABLE-WINDOW. A window in a gable, or shaped like a gable. *Britton.*

GABLICK. A crow-bar. *Linc.*

GABLOCKS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. Holme, 1668.

GABRIEL'S-HOUNDS. At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel's Hounds*, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese making this noise in their flight. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GABY. A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

GACH. Children's filth or dirt. *Glouc.*

GAD. (1) A measuring rod of ten feet. Hence, a fishing-rod; any rod or stick. *North.*

(2) A spear; a goad or small bar of metal; a pole pointed with metal. The last sense is still in use. A kind of long and stout nail is still termed a *gad-nail.* Hence to *gad*, to fasten with such a nail. *Gads*, knobs or spikes of iron used in ancient armour.

And hys axes also smeten
With *gaddes* of stele that made them to betyn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

And thanne me thoghte those devels tuke lange *gaddes* of iryne alle brynnynge, and put thorowte the barelle. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 254.

(3) The gad-fly. *Var. dial.* All upon the gad, i. e. roving, frolicsome. "The gad of going," Shirley, v. 456. To gad, to flit about like a gad-fly. See Stanihurst, p. 28. *Gadding minxe*, Florio, p. 100.

(4) To think; to believe. *Kennett.*

(5) A tall, slender person. *Craven.*

GAD-ABOUT. A rambling person. *West.*

GADAMAN. Roguish. *Herefordsh.*

GAD-BEE. The gad-fly. Florio, p. 42.

GAD-BIT. A nail-passer. *Var. dial.*

GADDRE. "Gaddre as a calfes gadre or a shepes, *froissure*," Palsgrave.

GADE. A gadling See *A-gade.*

GADER. To gather. *Palsgrave.*

GADGER. A gauger, or exciseman. *North.*

GAD-HOOK. A long pole with an iron crook attached to it. *Somerset.*

GADLING. A vagabond. (*A.-S.*)

He scydde, fals thefe and fowle *gadlyng*,
Thou lyest falsely, y am thy kynge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

For every *gadlyng*, nat wurth a pere,
Takyth ensample at yow to swere.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

Thof siche *gadlynges* be grevede,
It greves me bot lyttille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 79.

GADREDEN. Gathered. (*A.-S.*)

Tho alle the fisches in the flode
Gadreden him aboute.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, art. 2.

GAD-STEEL. Flemish steel, because wrought in *gads*, or small bars.

GAD-WHIP. An ox-whip. *Linc.* "A gadde, or whippe," Baret, 1580, G. 2.

GAED. Went. *North.* See *Ga.*

GAERN. A garden. *Somerset.*

GAF. Gave. *Somerset.* Gaf him to drink, i. e. addicted himself to drink.

He *gaf* hym a gode swerde in his hond,
His hed with for to kepe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

GAFF. (1) An iron hoe or hook. *West.* "Crokid as a gaffe," Rel. Ant. ii. 174.

(2) To play a game by tossing up three pence. *North.*

(3) A gaffer or old man. *Linc.*

GAFFER. An old man; a grandfather; a head labourer or workman. *West.* Formerly, a common mode of address, equivalent to *friend, neighbour.*

GAFFLE. (1) That part of the cross-bow which was used in bending it.

(2) To teaze; to incommode; to incumber; to gad about. *West.*

(3) A dung-fork. *Somerset.*

(4) To chirp, or chatter, as birds do. *Gavlyng*, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 113.

GAFFLOCK. An iron crow-bar. *Derb.*

GAFFS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. Holme, 1688.

GAFT. A sort of fish-hook, used for catching eels. *Wilts.*

GAFTY. Doubtful; suspected. *Chesh.*

GAG. (1) To nauseate. *Suffolk.*

(2) To gad about. Dean Milles MS.

GAGATE. An agate. Monast. iii. 175. See a receipt like the following from another MS. in Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

For to gare a womane say what thou askes hir. Tak a stane that is called a *gagate*, and lay it on hir lefte pape whene scho slopis, that scho wiet not, and if the stane be gude, alle that thou askes hir salle scho say the whatever scho hase done.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 304.

GAGE. (1) A pledge; also, to pledge; to put in pledge or pawn; to lay as a wager; a pledge, or defiance for battle. "In gage," Hall, Henry IV. f. 32. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. I. iii.; England's Helicon, p. 210; Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. E. iii.

(2) A measure of slate, one yard square, about a ton in weight.

(3) A bowl or tub for cream. *East.* A quart pot, according to Dekker. "Gage, lytyll bolle," *Pr. Parv.*

(4) To harness a horse. *Beds.*

GAGEMENT. An engagement. *I. Wight.*

GAGGER. A nonconformist. *East.*

GAGGLE. To cackle; to laugh immoderately. *North.* See Harrison, p. 223; Stanihurst, p. 11; Reliq. Antiq. i. 86. A flock of geese was called a *gaggle* of geese.

A faire white goose bears feathers on her backe,
That *gaggles* still.
Churchyard's Pleasant Conceit, 1593.

GAGGLES. The game of nine-pins. *North.*

GAGS. Children's pictures. *Suffolk.*

GAG-TEETH. Teeth that project out.

GAGY. Showery. *East Sussex.*

GAHCHYD. Gashed; scratched. *Weber.*

GAHEN. Again.

Com he never *gahen* in thys land,
Thar was hys dohti bodi slan.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

GAHUSEY. A comfortable warm worsted short shirt with sleeves. *East.*

GAIBESEEN. Gay in appearance, i. e. gay to be seen. *Chaloner.*

GAIGNAGE. Gain; profit. (*A.-N.*)

As the trewe man to the ploughe
Only to the *gaignage* entendeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

GAIL. A tub used in brewing. *Gail-clear*, a tub for wort. Spelt *gailker* in Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 147. *Gail-dish*, a vessel used in pouring liquor into a bottle or cask. *North.*

GAILER. A gaoler. *Chaucer.*

GAILLARD. Brisk; gay. (*A.-N.*)

GAILY. Pretty well in health. *North.*

GAIN. Near; contiguous; suitable; convenient; profitable; cheap; easy; tolerable; dexterous; tractable; active; expert; respectable; honest; accommodating. *North.*

GAINCOME. Return. *Chaucer.*

GAINCOPE. To go across a field the nearest way; to meet with something. *South.*

GAINFUL. Tractable; active. *Yorksh.*

GAINGIVING. A misgiving. *Shak.*

GAINLI. Suitable. "A gainli word," Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112. *Ganely*, readily, Weber, ii. 160. Easily, Craven Dial. i. 173.

GAINSAN. Gainsaying; denial.

And sagh that *gainsan* was thar nan.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

GAINSHIRE. The barb of a fishing hook. *Derb.*

GAINSTAND. To withstand; to oppose. See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 7. A subst. in Hardyng, f. 101.

GAINSTRIVE. To strive against. *Spenser.*

GAIRN. Yarn. *Yorksh.*

GAIT. A path, way, or street; pasturage for cattle during summer in a common field; a single sheaf of corn; two buckets of water. *North.* To gait corn, to set up sheaves of corn in wet weather to dry.

GAIT-BERDE. A goat's beard. Translated by *stirillum* in Nominale MS.

GAITING. Frolicsome. *Dorset.*

GAITINGS. Single sheaves of corn set up on end to dry. *North.*

GAITRE-BERRIES. Berries of the dog-wood tree. *Chaucer.*

GAKIN. A simpleton. *Glouc.*

GAL. A girl, or maiden. *Var. dial.*

GALAGANTING. Large and awkward. *West.*

GALAGE. A kind of patten or clog, fastened with latchets. "*Solea*, a shoe called a *galaye* or paten, which hath nothyng on the foote but onely latchettes," Elyot, 1559. See Florio, p. 203, ed. 1611; Strutt, ii. 235. The term is now applied to any coarse shoe.

For they beene like foule wagmoires overgrast,
That if thy *gallage* once sticketh fast,
The more to winde it out thou doest swincke,
Thou mought ay deeper and deeper sincke.
Greene's Ghost-Haunting Conycatchers, 1626.

GALANTNESSE. Fashion in dress. (*A.-N.*)

GALAOTHE. A chaplet. Maundevile, p. 244.

GALASH. To cover the upper part of the shoe with leather. *Yorksh.*

GALAVANT. To flirt; to woo. *Var. dial.*

GALCAR. An ale-tub. *Yorksh.* See *Gail.*

GALDER. Coarse, vulgar talk. Also, to talk coarsely and noisily. *East.*

GALDIMENT. A great fright. *Somerset.*

GALE. (1) A castrated bull. *West.*

(2) To cry; to croak, or scream. Also, song, noise. See Kyng Alisaunder, 2047, 2548. "Thare *galede* the gowke," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

Tille at the last one of verré pryde
Presumptuously gan to cryc and *gale*,
And seyden schortely the leggis weren to smale.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

(3) To ache with cold; to fly open with heat. *North.*

(4) Wild myrtle. *Cumb.*

(5) To gale a mine, to acquire the right of working it. *West.*

(6) Fashion? manner?

Who so with sworde wyrkes bale,
He shalle go that ilke *gale*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 17.

(7) Taunt; gibe. *Park.*

(8) The gaol, or prison.

Litul Johne and Moch for sothe
Toke the way unto the *gale*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

(9) Any kind of excrescence. *Linc.*

GALE-HEADED. Heavy; stupid. *Devon.*

GALENTINE. A dish in ancient cookery made of sopped bread and spices. "Laye some breed in soke, for I wyll have some galantyne made," Palsgrave.

Scho fechede of the kytchyne
Hasteletes in *galantyne*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

GALES. Wales. Thornton Romances, p. 1.

GALEY. Swampy; marshy. *Devon.*

GALFRIDE. Geoffrey. *Chaucer.*

GALIARD. Gay. Hall, Edward IV. f. 37. *Galiaudise*, gaiety, Thynne's Debate, p. 58.

Thare the grete ware gederyde wyth *galyarde* knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

GALILEE. A church porch. Davies, Ancient Rites, p. 71, mentions the Galilee-bell.

GALING. A bruise. *Somerset.*

GALINGALE. Sweet cyperus. "Gingiver and galingale," Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

GALINIC. A guinea-fowl. *Cornw.* The more common word is *gallaney.*

GALIOT. A small vessel. "Theyr shippes and theyr *galiot*," Hardyng, f. 204.

GALKABAW. Literally a girl-cow-boy; a girl who looks after cows. *Suffolk.*

GALL. (1) A sarcasm. Also to say galling, sarcastic things; to vex one.

(2) A sore place; a fault, or imperfection. Still in use in Sussex.

(3) To frighten. *Somerset.*

(4) The oak-apple. *Prompt. Parv.*

GALLACES. Braces. *Yorksh.*

GALLANT. Finely dressed. Also, a person in gay or fine apparel.

GALLAS. The gallows. *Kennett.*

GALLE. Vexation; trouble. (*A.-N.*)

Cokwold was kyng Arthour,
Ne *galle* non he had. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 60.

GALLEY-BAUK. A bar or beam in a chimney on which pot-hooks hang. *North.*

GALLEY-CROW. A scarecrow. *Wilts.*

GALLEY-FOIST. A long barge with oars. The term was especially applied to the Lord Mayor's barge. "A stately gallie or *gally-foist* that the Duke of Venice goes in triumph in," Florio, p. 70.

GALLEY-NOSE. The figure-head of a ship.

GALLIAN. Gallic, or French. *Shak.*

GALLIARD. A quick and lively dance, introduced into this country about 1541. The term was also applied to the tune to which it was danced. "To pipe or whistle a galiard," Stanihurst, p. 16.

GALLIASS. A large kind of galley. See Fletcher's Poems, 12mo. 1656, p. 255.

GALLIBEGGAR. A scarecrow; a bugbear. *South.*

GALLIC-HANDED. Left-handed. *North.*

GALLICK. Bitter as gall. *Coles.*

GALLIER. (1) A person who keeps teams for hire. *Heref.*

(2) A fight; a romping bout. *West.*

GALLIGANT. See *Galavant.*

GALLIGANTUS. Any animal much above the usual size. *Glouc.*

GALLIMAWFREY. A dish made of several kinds of meat minced. See Cotgrave, in v. *Hachis;* Florio, p. 6; Taylor's Workes, i. 146; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. T. The term is still in use for a dish made up of remnants and scraps. It is applied metaphorically to any confused jumble of things. See Amends for Ladies, ii. 1; Stanihurst, p. 11; Tarlton's Jests, p. 109.

GALLIMENT. A frightful object. *Devon.*

GALLISE. The gallows. *West.*

GALLO-BELGICUS. A kind of European annual register in Latin was published under this title, and is referred to by Ben Jonson and many contemporary writers. The first volume appeared about 1598.

GALLOC. The herb comfrey.

GALLOCK-HAND. The left hand. *Yorksh.*

GALLOPED-BEER. Small beer made for immediate consumption. *East.*

GALLOPIN. An under-cook; a scullion. See Arch. xv. 11; Ord. and Reg. p. 252.

GALLOW. To frighten. A Wiltshire word, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. It occurs in Shakespeare.

GALLOWAY. A horse under fifteen hands high; a hackney. *North.*

GALLOW-CLAPPER. A very wild youth.

GALLOWGLASS. An Irish heavy-armed foot-soldier. See Arch. xxviii. 139. He was in the third rank of Irish soldiers, but considered of great importance in battle. A heavy axe used by a gallowglass was also so called.

GALLOWS. Very. *Var. dial.*

GALLS. Springs or wet places in a field. See Tusser, p. 156. Also, bare places in a crop. *Gally*, wet, moist, applied to wet land.

GALLY. To frighten; to taunt; to harass; to hurry. *West.* Moor mentions an apparition called a *gally-trot.*

GALLY-BIRD. A woodpecker. *Sussex.*

GALLY-GASKINS. Wide loose trousers. Called *gally-breeches* in Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Harrison, speaking of excess in *women's* apparel, mentions "their galligascons to beare out their bums and make their attire to sit plum round (as they terme it) about them." Dekker, in his Belman of London, says that shoplifters generally wore *gallye slops.* See Earle, p. 248; Brit. Bibl. ii. 518.

GALLY-GUN. A kind of culverin.

GALLY-HALFPENNY. An inferior foreign coin prohibited by Henry VIII. *Blount.*

GALLY-TEAM. A team kept for hire. *West.*

GALLY-TILES. Little square tiles, like those of polished earthenware sometimes seen in cottages in the country.

GALLY-TRAPS. Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, hoods, &c. *Glouc.*

GALOCHE. Same as *Galage*, q. v.

GALOING. Galling; rubbing. *Huloet.*

GALORE. Plenty. *Var. dial.* "I'll soon get togs *galore*," Dibdin's Songs, 1823, no. 18.

GALOWE-TRE. The gallows. *Ritson.*

GALPE. To yawn; to gape; to belch. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive. "With gastlie *galpe* of grislie bug," Stanihurst, p. 28.

GALT. (1) A boar pig. *North.* "A gáltte, *nefrendus*," Nominale MS.

Tak a bacyne, and scourc it wele, and anoynte the sydis wele within with the larde of a *galte.*
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 204.

Gresse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylych he lukez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

(2) Clay; brick-earth. *Suffolk.*

(3) To gall or rub. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GALVER. To throb; to move quickly. *East.*

GALWES. The gallows. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft, p. 247; and fifth example under *Anhanse.*

GAM. To mock. *North.*

GAMASHES. Gaiters. *North.* The term was formerly applied to a kind of loose drawers or stockings worn outside the legs over the other clothing, and much used by travellers. Also called *gamogins* or *gambadoes*, which were large cases of leather to protect the shoes and stockings from the dirt when on horseback.

GAMAWDLED. Half tipsy. *Linc.*

GAMBAUDE. A gambol, or prank. (*A.-N.*) *Gambawdynge*, Hartshorne's Anc. Met. Tales, p. 252; Skelton, ii. 352.

GAMBESON. A stuffed and quilted habit, fitted to the body to prevent the chafing of the external armour, as well as to check the progress of a weapon. It descended to the middle of the thighs, and was also worn in a less substantial shape by women to regulate their figure. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 312, 325.

Gomes with *gambassoune*
Lyes on the bent so browne.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, 2, 13.

GAMBLE. A leg. *Somerset.* Perhaps *gambrel*, the lower part of the leg.

GAMBONE. A gammon. Skelton, i. 105.

GAMBREL. (1) A crooked piece of wood used by butchers for hanging up or expanding a slaughtered animal.

(2) A cart with rails. *Heref.*

GAME. (1) Pleasure; sport. (*A.-S.*) *Gameliche*, joyfully, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

> Him luste betre for to wepe
> Than don ouȝt ollis to the *game*.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 238.

(2) A rabbit-warren. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 11.

GAME-LEG. A sore or lame leg. *Var. dial.*

GAMELY. Playfully. (*A.-S.*)

GAMENE. See *Game.* Perceval, 1689.

GAMESTER. A dissolute person of either sex. A fighter is still called a gamester in Somerset.

GAMMAGE. The same tale repeated over again to one person.

GAMMER. An old wife; a grandmother. See Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 99. *Gammer-stang*, a rude wanton girl. To idle, according to Grose.

GAMMEREL. The small of the leg. *Devon.*

GAMMET. Fun; sport. *Somerset.* Also to dance, as a nurse does a baby. Hence *gammets*, whims, fancies.

GAMMON. Sport; play; nonsense. *Var. dial.* Perhaps from the old word *gamene.* "This *gammon* shal begyne," Chester Plays, i. 102.

GAMMOUTHE. The gamut. *Palsgrave.*

GAMOCK. Foolish, silly sport. Also, to romp or play practical jokes. *Salop.*

GAMY. Sticky; dirty. *Hants.*

GAN. (1) Began. *Chaucer.*

(2) A mouth. An old cant term.

GANCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies. *Nares.*

GANDER. To gad; to ramble. *East.*

GANDERGOOSE. The herb ragwort.

GANDER-MONTH. The month in which a man's wife is confined. *Var. dial.* Gandermooner, a married gallant, one who exercises gallantry at that season.

GANDERNOPED. Giddy; thoughtless. *West.*

GANDY. Idly disposed. *Salop.*

GANE. (1) Gone; went. *North.*

(2) To yawn, or gape. *Palsgrave.* Still used in Lincolnshire, pronounced *gawn.*

GANE-FISH. A hornbeak. *Somerset.*

GANG. (1) To go. *North.* See Harrison, p. 57; Illust. Fairy Mythol. p. 66. Hence *Gang-days*, Rogation week, so called because the parish boundaries were generally perambulated at that time.

> Thorow grace that He us ȝeveth,
> Where so we *gange*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 31.

(2) Row, set, or company. *Var. dial.*

GANG-BOOSE. The narrow passage from a cow-house to the barn. *North.*

GANGER. A good goer. *North.*

GANGERAL. A vagrant. *North.* Cotgrave applies the term to a tall scraggy man.

GANGING. Going. *North.* Ganging-gear, the machinery of a mill.

> Ne gruche noghte my *ganggyng*, it salle to gude turne.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.*

GANGINGS-ON. Proceedings. *North.*

GANGLE. To make a noise. (*A.-N.*)

GANGLING. Tall, slender, delicate, generally applied to plants. *Warw.*

GANGRIL. A toad. *North.*

GANGSMAN. A foreman. *Linc.*

GANG-TEETH. Teeth in animals which project out of the mouth. Topsell, p. 194.

GANG-WAY. An entry, or passage. *Kent.*

GANG-WEEK. Rogation week. See *Gang.*

GANNER. A gander. *Var. dial.*

GANNER-HEAD. A great dunce. *South.*

GANNIES. Turkies. *Devon.* Palmer and Jennings have *ganny-cock.*

GANNING. The barking of foxes. See Topsell's Beasts, 1607, pp. 128, 223.

GANNOK. Standard; ensign. *Hearne.*

GANNOKER. A tavern or inn-keeper.

GANNY-WEDGE. A thick wooden wedge, used in splitting timber. *West.*

GANSE. (1) Thin; slender. *Kent.*

(2) Merriment; hilarity. *Sussex.*

GANT. (1) To yawn. *North.*

(2) Lusty; hearty; well. *North.*

(3) A village fair or wake. *East.*

(4) Scanty. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 143.

(5) A gander. "A gose and a gant," Skelton, i. 111. Giraldus Cambrensis calls it *auca*, the same as *anser.* In Pr. Parv. p. 186, *bistarda*, or the bustard, according to Ducange. Douce says *gant* is the gannet, a bird about the size of a goose, mentioned by Ray as found in Cornwall.

GANTREE. A stand for barrels. *North.* Called also a *gantril.*

GANTY. Merry; frolicsome. *Sussex.*

GANTY-GUTTED. Lean and lanky. *East.*

GANZAS. Geese. (*Span.*)

GAOWING. Chiding. *Exmoor.*

GAP. To notch; to jag. *South.* "To gap or to stile," to be always in time.

GAPESING. Sight-seeing. *Var. dial.* In Devon *gape's nest* is a strange sight; and in the North, *gape-seed.*

GAPESNATCH. A fool. *Glouc.*

GAPE-STICK. A large wooden spoon. *East.*

GAR. To force; to compel; to make. *North.* See further in *Gare.*

GARATWIST. Awry. *Sussex.*

GARB. A sheaf of corn. An old heraldic term, mentioned by Drayton.

GARBASH. Garbage. Florio, p. 70.

GARBELLER. A person who examined spices, drugs, &c. to find out the impurities in them.

GARB-FEATHERS. The feathers under the bill of a hawk. *Berners.*

GARBOIL. A commotion, tumult, uproar, or confusion. See Florio, pp. 55, 443; Drayton's Poems, p. 88; Stanihurst, p. 34.

GARCIL. Underwood. *North.*

GARCLIVE. The herb agrimony.

GARD. A facing, or trimming. "Three faire gards," Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 117. "Garded or purfled garments," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "I garde a garmente, I sette one garde upon hym, *je bende*," *Palsgrave.* "Now may I were the brodered garde," King Cambises, p. 260. See also Liturgies of Edward VI. p. 423, wrongly explained by the editor; Soliman and Perseda, p. 233; Thoms' Anec. and Trad. p. 43.

GARDE. Caused; made. (*A.-S.*) "He *garde* hyme goo," Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

GARDEBRACE. Armour for the arm. (*A.-N.*)

GARDEEN. A guardian. *Suffolk.*

GARDEMANGER. A cupboard. (*Fr.*)

GARDEN. To garden a hawk, i. e. to put her on a piece of turf.

GARDEN-GINGER. Cayenne pepper.

GARDEN-HOUSES. Summer-houses, frequently mentioned by our old dramatists as places for intrigue and debauchery. *Garden-pot*, a watering pot, Du Bartas, p. 4. *Garden-whore*, a very common whore, Peele's Jests, p. 3.

GARDEROBE. A wardrobe; the place in a palace where the clothes are kept. (*Fr.*)

GARDEVIANCE. A chest, trunk, pannier, or basket; a bag for meat. "*Scriniolum*, a kasket or forsar, a gardiviance," Elyot, 1559. "Bagge or gardeviaunce to put meat in, *pera*," Huloet, 1552.

GARDWYNES. Rewards. (*A.-N.*)

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gardwynes* many,
Grewhoundes and grett horse, and alkyne gammes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

GARE. (1) To make, or cause. See Perceval, 1411; Isumbras, 343. *Garte*, made. "Make or *garre* to do, as the Scottish men say," Florio.

Than he prayed the portere
That he wold be his messynger,
And *gare* hym hafe an ansuere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

And yf the kyng me *garre* falle can,
What y am ther wottyth no man.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

(2) Coarse wool. See Blount, in v.

(3) A signal flag? Arch. xiii. 101.

(4) Ready. Richard Coer de Lion, 6409.

( ) A dart, or javelin. (*A.-S.*)

The batelle began to smyghte
With many a grymme *gare*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 93.

( ) Gear; accoutrements. *West.*

GARE-BRAINED. Thoughtless; giddy. *South.*

GARE-LOCKS. A cock's gaffles. *Chesh.*

GARESOWNE. A boy, or youth. (*A.-N.*)

That made hym knyght of grete renowne
Of a mysprowde *garesowne*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 202.

GARETT. A watch-tower; a room near the top of a building.

Then was that lady sett
Hye up in a *garett*. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

They byganne at the gretteste gate a *garette* to rere,
Getten up fro the grounde on twelfe sykur postes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.

GARFANGYL. An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*

GARFITS. Garbage. *North.*

GARGATE. The throat. *Chaucer.* We have *gargaze* in Kyng Alisaunder, 3636.

GARGEL. A projecting spout from a gutter, sometimes made in grotesque and ornamented forms. "Gargyle in a wall, *gargoille*," Palsgrave. "Gargeyld with grayhoundes," Percy, p. 27. See Prompt. Parv. p. 186.

GARGILOUN. Part of the numbles of a deer. See Sir Tristrem, p. 387; Rel. Ant. i. 153.

GARGOUN. Jargon; language. (*A.-N.*) See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 106, 107.

GARGUT-ROOT. Bear's-foot. *Norf.*

GARISH. Splendid; shining; magnificent; fine. See Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. V. vi; Marlowe, ii. 44; Drayton's Poems, p. 225; Harrison, p. 172. *Garishly*, Billingsley's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 35. In the provinces it is used in the senses of *frightened, very wild, silly, foolishly gay.*

GARISOUN. (1) To heal. *Chaucer.*

(2) A reward. *Garyson*, Rob. Glouc. p. 409.

GARLAND. The ring in a target in which the prick or mark was set.

GARLANDS. A common name for small collections of popular ballads.

GARLE. To spoil butter in making by handling it with hot hands. *East.*

GARLED. Variegated; streaked; spotted. A term applied to the colour of animals. See Harrison, pp. 226, 239. "White thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small," Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis, 1809, p. 133.

GARLETE. Garlic. *Pegge.*

GARLIC-EATER. A stinking fellow. *South.*

GARLONG. A garland. Christmas Carols, p. 9.

GARN. (1) A garden; a garner. *South.*

(2) Yarn. *North.* See Kennett, p. 65.

GARNADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 465.

GARNARDE. A wine of Granada. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 758.

GARNEMENT. A garment. (*A.-N.*)

Tho he stode up verament,
And dud upon hym hys *garnement*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

GARNER. Properly, a granary; but it also signifies a store-room of any kind.

GARNETOUR. Provisions; livery. (*A.-N.*)

GARNETT. (1) A kind of firework, appearing like a flying broom. (*Ital.*)

(2) *Garnet appille*, the pomegranate.

Liche the frute that is of suche plesaunce,
The *garnet* appille of coloure golden hewid.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

(3) A kind of hinge. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

GARNISH. (1) A service which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, &c. See Warner, p. 123. *To garnish the table*, to set the dishes on it.

(2) The fees paid by a prisoner on entering gaol. See Songs of London Prentices, p. 57; and Grose, in v.

GARNISON. A guard, or garrison. (*A.-N.*)

GARN-WINDLE. A reel to wind yarn upon. *North.* "A par garnwyn, *girgillum*," Nominale MS. See Pr. Parv.

GARRACK. Awkward. *Cumb.*

GARRANT. A gelding. See State Papers, iii. 169; Egerton Papers, p. 153; *garon*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 118, 156.

GARRAY. Array; troops. *Towneley Myst.*

GARRE. To make a garment, or do any other work; to expel. *North.*

GARRET. The head. *Var. dial.*

GARRETTED. Having small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of masonry or flint-work. See Britton, p. 263.

GARRICK. An awkward person. *North.*

GARRING. Chirping; chattering. "Garring and fliyng of briddus," Apol. Loll. p. 95.

GARRON-NAILS. Large spike-nails. *North.*

GARRYS. Makes; causes. See *Gar.*

I was as blythe as byrd on breyr;
That *garrys* me suffer thes scherp schoris.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.

GARS. Grass. *Garsing*, a pasture. *North.*

GARSH. A notch. *Palsgrave.*

GARSING. A method of bleeding by pricking the skin with a lancet. It differed slightly from cupping, and was done on several parts of the body.

Ther is oo maner of purgacioun of the body that is y-maad in too maners, *by* medicyn outher by bledynge; bledyng I sey, either by veyne or by *garseyng*. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 206.

GARSOM. An earnest-penny. *North.*

GARSON. A youth; a page. (*A.-N.*)

Ther sone was a prowde *garson*,
Men hym clepyd syr Befown.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GART. Made; caused. (*A.-S.*)

When he came into the halle,
The folo he *gart* before hym calle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

With scharpe axis of stele,
Mony knyghte *gart* he knele.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

GARTEN. A garter. *North.* Also, corn in the sheaf. *Durham.*

GARTH. (1) A yard; a small field or inclosure adjoining a house; a churchyard; a garden; an orchard; a warren. *North.* "Garthe cresse," garden cress.

Tak a peny-weghte of *garthe* cresse sede, and gyff hym at ete, and gare hym after a draghte of gude rede wyne. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 292.

(2) A hoop, or band. *North.*

(3) See *Fish-garths*, and Blount.

GARTHOR. A garter. *Palsgrave.*

GARTHYNERE. A gardener. *Towneley.*

GARTLE-HEADED. Thoughtless. *East.*

GARTLESS. Heedless; thoughtless. *East.*

GASCOINES. See *Gally-gaskins.* "Much in my gascoines," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. v. See the Widow of Watling Street, p. 29.

GASE. (1) A goose. Skelton, i. 410; The Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter, p. 8.

(2) Goes. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38.

GASE-HOUND. A kind of hound formerly much valued for fox or hare-hunting, on account of its excellent sight. See Topsell, 1607, p. 167.

GASHFUL. Ghastly; frightful. *East.*

GAST. (1) To frighten; to terrify. "I gaste, I feare," *Palsgrave.* It is the part. pa. in the following passage.

His wille was but to make hem *gast*,
And aftir rewe on hem at the last.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31.

(2) Spirit; breath; a ghost, or spirit.

GAST-BIRD. A single partridge in the shooting season. *Suffolk.*

GAST-COW. A cow which does not produce a calf in the season. *East.*

GASTER. Same as Gast, q. v. Ray has it as an Essex word, and Gifford, who was a native of that county, uses it in his Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

GASTFUL. Frightful. *Palsgrave.*

GASTNE. An apparition. Batman, 1582.

GASTNESS. Ghastliness. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GASTOYNE. A solitude. (*A.-N.*)

GAT. (1) A goat. Nominale MS.

(2) A gap; an opening. *East.*

GATCHEL. The mouth. *Somerset.*

GATE. (1) A farm-yard. *South.*

(2) A way, path, street, or road. "Go thi gate," go thy way. The track of an animal was called his gate. Blome, ii. 78.

He lay at the ryche mannys *gate*,
Ful of byles yn the *gate*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

He folowed thamo thorowe the wod,
Alle the *gatis* that thay 3ode.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

(3) Manner; fashion. Havelok, 2419.

GATE-DOOR. The street or outer door. *Gaytt doore*, Towneley Myst. p. 107.

GATE-DOWN. A going-down. *Palsgrave.*

GATEL. Goods; property?

Beves of his palfrai alighte,
And tok the tresore anonrighte;
With that and with mor *gatel*,
He made the castel of Arondel.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 129.

GATE-PENNY. A tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates for the more easy passage to and from their own lands. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GATE-POST-BARGAIN. When the money is paid on the gate-post before the stock sold leave the field. *North.*

GATE-ROOM. A yard, or paddock.

GATES. *Other gates*, in another manner. *Half gates three*, nearly three o'clock.

GATE-SCHADYLLE. The division of a road into two or more ways. *Pr. Parv.*

GATE-SHORD. A gate-way; a place or gap for a gate. *Somerset.*

GATE-WARD. A porter, or gate-keeper. (*A.-S.*)

GATHER. (1) To glean. *Somerset.*

(2) *To gather up*, to be in a passion and scold any one. *To gather one's self together*, as a

man does when he intends to exhibit his strength.

(3) An animal's pluck. See Ord. and Reg. p. 297; Cotgrave, in v. *Hastilles*.

GATHERER. A money-taker at a theatre.

> There is one Jhon Russell that by your apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us, but my fellowes finding [him] often false to us, have many tymes warnd him from taking the box.
>
> *Alleyn Papers, Dulwich College MS.* f. 45.

GATHERERS. A horse's teeth by which he draws his food into his mouth.

GATHERING. Raking mown hay or corn into cocks or rows for carting it.

GATHERS. Out of the gathers, i. e. out of order, in distressed circumstances.

GATLESS. Heedless; careless. *East.*

GATTERAM. A green lane. *Line.*

GATTER-BUSH. The wild gelder-rose, or dog-wood. Also called the *gattridge*.

GATTLEHEADED. Forgetful. *Cumb.*

GAT-TOTHED. Chaucer, Cant. T. 470, 6185. Urry reads *gap-tothid*, and some MSS. *cattothed*. It means having teeth standing or projecting out. "*Dentes exerti*, gag teeth, or teeth standing out," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 29. Tyrwhitt professes himself unable to explain this word.

GAUBERTS. Iron racks for chimneys. *Chesh.*

GAUBY. A lout, or clown. *Derb.*

GAUCHAR. Vexation. "Haved at thayre *gauchar*," Wright's Pol. songs, p. 318.

GAUCY. Fat and comely. *North.*

GAUD. (1) Habit; practice; fashion. *Yorksh.*

(2) A toy, or piece of finery. *Shak.* Hence *gauded*, adorned, Coriol. ii. 1.

(3) A jest, or trick. Lydgate, p. 92. Also, to sport or jest.

GAUDEES. The larger beads in a roll for prayer. "Gaudye of beedes, *signeau de patenostre*," Palsgrave.

> Upon the *gaudees* all without
> Was writte of golde *pur reposer*.
>
> *Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 190.

GAUDERY. Finery; gaiety. It is wrongly explained in Skelton's Works, ii. 191.

GAUDY. Gaiety. Also gay. Hence gaudy-day, a festival or feast day.

> We maye make our tryumphe, i. kepe our *gaudyes*, or let us sette the cocke on the hope, and make good chere within dores. *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.
>
> I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Ibid.*

GAUDY-GREEN. A light green colour. "Colour hit gaude grene," Ord. and Reg. p. 452. There is a very ancient receipt for making it in MS. Harl. 2253.

GAUF. To go off. *Somerset.*

GAUGHLING. Tall and slender in proportion to the bulk. *Warw.*

GAUK. To stare vacantly. *North.*

GAUK-HANDED. Left-handed. *Craven.*

GAUKY. A simpleton; a clown. Also, awkward. *Var. dial.*

GAUL. A large wooden lever. *Lanc.*

GAULDRING. Drawling. *Somerset.*

GAULIC-HAND. The left-hand. *North.*

GAULS. Spots where grass, corn, or trees, have failed. *South.*

GAULT. Blue clay. *Var. dial.*

GAUM. To comprehend, or understand; to distinguish; to consider; to fear; to handle improperly. *North.* This last meaning is found in Fletcher's Poems, p. 230, and is still in common use. In some places, not to gaum a man is not to mind him. Also, to smear or maul.

GAUMLESS. Vacant; half silly. *North.* Also, frozen, as the fingers are.

GAUN. (1) A gallon measure. *Var. dial.* "Gawnes of ale," Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 50.

(2) Going; given. *North.*

GAUNCE. (1) Gaunt. Skelton, i. 64.

(2) To prance a horse up and down.

GAUNSEL. A kind of sauce made of flour and milk, and coloured with saffron, formerly eaten with geese.

GAUNT. (1) To yawn. *Northumb.*

(2) The old-English name for Ghent.

GAUNTRY. A wooden frame for casks.

GAUP. (1) Vulgar or noisy talk. *Derby.*

(2) To gape, or stare. *Var. dial.*

GAUPEN. Two handfuls. Hence, an immoderate quantity. *North.*

GAUPS. A simpleton. *South.*

GAURE. To stare; to look vacantly. *Chaucer.* Also, to cry or shout.

GAUSTER. To laugh loudly; to be noisy; to swagger. *Craven.*

GAUVE. To stare vacantly or rudely. *North.* Hence *gauvy*, a dunce.

GAUVISON. A young simpleton. *North.*

GAVEG. A gage, or pledge. State Papers, ii. 134.

GAVEL. (1) A sheaf of corn before it is tied up, not usually applied to wheat. *East.* Cotgrave has, "*Javeler*, to swathe or gavell corne; to make it into sheaves or gavells." See also in v. *Enjavelé*.

(2) To stare vacantly. *Cumb.*

(3) The gable of a building.

GAVELKIND. An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons, or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 530.

GAVELOK. A spear, or javelin. The term is still used in the North for an iron crow or lever. See Brockett, p. 130.

> *Gavelokes* also thicke flowe
> So gnattes, ichil avowe.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 338.
>
> Thai hurte him foule and slough his hors
> With *gavylokes* and wyth dartis.
>
> *MS. Douce* 175, p. 35.

GAVER. The sea cray-fish. *Cornw.*

GAVER-HALE. The jack-snipe. *Devon.*

GAW. A boat-pole. Also, a stripe. *South.*

GAWCUM. A simpleton. *Somerset.*

GAWFIN. A clownish fellow. *Chesh.*

GAWISH. Gay. It occurs in Wright's Display of Dutie, 4to. Lond. 1589.

GAWK. (1) Clownish; awkward. *Var. dial.* (2) A cuckoo. Also, a fool. *North.* (3) To hawk and spit. *Devon.*

GAWK-A-MOUTH, A gaping fool. *Devon.*

GAWKSHAW. A left-handed man. *Yorksh.*

GAWL. Gold. *Somerset.*

GAWLE. Same as *Gale* (2).

> We may not lette the pople to *gawle* and cryc.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 159.

GAWLEY. A simpleton. *Warw.*

GAWMIN. Vacant; stupid. *North.*

GAWNE. Gave. Still in use in Essex. Howard Household Books, p. 446.

GAWNEY. A simpleton. *Wilts.*

GAWN-PAIL. A pail with a handle on one side. *Glouc.* Qu. from *gaun*?

GAWT. The channel through which water runs from a water-wheel. *Lanc.*

GAY. (1) A print, or picture. "He loved prety gayes," Mayd Emlyn, p. 26.

> As if a theefe should be proud of his halter, a begger of his cloutes, a child of his *gay*, or a foole of his bable. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 40.

(3) Considerable; tolerable. *North.* (4) Quick; fast. *Var. dial.* (5) The noon or morning. *North.* (6) A gay person. *Gawayne.* (7) A small rut in a path. *Linc.*

GAY-CARDS. Court cards. *Suffolk.*

GAY-FLOOR. In the coal-pits at Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the third parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the *gay-floor*, two foot thick. Kennett, MS. Lansd.

GAYLES. Gaols. Hall, Henry vi. f. 91.

GAYNE. To gainsay.

> Sche wolde have had hym at home fayne,
> But ther myght no speche *gayne*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

GAYNED. Availed. Ellis, ii. 247.

GAYNESSE. Gaiety. *Lydgate.*

GAYNESTE. Readiest; nearest. *At the gayneste*, i. e. at random. *Palsgrave.*

GAYNORE. Queen Gueniver.

GAYNPAYNE. The ancient name of the sword used at tournaments.

> Affter I tooke the *gaynepaynes* and the sword with which I gurde me, and sithe whane I was thus armed, I putte the targe to my syde.
> *Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.*

GAYN-STIE. The high-way. Langtoft, p. 319.

GAYNTYL. Gentle. *Ritson.*

GAY-POLE. A piece of wood which goes across the interior of a chimney on which the hangers for the kettles are hung. *Salop.*

GAYS. Goes. *North.*

> The knyȝt answeryd and seyde allas!
> Mornyng to his bedd he *gays*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

GAYSHEN. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

GAYSPAND. Gasping?

> Grisely *gayspand* with gruechande lotes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 68.

GAYSTYN. To lodge. *Gawayne.*

GAYTE. A goat. See Perceval, 186, 254, 268, 314, 847; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

GAZE. A deer was said to stand at gaze, when it stared at anything.

GAZET. A Venetian coin, worth about three farthings. This was the original price of the small written courants, which formerly supplied the place of newspapers. Hence the modern term *Gazette.*

GAZLES. Black currants; wild plums. *Kent.*

GE. To go, as in the *ge-ho* to horses.

GEALE. To freeze; to congeal. *Nares.*

GEALL. To grieve. *Northumb.*

GEAN. The wild cherry. *Var. dial.*

GEANCE. A jaunt, or errand. *Jonson.*

GEAND. A giant. Degrevant, 1242. (*A.-N.*)

GEANT. A jay. *Skinner.*

GEANY. Profitable. *Tusser.*

GEAR. (1) Any kind of moveable property; subject, matter, or business in general. The latter sense is common in old plays. Still in use. (2) A worthless person. *Yorksh.* (3) To dress. *In his gears*, in good order. *Out of gear*, unwell, out of order.

GEARMENT. Rubbish. *Yorksh.*

GEARS. Horse trappings. *Var. dial.*

GEARUM. Out of order. *Lanc.*

GEASON. Scarce. See *Geson.* "Scant and geason," Harrison's England, p. 236.

GEAT. (1) Pace; motion. *Northumb.* (2) The hole through which melted metal runs into a mould. MS. Lansd. 1033. (3) Jet. See Harrison's England, p. 239.

GEAY. (1) To go. Meriton, p. 99. (2) A jay. Howell's Lex. (sect. xxxix.)

GEB. To hold up the eyes and face; to sneer. *North.*

GECK. Scorn; derision; contempt. *North.* See Cymbeline, v. 4. Also, to toss the head scornfully. Hence, an object of scorn, a fool, as in Twelfth Night, v. 1.

GECKDOR. The herb goose-grass.

GED. (1) A pike. *Northumb.* (2) Dead; deceased. *Derbysh.*

GEDDEDE. Dead. (*A.-S.*) "Love is geddede," Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 96.

GEDDIS. Goods; property.

> Grete *geddis* i-nowe
> Gate he untalde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 132.

GEDE. Went. Nominale MS.

GEDELYNGE. An idle vagabond.

> This shame he hath me done in dede;
> The *gedelynge* of uncouthe lede.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28.

> Peter! sais syr Gawayne, this gladdez myne herte,
> That ȝone *gedlynges* are gone, that made gret nowmbre.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

GEDER. To gather together; to meet. *Gedurt*, gathered, Tur. Tott. xxiv.

GED-WAND. A goad for oxen. *North.*

GEE. (1) To give. *Var. dial.* Also, to thaw. (2) An affront; stubbornness. *North.* (3) To agree; to fit; to suit with. *Var. dial.* See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 121.

GEEAL. Clear. *Yorksh.*

GEED. Gave. *Geen*, given. *North.*

GEERING. The ladders and side-rails of a waggon. *Midland C.*

GEES. Jesses, q. v. Reliq. Antiq. i. 27.

GEESE. A horse's girth or under-strap. Hence, to girth or bind. *Devon.*

GEET. (1) Jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461.

O fayr lady, hewyd as ys the *geet*.
MS. Fairfax 16.

(2) Goats. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 198.

GEFF. Deaf. *Chesh.*

GEFFE. Given. Robin Hood, i. 89.

GEFTHE. A gift. *Weber.*

GEG. To walk carelessly. *North.*

GEGGIN. A small tub. *North.*

GEHEZIE-CHEESE. A very poor cheese, made of milk partially skimmed. *East.*

GE-HO. A phrase addressed to horses to make them go. It corresponds to the Italian *Gio*, which occurs in a similar sense in the *Dialogus Creaturarum*, 1480.

GEITHER. An animal's pluck. Florio, p. 123.

GEITLESSE. Without booty.

3if we *geitlesse* goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

GELD. (1) To geld ant-hills is to cut off the tops, and throw the inside over the land. *Herefordsh.*

(2) To castrate; but formerly used for the operation by which females are rendered barren. In the North of England, a cow or ewe not with young is called a geld cow or a geld ewe; and the term is used in a similar sense in the Towneley Myst. p. 75, applied to a woman; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.

(3) A tax, or imposition. *North.*

(4) To cleanse wheat. Florio, p. 88.

GELDING. An eunuch. *Wickliffe.* Used for *gadling* in Chester Plays, i. 179.

GELE. Jelly. Forme of Cury, p. 50. *Gelide*, made into a jelly, Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Warner, p. 89. *Geliffes*, Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

GELL. (1) To crack, or split. *North.*

(2) A large number or quantity. *Warw.*

GELMYD. Glittered. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77.

GELOUS. Jealous. *Lydgate.*

GELOWE-FLOURE. A gillyflower. *Palsgrave.*

GELP. Thin insipid liquor. *Yorksh.*

GELPE. To boast. Nominale, MS.

GELT. (1) Money. Skelton, ii. 176.

(2) Barren, or impotent. *Yorksh.*

GELTHES. Guilts. Reliq. Antiq. i. 227.

GELTIF. *Guilty.* Sevyn Sages, 856.

GELUCE. Jealous. *Pr. Parv.*

GEMEAN. Common; vulgar. *Yorksh.*

GEME-FEDERS. The feathers which cover a hawk's tail. *Skinner.*

GEMEL. A twin, or pair of anything. Hence *gemels*, a pair of hinges. This word occurs in many forms. In some early writers, quoted by Steevens, it seems to have the meaning of *gimmal*, or double ring.

Joynter and *gemows* he jogges in sondyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

GEMETRY. Geometry. Const. Mast. p. 12; *gemytré*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

GEMMAN. A gentleman. *Var. dial.*

He was worthy no lesse,
For vexing with his pertnesse
A *gemman* going to messe.
Doctour Doubble Alle, n. d.

GEMMERY. A jewel-house. *Blount.*

GEMMINY. A vulgar exclamation of surprise. *Var. dial.*

GEN. (1) Against. *Pegge.*

(2) Began. Kyng Alisaunder, 2540.

GENDE. Neat; pretty. *Chaucer.*

GENDER. To ring; to resound; to chatter with the teeth. *Craven.*

GENDRE. To engender.

Than wulle folke of thi persone expresse,
Say thou art ympotent to *gendre* in thi degré.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 125.

GENE. (1) Genoa. Hearne's Langtoft.

(2) Given. Hunttyng of the Hare, 266.

(3) To force; to compel; to invite. (*A.-S.*)

GENEFE. A knife. *Rowlands.*

GENERAL. The people; the public. *Shak.*

GENERALS. The archdeacon's visitation. A term used at Norwich.

GENEREN. Engender; create.

Good wylle and enemies *generen* good dyscrecion.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.

GENEROUS. Of noble birth. *Shak.*

GENEST. The broom plant. (*Lat.*)

GENET. The wild cat. Arch. xxix. 44.

GENGE. A company of people; a retinue; a family; a nation. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 2; Arthour and Merlin, pp. 142, 305.

Noght anely folke and *genge* rase ogaynes Criste,
bot alswa the kynges. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 3.

GENLESE. The cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. *W. Wyrc.*

GENNER. January. *Weber.*

GENOWAIE. A Genoese. *Nares.*

GENT. Neat; pretty; gallant; courteous; noble. (*A. N.*)

GENTERIE. Courtesy; honour. (*A.-N.*) *Gentriose*, Degrevant, 481; *gentrise*, R. Glouc. p. 66. *Gentry*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

GENTILE. Gentle; genteel; well-born; gentleman-like. *Gentilliche*, beautifully, finely, genteelly. (*A.-N.*)

GENTILITY. Gentilism. *Hooper.*

GENTIN. Projecting; in the way. *Northumb.*

GENTLE. A gentleman. *Shak.* Common in old ballads. See Eglamour, 112,1000.

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens and other persons of high rank. Afterwards, a sort of upper-servant, whose duty it was to hand his mistress to the coach, and walk before her bareheaded, though in later times she leaned upon his arm. See Nares, in v.

GENTLERY-MEN. The gentry. (*A.-N.*)

GENTLES. Maggots or grubs. *Var. dial.*

GENTLY. Gently with a rush, i. e. be not too impetuous. *North.*

GENTRY-CUFFIN. A gentleman. *Dekker.*

GENZIE. An engine of war. See Local Hist. Tab. Book, Trad. i. 247.

GEOMESIE. Mensuration. "Geometrie and geomesie," P. Ploughman, p. 160.

GEOMETER. A gauger. *Taylor.*

GEORDIE. George. *North.*

GEORGE-NOBLE. A gold coin, temp. Hen. VIII. worth about 6*s.* 8*d.* See Jacob, in v.

GEOSE. A hut for geese. *North.*

GEOTER. A caster of metals. (*A.-N.*)

GEP. A scuttle. *Craven.*

GEPON. A pourpoint or doublet. See Clariodes in Sir Tristrem, p. 375.

GER. See *Gar*, *Gare*, and *Gear.*

GERAFLOUR. The gilliflower. *Baret.*

GERBE. A handful of hay. *Somerset.*

GERDOLES. Girdles. *Weber.*

GERE. Same as *Gear*, q. v.

GEREVE. A guardian, or governor.

GERFAWCON. A kind of large falcon. A *gerfauk*, Gy of Warwike, p. 26; *gersfaukun*, MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98.

A *gerfawcon* whyte as mylke,
In all thys worlde ys non swylk.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.

GERGEIS. Greeks. Will. Werw. p. 80.

GERINESSE. Changeableness.

I was adrad so of hire *gerinesse*,
That my dyff was but a dedly gladnesse.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 250.

GERISH. Wild; unconstrained. *Geryshe*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 245.

GERKIN. A gerfawcon, q. v. *Markham.*

GERL. A young person of either sex. (*A.-S.*)

"Knave gerlys," Cov. Myst. p. 181.

GER-LAUGHTERS. Persons who laugh extravagantly and noisily. See Melton's Sixe-fold Politician, 1609, sig. M. ii.

GERMAINE. A seed, or bud. *Shak.*

GERMAN. A brother. *Spenser.*

GERN. (1) To grin; to snarl. *North.* It also means, to yawn.

And grymly *gyrnne* on hym and blere,
And hydowse braydes make hym to fere.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 72.

(2) To open; to come unsewn. *Yorksh.*

GERNADE. Granada. *Chaucer.*

GERNE. Promptly; earnestly.

Than thou gysed the *gerne*, and gafe the to goo.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.

GERNETER. The pomegranate. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

GERNIER. A granary. *Palsgrave.*

GERNING. Yearning; desire. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 20.

GERRE. Quarrelling. *Nares.*

GERRED. Bedawbed. *Exmoor.*

GERRICK. The sea-pike. *Cornw.*

GERSE. (1) Grass. *North.*

(2) Causes; makes. (*A.-S.*)

Wate thou noȝte wele that a wolfe chasez a grete floke of schepe, and *gerse* thame sparple. Righte so and the wysdome of the Grekes passez other nacyons.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 14.

GERSING. Pasturage. *North.*

GERSOM. Treasure; reward. "*Gersom* and gold," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Thou salle have *gersoms* fulle grett,
That gayne salle the evere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

GERT. (1) Caused; made. (*A.-S.*)

Scho said untille hym, Sone, quod scho, what es that? Als thi foli hafe made it, quod he, so it es! And thanne he *gert* beryc hym wirchipfully.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.

(2) Pushed; pierced. *Weber.*

(3) Great. *Devon.*

GERTTE. Girt; girded. *Ritson.*

GERUND-GRINDER. A schoolmaster.

GERY. Changeable. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 24. It seems to mean *giddy* in Skelton, i. 157. See *Gerish.*

GESARNE. The garbage. *Gyserne*, Palsgrave.

Tak the *gesarne* of a hare, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and gyf it to the seke mane or womane at drynke. *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 305.

GESERNE. A battle-axe. (*A.-N.*)

They smote of wyth ther *gesernes*,
Fete and hondo, schouldur and armes.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

GESINE. Childbed; confinement. *In gesene*, Hardyng's Chron. f. 133.

Bothe on a nyȝt liȝter were thai,
And bothe at ones in *gesyn* lay.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

GESLINS. Goslings. Also, the early blossom of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings. *North.*

GESON. Rare; scarce. See Black's Pen. Psalms, p. 31, where the Cambridge MS. reads, "false othes ben holden in sesone."

In werke they weren never so nyce,
Ne of moo good livores *geson*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

Let not thy tonge speke thy wylle,
Lawghyng and spechc in thy mouthe be *geson*.
MS. Ibid. f. 24.

Receyve her than and make no mor ado,
Thou might seke farre and the world is *geson*.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 52.

GESS. Sort; kind. *Somerset.*

GESSARE. One who guesses. *Pr. Parv.*

GESSE. (1) To guess. *Chaucer.*

(2) Guests. *Park.*

(3) To aim at a mark. See *Palsgrave.*

GESSERAWNTE. A sort of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. (*A.-N.*)

And a fyne *gesseraunte* of gentille mayles.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

GESSES. Same as *Jesses*, q. v.

GESSID. Valued. *Baber.*

GEST. (1) A deed, history, or tale. (*A.-N.*) Romances were termed *gestes.*

Thys same tale tellyth seynt Bede,
Yn hys *gestys* that men rede.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 17.

(2) A guest. Octovian, 75. "Glade the with thi *geste*," MS. Lincoln, f. 133.

(3) A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey. *Kersey.*

(4) Gesture of the body. *Spenser.*

GESTENED. Lodged. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 212; Degrevant, 935.

The Trinité say he bi that siȝt,
And *gestened* hem with him that nyȝt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17.

GESTENING. Lodging; feasting; entertainment *for guests.* The old priory great hall, part of the deanery house in Worcester, is called the Gesten-hall, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Torrent of Portugal, p. 58; Gesta Rom. p. 19; Gy of Warwike, p. 243; Arch. xxix. 342. *Gestonye,* Torrent of Portugal, p. 100; *gistninge,* Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.

The emperour was glad of that tydyng,
And made Befyse gode *gestenynge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GESTLE. To prance a horse backwards and forwards; to stumble.

GESTLING. The meeting of the members of the Cinque Ports at Romney, co. Kent.

GESTOUR. A tale-teller; a relater of gests or romances. *Chaucer.*

GESYLY. Fashionably. (*A.-N.*)

Suche was his appetyde and hertis desire
To be araide *gesyly* of a straunge attyre.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 73.

GET. (1) *To get dead,* to die. *To get life in one,* to revive him. *North.*

(2) Fashion; custom; behaviour; contrivance. *Chaucer.*

(3) To be scolded, or beaten. *Var. dial.*

(4) Stock; breed; income. *North.*

(5) That which is begotten; procreation. See Towneley Myst. Gloss. in v.

(6) A goat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.

(7) To swagger; to brag. *Palsgrave.*

(8) Booty; gain. *Gawayne.*

GET-AGATE. To make a beginning of a work or thing. *North.*

GETARNYS. Guitars. Sir Cleges, 101. "Rubibis and geterns," MS. Fairfax 16.

GETE. A jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461.

Johne, as the *gete* or germandir gemte,
As jasper the jewelle of gentille porry.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

GETEE. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest; a jettie. *Pr. Parv.*

GETHE. Goeth. *Chaucer.*

GETON. Gotten. Also, begotten. Sir Eglamour, 170, 13, 292. *Getten,* got. *Linc.* See Hawkins, i. 237, *gitton,* got, found.

GETOUN. A banner, properly two yards in length. Arch. xxii. 397.

GET-PENNY. An old term for a play that turned out profitable. *Jonson.*

GETTAR. A bragger. *Palsgrave.*

GETTERON. Same as *Getoun,* q. v.

Than bannors was displayed fayre in the wynde,
That a man his maister myght the better fynde,
With *getterons* and pencelles of sundry hew.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.

GETTING-AWAY. Near; approaching to. A Suffolk phrase.

GETTOUR. A bragger, or boaster.

Thys gentylmen, thys *gettours,*
They ben but Goddys turmentours.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

GETTS. Earnings. *Var. dial.*

GEW-GAW. A Jew's harp. *North.*

GEW-GOG. A gooseberry. *Suffolk.*

GEWYT. Giveth. Nominale MS.

Alas, alas, and alas why
Hath fortune done so crewely?
Fro me to take awey the seyte
Of that that *gewit* my hert lyte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 118.

GEY. Joy. Frere and the Boy, x.

GEYLERE. A gaoler.

He gave hym the keyes there,
And made hym hys *geylere.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 184

GEYN. Denial; refusal.

Their is no *geyn* ne excusacion,
Til the trouthe be ryped to the roote.
MS. Ashmole 59, f. 164

GEYNEBYYNE. To ransom. *Pr. Parv.*

GEYNECOWPYNE. To hinder; to withstand. Pr. Parv. p. 189. See also *Gaincope.*

GEYRE. A kind of eagle, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 609.

GEYST. A guest. "Take, my *geyst,* seid Adam than," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GEYT. Goats. State Papers, iii. 3.

GEYZENED. Parched with thirst. *North.*

GHEET. (1) Jet. Walter Mapes, p. 351.

(2) Goats. Reynard the Foxe, p. 44.

GHELLS. The game of trip. *Grose.*

GHENGE. The depth of a furrow. *I. Wight.*

GHERN. A garden. *Berks.*

GHESSE. To guess. *Spenser.*

GHETKIN. A cucumber. *Coles.*

GHEUS. Beggars, a term of reproach for the Flemish Protestants. *Phillips.*

GHIZZERN. The gizzard. *Linc.* We have *gyssarne* in an early MS. collection of medical receipts at Lincoln, apparently in the same sense.

GHOST. A dead body. Also, to haunt as a ghost. *Shak.*

GHOWER. To jar, or brawl. *Exmoor.*

GHYBE. To gibe, or scold. *North.*

GIAMBEUX. Boots. *Spenser.*

GIB. (1) A young gosling. *Linc.*

(2) A horse that shrinks from the collar, and will not draw. *North.* "Gybbe horse, *mandicus,*" Pr. Parv. p. 192.

(3) A hooked stick. *North.*

(4) A piece of wood used in supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

(5) A contraction of Gilbert, and formerly a common name for a cat. See *Gib-cat.* It is also used as a term of reproach to a woman. "Playeth the gib," Schole House of Women, p. 73, i. e. the wanton.

(6) A bump, or swelling. (*A.-N.*)

GIB-A-LAMB. A young lambkin just dropped from its dam. *Devon.*

GIBBER. To chatter. Hamlet, i. 1. Hence gibber-gabber, idle talking, Tusser, p. 246. *Gibrish,* Florio, pp. 60, 76.

GIBBET. (1) A violent fall. *Suffolk.* To gibbet a toad, to place it on a lath or piece of wooden hoop, and by striking one end precipitate it sufficiently to cause death.

(2) Same as *Beetle,* q. v.

(3) To hang, usually on a gallows, but also on or upon anything.

GIBBLE-GABBLE. Idle, nonsensical talk. *Suffolk.* "Any rude gibble-gabble," Cotgrave, in v. *Barragouïn.*

GIBBOL. The sprout of an onion of the second year. *West.* From *chibol.*

GIBBON. A hooked stick. *North.*

GIBBY-HEELS. Kibed heels. *Somerset.*

GIBBY-LAMB. A castrated lamb. *West.*

GIBBY-LEGS. Legs that are thinner on the calf side than the other. *Devon.*

GIBBY-STICK. Same as *Gibbon*, q. v.

GIB-CAT. A male-cat, now generally applied to one that has been castrated. "As melancholy as a gibb'd catt," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 10. "A gibb, or old male cat," Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

GIBE. To mock, or jest. "A merry jester or giber," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 72.

GIB-FISH. The milter of the salmon. *North.*

GIBIER. Game. Rutland Papers, p. 27.

GIBLETS. Rags; tatters. *Kent.*

GIBRALTAR-ROCK. Veined sweetmeat, sold in lumps resembling a rock.

GIBRIDGE. Gibberish. *Cotgrave.*

GIB-STAFF. A quarter-staff. *North.*

GID. (1) A guide, or leader.

I will hold me byhind and thi mon'led,
Rid with the rerward and be ther *gid.*
Roland, MS. Laud. 393, f. 386.

(2) Gave. *Somerset.*

GIDDED. Hunted. Mirr. Mag. p. 418, ap. Nares. It seems to mean *guided, directed*, in Plumpton Corr. p. 129.

GIDDY. (1) Furious; very angry. *North.* To go giddy, to go in a passion.

(2) A term applied to sheep that have hydatides on the brain. *Linc.*

GIDDYGANDER. The orchis. *Dorset.*

GIDERNE. A standard, or banner. (*A.-N.*)

GIDINGS. Manners. *Palsgrave.*

GIE. (1) To give. *North and West.*

(2) To guide, direct, or rule. (*A.-S.*)

Ne venjaunce ther no place ocupyeth,
Where innocence a soule ungilty *gyeth.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

Schelde us fro schamesdede and synfulle werkes,
And gyffe us grace to *gye* and governe us here.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

GIER-EAGLE. A kind of eagle mentioned in Levit. xi. 18; Deut. xiv. 17.

GIEST. A joist. Hollyband, 1593.

GIF. If. *North.*

I wil go aboute thi nede,
For to loke *gif* I may spede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 52.

Dame, he sayde, late that be,
That daye schalte thou never see,
Gyff I may rede ryghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

GIFEROUS. Covetous; scraping. *Cumb.*

GIFF-GAFF. Conversation. Also, mutual accommodation. *North.*

GIFFIN. A trifle. *Somerset.*

GIFFLE. To be restless. *Suffolk.*

GIFT. (1) To give a gift, i. e. to make a resolution. This phrase occurs in Perceval, 85, 163; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

(2) A bribe. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GIFTS. White specks on the finger-nails, portending gifts. *Var. dial.*

GIFTY-DAY. A boon-day; a day's work given by neighbour to neighbour. *Leic.*

GIG. (1) A machine used in raising cloth, to prepare it for dressing. *North.*

(2) A long, slender, light pleasure-boat used on the river Tyne.

(3) A silly flighty person. *East.* "Fare noght as a *gygge*," The Goode Wif.

(4) An old machine for winnowing corn. Batchelor's Orth. Anal. p. 133.

(5) To hasten along. *Devon.*

(6) A top. See Florio, pp. 124, 324, 351, 379; Nomenclator, p. 297. The term was also applied to a small toy made with geese-feathers, used by fowlers for decoying birds.

(7) A cock. Nominale MS. This may possibly be the meaning of the word in Chester Plays, i. 123, although the alliteration seems to require *pygges foote.*

(8) A fiddle. *Junius.*

(9) To talk, or chatter. *Coles.*

(10) A hole made in the earth to dry flax in. *Lanc.*

GIGGA-JOGGIE. To shake, or rattle. See Florio, pp. 75, 144, 198, 439.

GIGGING. Sounding. *Skinner.*

GIGGISH. Trifling; silly; flighty; wanton. *Giggisse*, Skelton, i. 410. *East.*

GIGGLE. A flighty person. *Salop.* Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Gadrouillette.*

GIGLET. A giddy romping girl. *West.* This term, in early writers, generally implies wantonness or fickleness. It occurs under various forms, as *gybelot* in Pr. Parv. pp. 193, 194, which the editor wrongly considers an error. See, however, the examples here given. *Gyblot* is also found in the Bowes MS. of Robert de Brunne, p. 56. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154; Ben Jonson, iii. 124; Middleton, ii. 115; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 40; Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 88; Stanihurst, p. 26; Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. vi. *Gigget*, Cotgrave, in v. *Beau.* The proverb quoted from MS. Douce 52 occurs in the Schole House of Women, p. 75.

Ne yit to no cokefyghtyng, schetyng,
As it wer a strumpet other a *gygbote.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 7.

A messe ys y-noghe for the,
The touther *gyblot* late hyt be.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

The smaller pesun, the more to pott,
The fayrer woman the more *gylott.*
MS. Douce 52.

GIG-MILLS. Mills used for the perching and burling of cloth. *Blount.*

GIGSY. A wanton wench; a whore.

GIKE. To creak. *North.*

GILCUP. The buttercup. *Dorset.*

GILDED. Tipsy. An old cant term.

GILDENE. Gilt. Maundevile, p. 81.

GILDER. A snare. "The gilder of disparacione," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21. It also occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.

Still used in the North for a snare for catching birds.

GILDS. Village greens or commons. *North.*

GILE. See Chester Plays, i. 51. Perhaps synonymous with *gaye*, the reading of MS. Bodl. 175. *Gaole*, MS. Harl.

GILEYSPEKE. A trap, or device. *Hearne.*

GILIR. A deceiver. See Urry, p. 550, where the Camb. MS. reads *gilour*, q. v.

GILL. (1) A rivulet; a ravine, narrow valley, or dell; a ditch. *Var. dial.* According to Kennett, "a breach or hollow descent in a hill."

(2) A pair of timber-wheels. *Norf.*

(3) A wanton wench. *Kennett.* It was formerly a generic name for a woman.

(4) The jaw-bone. *Somerset.*

(5) A coarse apron. *Prompt. Parv.*

(6) A little pot. *Prompt. Parv.*

GILLABER. To chatter nonsense. *North.*

GILL-ALE. The herb ale-hoof. *Devon.*

GILL-BURNT-TAIL. An ancient jocular name for the *ignis fatuus.*

GILL-CREEP-BY-THE-GROUND. Ground ivy. *Somerset.*

GILLER. Several horse hairs twisted together to form a fishing-line. *Chesh.*

GILLERY. Deceit; trickery. *North.*

Also here es forbodene *gillery* of weghte, or of tale, or of mett, or of mesure, or thorow okyre or violence, or drede. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 196.

And ȝyf he lerne *gylerye*,
Fals wurde and feynt treulyng with ye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33.

GILLET. An instrument used in thatching. See Tusser, p. 147.

GILLETING. Wedging the interstices of ashlar work with small flint.

GILL-FLIRT. A flighty girl. *Kent.*

GILL-HOOTER. An owl. *Chesh.*

GILLIVER. A wanton wench. *North.*

GILLOFERS. Carnations, pinks, and sweet-williams. Whence the modern term *Gilliflower.*

GILLORE. Plenty. Robin Hood, ii. 144.

GILLOT. Same as *Giglet*, q. v.

GILLYVINE-PEN. A black-leaded pencil.

GILOFRE. Cloves. Rom. Rose, 1368.

GILOUR. A deceiver. (*A.-S.*)

For where groundist thou in Goddis lawe to close men in stones, bot if it were wode men, or *giloures* of the puple. *MS. Digby* 41, f. 6.

GILRY. Deceit. Ywaine and Gawain, 1694.

Mony a shrew ther is
On nyȝt and als on day,
And proves oft with thaire *gilry*
How thai myȝt men betray.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

Hyt ys a tokene of felunnye
To weyte hym with swych *gylrye*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.

GILSE. A kind of salmon. *North.*

GILT. (1) A spayed sow. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, a young pig or sow.

Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte, and to the womane the galle of the *gilt*.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 312.

(2) Gold, or money. Middleton, ii. 197.

(3) To commit a fault. *Palsgrave.*

GILTELESS. Guiltless. *Chaucer.*

GILTIFE. Guilty. "Yf otherwise I be *giltife*, Gower, ed. 1554, sig. L. ii.

Now axeth further of my lyf,
For hereof am I not *giltyf*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

GILT-POLL. The fish gilt-head. *West.*

GILVER. To ache; to throb. *East.*

GIM. Neat; spruce; smart. *Var. dial.*

GIMAL. A vault, or vaulting.

GIMBER. To gossip; to gad about. *North.* Generally used in a bad sense.

GIMBLE. To grin, or smile. *East.*

GIMBO. A bastard's bastard. *Chesh.*

GIMBOL. A device; a gimcrack. See Stanihurst, p. 16; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

GIMELL. A double tree. *North.*

GIMLET-EYE. A squint-eye. *Var. dial.*

GIMLICK. A gimlet. *North.*

GIMLIN. (1) A large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. *North.*

(2) A smiling or grinning face. *East.*

GIMMACE. A hinge. *Somerset.* When a criminal was hung in chains, he was said to be hung in *gimmaces.* The term *gimmes* seems to mean *hinges* or *hooks* in Davies's Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, pp. 51, 56.

GIMMAL. A sort of double ring curiously constructed. It is spelt *gimmew* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. A couple of anything was called a *gimmal.* "The gimmews or joynts of a spurr," Howell, 1660.

GIMMER. (1) A female sheep from the first to the second shearing; one that has not been shorn. *North.* Also, a two years old sheep. "*Bidua*, a gymbyre," Nominale MS. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *gimmer-hog*, an ewe of one year; *gimmer-tree*, a tree that grows double from the root.

(2) A gimcrack. See Nares, in v.

(3) A hinge. *North and East.*

(4) An old drab. *Newcastle.*

GIMP. Neat; handsome. *North.*

GIMPLE. A wimple. Strutt, ii. 44.

GIMSON. A gimcrack. *Gimsoner*, one who makes clever gimcracks. *East.*

GIN. (1) Gave; to give. *Var. dial.*

(2) Engine; contrivance. (*A.-N.*) Still used for a trap or snare, in which sense it is common in old writers.

The may wist by a *gyne*
That the knyght was comene ine.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

(3) To begin. See Macbeth, i. 2.

(4) A wooden perpendicular axle, which has arms projecting from its upper part, to which a horse is fastened. Salop. Antiq. p. 442.

(5) If. *North.* See Brockett, p. 133.

GINDE. To reduce to pieces. This occurs in MS. Egerton 614, Ps. 28.

GING. (1) Excrementum. *North.*

(2) Company; people. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 922, 1509; Richard Coer de Lion, 4978. This form is used by Drayton, Greene, and other contemporary authors, but errone-

ously supposed by Nares to be "a mere corruption of *gang*." See Downfall of R. of Huntingdon, p. 44; Songs and Carols, x.

GINGAWTRE. A dish in ancient cookery, made chiefly of cod and haddock. It is spelt *gyngawdry* in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48. See also Forme of Cury, p. 47; Warner, p. 70.

GINGED. Bewitched. *Exmoor.*

GINGEFERE. Ginger. "Gingiver and galingale," Rembrun Gy Sone, p. 421.

GINGER. (1) A pale red colour. Florio mentions a colour called *gingirline*, p. 209.

(2) Brittle; tender; delicate. *South.*

GINGERBREAD-DOTS. Gingerbread nuts of a dumpy form, not flat. *East.*

GINGER-GRATE. Grated ginger. *Palsgrave.*

GINGER-HACKLED. Red-haired. *Var. dial.* Grose and Carr have *ginger-pated.*

GINGERLY. Carefully; with caution; quietly; adroitly. *Var. dial.* So in Cotgrave, "*Aller à pas menu*, to goe nicely, tread *gingerly*, mince it like a maid."

GINGIBER. Ginger. *Chaucer.*

GINGLE-GANGLE. A spangle; any kind of showy ornament of dress.

GINGREAT. To chirp. *Skinner.*

GINNE. To begin. *Chaucer.*

GINNEL. A narrow entrance. *North.*

GINNERS. The gills of a fish. *North.*

GINNET. A genet. Florio, p. 19.

GINNICK. Neat; complete; perfect. *Essex.*

GINNY-CARRIAGE. A small strong carriage for conveying materials on a rail-road. *Ginny-rails*, the rails on which it is drawn.

GINOUR. An engineer; a craftsman. Flor. and Blanch. 335; R. Coer de Lion, 2914.

GIN-RING. The circle round which a gin-horse moves. See *Gin* (4).

GINT. A joint. *Exmoor.*

GIN-TUBS. Vessels for receiving the produce of mines. *North.*

GIOURE. A guide; a ruler. (*A.-S.*)

GIP. To retch. *Yorksh.*

GIPCIERE. A pouch, or purse. (*A.-N.*)

GIPE. (1) A glutton; to gulp. *North.*

(2) An upper frock; a cassock. (*A.-N.*)

GIP-GILL. A name for a horse. Sometimes, a term of contempt.

GIPON. A doublet. *Chaucer.* It is spelt *gypell* in Lybeaus Disconus, 224, 1176.

GIPS. A kind of mortar. *Minsheu.*

GIPSEN. A gipsy. *Spenser.*

GIPSEY. A wooden peg. *Northumb.*

GIPSEYS. Sudden eruptions of water that break out in the downs in the East Riding of Yorkshire after great rains, and jet up to a great height. They are mentioned by William of Newbery under the name of *vipse*. See W. Neubrig. de rebus Anglicis, ed. 1610, p. 97.

GIPSY-ONIONS. Wild garlick. *South.*

GIPSY-ROSE. The corn-rose. *Var. dial.*

GIPTIAN. A gipsy. *Whetstone.*

GIRD. (1) To strike; to pierce through with a weapon; to push. See Sevyn Sages, 1299. Hence, metaphorically, to lash with wit, to reproach. Also, a sarcasm, as in Tilly, ed. 1632, Sig. Cc. vi.

> Sir Geryne and sir Grisswolde, and othir gret lord Garte Galuth, a gud gome, *girde* of thaire hedys.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.*
>
> Be-lyfe thane gerte Alexander send after Permeny for to come untille hym, and gerte the sothe be serched, and fande that he was worthy the dede; and thane he gert *girde* of his heved.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 15.

(2) A hoop. *North.*

(3) A girdle. Kyng Alisaunder, 2272.

(4) A fit; a spasm. *Craven.*

(5) To spring, or bound. See Nares, in v. The word occurs in the same sense in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

(6) To crack; crepito. *Linc.*

GIRDBREW. A very coarse kind of flummery, eaten almost exclusively by farm-labourers, mentioned by Markham.

GIRDER. (1) A jester, or satirist. *Nares.*

(2) A blow. *Salop.* From *Gird*, q. v.

GIRDING. A beam; a girder. *North.*

GIRDLE. (1) A great deal. *Somerset.*

(2) A round iron plate for baking. *North.* Hence *girdle-cakes.*

(3) To growl at. *Somerset.*

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i.

GIRDLE-STEDE. The waist; the place of the girdle. "Gyrdell stede, *faulx du corps*," Palsgrave. "Girdylle stede, *cinctus*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

GIRDLE-WHEEL. A spinning-wheel small enough to be used hanging at the waist.

GIRDSTINGS. Poles or laths used for making hoops. Book of Rates, 1611.

GIRE. To revolve. Florio, p. 211. Also a circle. It is a very common archaism. "Winding gyres," Fletcher's Poems, p. 249.

GIRK. A rod. Also, to chastise, or beat.

GIRL. (1) An unmarried woman of any age. *Herefordsh.*

(2) A roebuck in its second year. Return from Parnassus, p. 238.

GIRN. (1) To grin; to laugh. *North.*

(2) To yearn for. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GIR-NE-GREAT. A great grinner. *Yorksh.*

GIRNIGAW. The cavity of the mouth. *North.*

GIRRED. Draggle-tailed. *Exmoor.*

GIRSE. Grass. Still in use.

> Bot alle that dranke theroffe it keste thame intille a flux, and slewe a grete hepe of thame, for that water was wonder scharpe, and als bittire als any mekille *gyrse*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 27.

GIRSLY. Full of gristles. *Craven.*

GIRT. (1) Pierced through. From *Gird*, q. v.

(2) Very intimate. *Craven.*

GIRTH-WEBBIN. The stuff of which saddle-girths are made. *North.*

GIRTS. Oatmeal. *Var. dial.*

GIRTY-MILK. Milk porridge. *East.*

GIS. An oath; a supposed corruption of the name of our Saviour.

GISARME. A bill, or battle-ax. See *Geserne.* It had a spike rising at the back of it. Some-

times called *gisàring*. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 221; Ellis, ii. 76; Gy of Warwike, p. 123; Arthour and Merlin, p. 226.

Maces of yron and gaddes of stele,
And *gysarnys* for to smyte wele.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

GISE. Guise; fashion. *Chaucer.* Also a verb, to dress, to prepare; and, sometimes, to repose or recline.

When they harde of these tythandys,
They *gysed* them fulle gay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.

Whan they come at the kote *gysyng*,
To dele hyt among his outher thyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

GISN. To gasp for breath. *North.*

GISPEN. A pot or cup made of leather. "Gyspen potte, *pot de cuir*," Palsgrave. *Gespin*, Ord. and Reg. p. 374. In use at Winchester School, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GISS. (1) The name of a pig. *North.*
(2) The girth of a saddle. *Devon.*

GISTE. A guest. See *Gest.* (*A.-S.*)

The lighte of grace that gastely *giste* es
Of the that es sonne of ryghtwisnes.
MS Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

Tak ye no trowes, thoughe ye myght,
For *gist*, no garison, as Gwynylon hight.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 387.

GISTING. The agistment of cattle.

GIT. The gist, or substance. *Devon.*

GITE. (1) A gown. *Chaucer.*
(2) Splendour; brightness. Peele, ii. 40.

GITH. Corn-cockle. See Topsell, p. 423.

GITT. Offspring. *Craven.*

GITTERN. A cittern. Stanihurst, p. 16. Spelt *gittron* in Leighton's Teares or Lamentations, 4to. Lond. 1613.

GITTON. A small standard. (*A.-N.*)

GIUST. A tournament. *Spenser.*

GIVE. (1) *To give the time of day*, to wish a good day to, to show respect or civility. *To give in flesh*, to have the skin galled. *To give over*, to leave off; to yield; to forsake; to delay. *To give again*, to thaw; to relax by damp or fermentation; also, to decrease in value. *To give one a good word*, to recommend. *To give the bag*, to dismiss; in old writers, to cheat. *To give grant*, to allow authoritatively. *To give back*, to give way. *To give keep*, to take care. *To give faith*, to believe a thing. *To give out*, to give way, to fail. *To give the dor*, or *gleek*, to pass a jest upon. *To give hands*, to applaud. *To give the bucklers*, to yield. *To give one his own*, to tell him his faults. *To give the white foot*, to coax.
(2) To yield; to abuse, or scold; to beat, or chastise. *Var. dial.*
(3) To take, or assume. An heraldic term.

GIVELED. Gathered or collected together. (*A.-N. Gavelé.*) "With fish *giveled* als a stac," Havelok, 814, left unexplained by the editor. To *gavel* corn is to collect it into heaps for the purpose of being loaded. There may be some connexion between the terms.

GIVEN. Disposed; inclined. *Var. dial.*

GIWES. The Jews. Rob. Glouc. p. 72. *Gyw*, Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 100.

GIX. The kex of hemlock. *Wilts.*

GIXY. A wanton wench. See Cotgrave, in v. *Gadrouillette, Saffrette.*

GIZ-DANCE. A dance of mummers.

GIZEN. (1) To open; to leak. *North.*
(2) To gaze intently. *Linc.*

GIZLE. To walk mincingly. *North.*

GIZZARD. To stick in the gizzard, i. e. to bear in mind. *Var. dial.*

GIZZEN. A sneer. *North.*

GLABER. Smooth; slippery. *Devon.*

GLACE. To look scornfully. *Linc.*

GLAD. (1) Smooth; easy. Kennett says, "that goes smoothly, or slips easily, spoken of a door or bolt." *North.* Perhaps from the old word *glad*, glided, Towneley Myst. p. 282. "Glat and slyper," Reynard the Foxe, p. 144.
(2) Pleasant; agreeable. *Chaucer.*

GLADDEN. (1) To thaw. *Yorksh.*
(2) A void place, free from incumbrances. *North*

GLADDIE. The yellow-hammer. *Devon.*

GLADDING. Pleasant; cheerful. *Gower.*

GLADDON. The herb cat's-tail. *Norf.*

GLADE. (1) To make glad. (*A.-S.*) Also, to rejoice, to be glad. *Chaucer.*
(2) An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.
(3) Glided. Gy of Warwike, p. 347.
(4) Shining; bright. Cov. Myst. p. 168.
(5) Cheer. Torrent of Portugal, p. 49.

GLADER. One who maketh glad. *Chaucer.*

GLADINE. The herb spurgewort. It it mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. ff. 286, 290.

GLADISH. To bark, as hounds do. Du Bartas, p. 365. From A.-N. *glatir.*

GLADLOKER. More gladly. *Gawayne.*

GLADLY. Nicely; readily. *Palsgrave.*

GLADSCHYPE. Joy; gladness. (*A.-S.*)

Tho wyst he welle the kynges herte,
That he the doth ne scholde asterte,
And such a sorwe hath to hym take,
That *gladschype* he hath al forsake.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

GLADSUM. Pleasant. Sir Cleges, 30.

GLAFE. (1) Smooth; polite. *North.*
(2) Lonesome. *Westmorel.*

GLAFFER. To flatter. *North.*

GLAIK. Inattentive; foolish. *North.* Brockett has *glaky*, giddy.

GLAIRE. A miry puddle. *Cumb.*

GLAIVE. A weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a lance. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 81; Christmas Carols, p. 38. "The growndene glayfe," MS. Morte Arthur, f. 92. Spelt *gleave* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Dard;* and *gleives*, Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 199.

GLAM. (1) To grasp; to snatch. *North.*
(2) A wound, or sore. *Devon.*
(3) Noise; cry; clamour. *Gawayne.*

GLAMOUR. A spell, or charm. *North.*

GLAMS. The hands. *Northumb.*

GLAND. The bank of a river. *Cornw.*

GLAPYN. To be glad. "And glapyns in herte," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94.

GLARE. (1) To glaze earthenware. *West.*

(2) To stare earnestly. *North.*

GLARE-WORM. A glow-worm. *I. Wight.* It occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 542.

GLASE. To make bright; to polish; to scour harness. *Palsgrave.* Minsheu has *glaze*, to varnish. See also Pr. Parv. p. 197.

GLASEDD. Glided; glanced wrongly.

But hys swerde *glasedd* lowe,
And stroke upon the sadull bowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 179.

GLASIERS. Eyes. An old cant term, mentioned in Harman, ed. 1567.

GLASINGE. Glass-work. *Chaucer.*

GLASSEN. Made of glass. *West.*

GLASS-PLATES. Pieces of glass ready to be made into looking-glasses. See Book of Rates, 1675, p. 296.

GLASS-WORM. A glow-worm. *Moufet.*

GLAT. A gap in a hedge. *West.*

GLATERYE. Flattery?

The gatis of *glaterye* standen up wyde,
Hem semythe that al ys ryght and no wrong.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

GLATH. Public. *Hearne.*

GLATHE. To rejoice; to welcome. Cov. Myst. p. 171. See *Glade.*

GLATTON. Welsh flannel. *North.*

GLAUDKIN. A kind of gown, much in fashion in Henry VIII.'s reign.

GLAUMANDE. Riotous. *Gawayne.*

GLAVE. A slipper. *Lanc.*

GLAVER. To flatter. In later writers, sometimes, to leer or ogle. Brockett says, "to talk foolishly or heedlessly." Also, to slaver at the mouth.

GLAVERANDE Noisy; boisterous.

Sir, sais syr Gawayne, so me Gode helpe,
Sich *glaverande* gomes greves me bot lyttille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

GLAVERER. A flatterer. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Cafard.*

GLAWM. To look sad. *Yorksh.*

GLAWS. Dried cowdung, used for firing in Devon and Cornwall.

GLAYER. Glair of egg. Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

GLAYMOUS. Clammy; slimy. *Glaymy* occurs in Skelton, i. 124, and *glemmy* in Salop. Antiq. p. 444, close, damp, muggy.

For some pece wyll be yelowe, and some grene, and some *glaymous*, and some clere.
Berners, sig. A. ii.

GLAZENE. Blue? (A.-N. *glas.*) "A glazene howve," Piers Ploughman, p. 435.

GLAZENER. A glazier. *North.*

GLAZE-WORM. A glow-worm. *Lilly.*

GLE. Mirth; music. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng toke the cuppe anon,
And seid, passilodion!
Hym thoȝt it was gode *gle*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GLEA. Crooked. *North.*

GLEAD. A kite. *North.* Cotgrave has, "*Escoufle*, a kite, puttocke, or *glead.*"

GLEAM. To cast or throw up filth from her gorge, applied to a hawk.

GLEAN. (1) To sneer. *Dorset.*

(2) A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Kent.* "A glen, *conspica*," Nominale MS.

GLEB. Smoothly; glibly.

And the like is reported of the pillars of the Temple Church, London, &c. and not oncly the vulgar swallow down this tradition *gleb*, but severall learned, and otherwise understanding persons, will not be perswaded to the contrary.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 275.

GLEDDE. Shining; brilliant. (*A.-S.*)

Hym thowht he satte in gold alle *gledde*,
As he was comely kynge with crowne.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

GLEDE. (1) A burning coal; a spark of fire. See Pereeval, 756; Isumbras, 452; Chron. Vilodun, p. 37; Piers Ploughman, p. 361.

And tongys theryn also redd,
As hyt were a brennyng *gledd*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.

Thoughe in his hert were litelle play,
Forthe he spronge as sparke of *glede*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

(2) A kite. *Palsgrave.* See *Glead.* "A glede, *milvus*," Nominale MS.

With oder mete shalt thou not leve,
But that thys *gledes* wylle ye geve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 86.

GLEE. To squint. *North.* "I garde her gle," Skelton, i. 293.

GLEEK. (1) A jest, or scoff. Also, to jest. To give the gleek, i. e. to pass a jest on one, to make a person ridiculous. See Cotgrave, in v. *Donner.* Used in the North for, to deceive or beguile. See Brockett, p. 135.

(2) A game of cards, played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To gleek was a term used in the game for gaining a decided advantage. To be gleeked was the contrary. A gleek was three of the same cards in one hand together. Hence three of anything was called a gleek, as in Fletcher's Poems, p. 131; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 9.

GLEEM. A flash of lightning; a hot interval between showers in summer. *Westmorel.*

GLEER. To slide. *Oxfordsh.*

GLEG. (1) Slippery; smooth. *Cumb.*

(2) To glance aslant, or slily. Also, quick, clever, adroit. *North.*

GLE-MAN. A minstrel. (*A.-S.*) Piers Ploughman, p. 98; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 49.

GLEME. Viscous; clammy. *Palsgrave.*

GLEMERAND. Glittering. *Glemyrryng*, Torrent of Portugal, p. 19.

With terepys and with tredoure,
Glemerand hir syde. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 133.

GLEMTH. A glimpse. *Norf.*

GLENCH. Same as *Glemth*, q. v. *Warw.*

GLENDER. To stare; to look earnestly. *North.*

GLENT. (1) Glanced; glided. *Glent* is a common provincialism for a glance, or a start; a slip, or fall; and also, to glance. "As he by glenttys," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 82. See

Thynne's Debate, p. 18; Richard Coer de Lion, 5295; Chester Plays, i. 150, ii. 148.

Glayves gleterand thay *glent*
On gleterand scheldys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

(2) Gleaned. *East.*
(3) To make a figure. *North.*

GLERE. Any slimy matter like the glair of an egg. Mirr. Mag. p. 212.

GLETHURLY. Smoothly; quickly.

So *glethurly* the swyrde went,
That the fyre owt of the pawment sprent.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

GLEVE. A glaive, q. v. *Chaucer.*

GLEW. Music; glee; mirth. W. Mapes, p. 347; Arthour and Merlin, p. 123. Also, to joy, or rejoice.

Organes, harpe, and othere *glew*,
He drowȝe hem out of musik new.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.
Moche myrthe was them amonge,
But ther gamyd hur no *glewe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.
There ys no solas undyr hevene,
Of al that a man may nevene,
That shuld a man so moche *glew*,
As a gode womman that loveth trew.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.
No game schulde the *glewe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

GLEWE. To glow. Isumbras, 394.
GLEYGLOF. A kind of lily.
GLEYME. The rheum. *Pr. Parv.*
GLEYNGE. Melody; minstrelsy. (*A.-S.*)
GLIAND. Squinting. "*Siroba*, a woman glyande," Nominale MS.
GLIB. (1) A large tuft of hair hanging over the face. According to Stanihurst, p. 44, the Irish were very "proud of long crisped bushes of heare, which they terme *glibs*, and the same they nourish with all their cunning." See also Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 54; Chron. Ireland, p. 134.
(2) To castrate. See Nares, in v.
(3) Smooth; voluble. *North.* Cotgrave has it in the sense of, smoothly, gently, in v. *Doux-glissant, Escoulement.*
GLIBBER. Worn smooth. *North.* Hence *glibbery*, slippery, in Ben Jonson, and Dodsley, ix. 174. Still in use.
GLICK. A jest, or joke. "Theres *glicke* for you," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Gifford explains it wrongly in Ben Jonson, ii. 380.
GLIDDER. Slippery. *Devon.* Ben Jonson, v. 110, has *gliddered*, glazed over with some tenacious varnish. *Glider*, anything that *glides*, Brit. Bibl. iii. 24.
GLIDE. (1) Distorted; squinting. *Nares.*
(2) To slide. *Oxon.* Palsgrave has, "Glydar, a slyder, *glanceur*."
GLIDER. A snare, or gilder, q. v.
GLIERE. One who squints. Translated by *strabo* in Nominale MS.
GLIFF. A glimpse; an unexpected view of a thing that startles one. *North.*
GLIFTE. To look. "Than *gliftis* the gud kynge," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 94.
GLIG. A blister. *Linc.*
GLIM. To look sly or askance. *North.*
GLIME. The mucus from the nostrils of horses or cattle. *North.*
GLIMPSE. To shine or glimmer. *Chaucer.*
GLIMPST. Caught a glimpse of. *Glouc.*
GLIMSTICK. A candlestick. *Grose.*
GLINCY. Smooth; slippery. *Sussex.* At Greenwich they say *glinse*, and Skelton, i. 384, has *glint.*
GLINDER. A shallow tub. *Devon.*
GLINE. Same as *Glim*, q. v. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *glink*; Brockett and Palmer, *glint.* In use in Dorset.
GLIRE. To slide. *Var. dial.*
GLISE. (1) A great surprise. *North.*
(2) To glitter, or shine. Horn Childe, p. 288. *Glissen*, Craven Gloss. i. 187.
GLISK. To glitter. Also as *glim*, q. v.
GLISTEN. A term applied in Cheshire to ewes when *maris appetens.*
GLISTER. To glitter. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 25; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 44.
GLITEN. To lighten. *Yorksh.*
GLITTISH. Cruel; savage. *Devon.* Palmer explains it *gluttonish.*
GLIȝED. Played evilly. (*A.-S.*)

The elder sister he forsoke,
For she *gliȝed*, seith the boke
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 24.

GLOAMING. Twilight. *North.*
GLOAR-FAT. Immensely fat. *North.* "Not all glory-fat," Fletcher's Poems, p. 110. See Middleton, v. 517.
GLOAT. (1) To stare. Hawkins, iii. 115.
(2) To look sulky; to swell. *South.*
GLOBBER. A miser. *Somerset.* In early writers, it means a glutton.
GLOBED. Foolishly fond of. *Chesh.*
GLOBE-DAMP. Damp in coal mines forming into thick globular mists. *North.*
GLOBERDE. A glow-worm. *Palsgrave.* See Topsell, p. 566; Florio, p. 101.
GLODE. Glided. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 121, where Ellis, i. 249, reads *slode.*

Scho *glod* forth as an addir dooth,
Noo otherwise eche no goth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 151
That other warden no more abode,
But by the rope down he *glode*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.
The goste toke up a gresely grone,
Wyth fendys awey he *glode*. *MS. Ibid.* f. 52.

GLODEN. The sunflower. *Linc.*
GLOE. To enjoy? Chester Plays, i. 128. The MS. Bodl. 175 reads *colle.*
GLOET. Glowed. Robson's Met. Rom. p. 5.
GLOFFARE. A glutton. *Pr. Parv.*
GLOMBE. To look gloomy, or louring. *Chaucer.* Palsgrave has *glome*; and *gloming* occurs in Hawkins, i. 208. Kennett has *gloom*, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely. *North.* Still in use.

Who so stode upe and oghte sold saye,
He bade thamme ga in the devylle waye,
And *glommede* als he were wrathe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 147.

GLOME. A bottom of thread. *North.*

GLOND. The herb cow-basil.

GLOOM. A passing cloud. *Wilts.*

GLOP. To stare. *North.*

GLOPPEN. To frighten; to feel astonished; to be startled, or greatly perplexed; to stupify; to disgust or sicken. *North.* It sometimes means in early writers, to lament or mourn. *Glope*, Towneley Myst. p. 146, a surprise. It occurs in Nominale MS.

Thowe wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLOPPING. Sucking in. (*A.-S.*)

GLORE. To stare; to leer. *North.* "And glorede unfaire," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64.

Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry?
Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

GLORIATION. Glorying. (*Lat.*) It occurs in Lusty Juventus, ap. Hawkins, i. 131.

GLORIOUS. Vain; boastful. (*Lat.*) Common in our old dramatists.

GLORY-HOLE. A cupboard at the head of a staircase for brooms, &c. *Var. dial.*

GLORYYNE. To defile. *Pr. Parv.*

GLOSE. (1) To comment; to interpret. *Glose*, an unfair gloss, Towneley Mysteries, p. 209. (*A.-N.*) Hence, dissimulation, unfairness.

(2) To speak tenderly; to flatter.

Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye,
And began to kysse hym and to *glosye*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 132.

GLOSER. A flatterer. *Lydgate.*

GLOTON. A glutton. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in a gloss. in MS. Egerton, 829, f. 54.

GLOTTEN. Same as *Gloppen*, q. v.

GLOTTENING. A temporary melting of ice or snow. *North.*

GLOUD. Glowed. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8. "Glouinde glede," MS. Digby 86.

GLOUNDEN. A lock of hair.

GLOUPING. Silent, or stupid. *North.*

GLOUSE. A strong gleam of heat from the sun or a fire. *East.*

GLOUT. To pout, or look sulky. *Glowtyd*, Richard Coer de Lion, 4771. To stare at, Milles' MS. Glossary.

GLOUTOUS. Gluttonous; ravenous.

GLOVE. To bevel. *Craven.*

GLOW. To stare earnestly. *Devon.*

GLOW-BASON. A glow-worm. Also, a bold impudent person. *West.*

GLOWE. (1) To glow, or tingle.

He smote the portar on the hode,
That he can downe falle,
Alle hys hedd can *glowe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.

(2) To look. *Syr Gawayne.*

GLOWER. To gaze, or stare. *North.* See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 67.

GLOWERING. Quarrelsome. *Exmoor.*

GLOWING. Glowing of cockles is the discovery of them in the water by a certain splendour reflected from a bubble which they make below, when the sun shines upon the surface of the water in a clear still day. Devn Milles MS.

GLOX. The sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel. *Wilts.*

GLUBBE. To suck in; to gobble up. (*A.-S.*) Hence *glubbere*, a glutton.

GLUB-CALVES. Calves to be reared for stock. *Devon.* Qu. from *glubbe?*

GLUM. Gloomy; overcast; sullen. Also, a sour cross look. *Var. dial.*

GLUM-METAL. A sort of stone found about Bradwell, in the moor lands, co. Staff. as hard to dig as any rock, yet mollified by air, rains, and frosts, it will run as if it were a natural lime. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GLUMPING. Surly; sulky. *Var. dial.*

GLUM-POT. A gallipot. *Somerset.*

GLUMPSE. Sulkiness. *North.* The adj. *glumpy* is very common.

GLUMS. Sudden flashes. *Glouc.*

GLUNCH. A frown. *Northumb.*

GLUR. Soft, coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon. *Linc.*

GLUSKY. Looking sulky. *East.*

GLUSTARE. One who squints. *Pr. Parv.*

GLUT. (1) Scum; refuse. *Var. dial.*

(2) The slimy substance that lies in a hawk's pannel. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

(3) A thick wooden wedge used in splitting blocks. *Var. dial.*

GLUTCH. To swallow. *Glutcher*, the throat. Shakespeare has *glut*.

GLUTHEN. To gather for rain. *West.*

GLY. To squint. See *Glee*

GLYBE. To scold, or reproach. *North.*

GLY-HALTER. A halter or bridle with winkers. *East.* From *Gly*, q. v.

GLYME. To look silly. *North.*

GLYSTE. To look. "Sche glyste up," Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1659. This seems to be correct as well as *glifte*, q. v.

Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLYT. Glides. Kyng Alisaunder, 8.

GLYŸT. Looked. *Gawayne.*

GNACCHEN. To grind the teeth. See a poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.

GNAG. To gnaw. *Linc.* (*A.-S.*)

GNANG. To gnash. *Sussex.*

GNAPPE. To scratch or rub.

And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,
As dogges done that gnawe here bandes.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

GNAR. To quarrel; to growl. *North.* To snarl, or growl, Skelton, ii. 36.

GNARL. To snarl. Also, to gnaw. *Linc.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

GNARL-BAND. A miserly fellow. *Linc.*

GNARLED. Knotty. Also, twisted, wrinkled, or crumpled. *South.*

GNARRE. (1) To strangle. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A hard knot in a tree. (*A.-S.*)

GNASPE. To snatch at with the teeth. "I gnaspe at a thyng to catche it with my tethe, *je hanche*," Palsgrave.

GNASTE. (1) To gnash with the teeth. See Towneley Myst. pp. 143, 307; Morte d'Arthur, i. 178; Apol. Loll. p. 93.

Than sal thai greete and gowle, and with teethe *gnayste*,
For of helppe and mercy thar thaime noght trayste.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

Thas ware knyghtes of Rome that crucifyed
Criste *gnaystand* als bestes withouten resoune.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 3.

(2) The wick of a candle. *Pr. Parv.*

GNAT. Is used by Chaucer for anything small and worthless. (*A.-S.*)

GNATT. The knot, or *Tringa Canutus*.

GNATTER. To grumble; to gnaw. *North.*

GNATTERY. Full of pebbles or gravel. Also, ill-tempered. *North.*

GNAURENG. Forgetfulness. It occurs in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GNAVE. Gnawed. Sir Amadas, 247.

GNAWING. A griping. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

GNAW-POST. A silly fellow. *Somerset.*

GNEDE. Sparing. Perceval, 607, 724. Wanting, ib. 752, 1689. To need, to require, Const. Mason, p. 36. See Havelok, 97.

Of gyftis was he [n]ever *gnede*,
In wele na in wa. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

GNEW. Gnawed. *Suffolk.* "And *gnew* the bones," Ellis, ii. 227.

GNIDE. To rub. (*A.-S.*)

Herbes he sought and fond,
And *gnidded* hem bituix his hond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 94.

And after *gnodde* and wasche wel thi saflour bagge
in thilke lyze with bothe thyn hondis, to thou se that
thi lize hath take a faire colour of thi saflour bagge.
MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

GNIPE. The rocky summit of a mountain. Also, to gnaw. *North.*

GNOFFE. A churl; an old miser. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3188; Todd's Illust. p. 260.

The country *gnoffes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbes and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussyn dale
With slaughtered bodies soone.
Norfolke Furies, 1623.

GNOGHE. Gnawed. See *Gnew.*

He shette hys tunge before the grecys,
And *gnoghe* hys ynward al to pecys.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

GNOSTYS. Qu. an error for *ghostys*.

Smoke and fyre there can owt welle,
And many *gnostys* glowyng on glede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

GNOWE. Gnawed. *Chaucer.*

GO. To walk. Isumbras, 56; Eglamour, 760. Sometimes for the part. pa. *gone*. Various phrases which include this word may be worth notice. *To go abroad*, to spread abroad. *To go against one*, to go to meet him. *To go backward*, to fall in debt. *To go darkling*, to grope in the dark. *To go compass round*, to encircle. *To go from a thing*, to deny it. *To go forward*, to prosper. *To go out of kind*, to do anything contrary to one's proper nature. *To go quit*, to escape a danger. *All the go*, quite the fashion. *To go near*, to be very near doing anything. *How does it go with you*, how do you fare? *To go to the world*, to be married.

GOAD. Same as *gad*, q. v.

GOADS. Customs. Also, playthings. *Lanc.*

GOAF. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. *Goaf-flap*, a wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf more compact. *Goaf-stead*, a division of a barn in which a goaf is placed. *Norf.* Tusser mentions the *gofe-ladder*, p. 9.

GOAK. (1) To shrink; to contract; to discolour by damp, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) The core of any fruit; the yolk of an egg, &c. *North.*

GOAL. At the game of camp, if a person can manage to get the ball between the two heaps of clothes made by his own party, that side reckons one, which is called a *goal*. If the ball passes between the side-heaps, it is called a *goal-by*, and reckons only half a goal.

GOALE. A barrow, or tumulus.

GOAM. To look after, or provide for. Also, to grasp or clasp. *North.*

GOAN. To yawn. Also as *gaun*, q. v.

GOANDE. Going. *Weber.*

GOATHOUSE. A brothel. *Var. dial.*

GOATS. Stepping-stones. *North.*

GOATS-LEAP. A kind of leap practised by some equestrians. *North.*

GOB. (1) The mouth; saliva. *North.* Sometimes, a copious expectoration.

(2) A portion; a lump. *Var. dial.* Hence the phrase, to work by the *gob*.

(3) To fill up; to impede. *Salop.*

GOBBEDE.

Thane answers syr Gayous fulle *gobbede* wordes,
Was eme to the emperour, and erle hymeselfene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GOBBET. A morsel; a bit. (*A.-N.*) Still in use. A large block of stone is called a *gobbet* by workmen.

GOBBIN. A greedy clownish person. Also, a spoilt child. *Var. dial.*

GOBBLE. (1) A chattering. *Derb.*

(2) To do anything fast. *Var. dial.*

(3) A turkey-cock. *Var. dial.*

GOBBLE-GUT. A greedy fellow. *Linc.*

GOBBLER. A turkey-cock. *Suffolk.*

GOBBON. Same as *Gob* (1).

GO-BET. A hunting phrase, equivalent to *go along*. See *Bet* (8). Our second extract curiously illustrates a passage in Chaucer, Leg. Dido, 288.

Go bet, Wat, with Crystes curse!
The next tyme thou shal be take;
I have a hare pype in my purse,
That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

Old Father of the Pye,
I cannot sing, my lips are dry!
But when my lips are very well wet,
Then I can sing with the, Heigh, *go bet!*
Hunting Song, Dean Milles MS.

GOBETTYD. A term used in dressing fish, for taking the garbage out. *Berners.*

GO-BETWEEN. A pimp. *Dekker.*

GOBLOCK. A lump of anything; an irregular mass. *North.*

GOBONE. Qu. Gob one?

Thay *gobone* of the gretteste with growndoneswerdes
Hewes one thas huikes with theire harde wapyns.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.

GOBSLOTCH. A greedy clown; a dirty voracious eater. *North.*

GOBSTICK. A spoon. *North.*

GOBSTRING. A bridle. *Var. dial.*

GOB-THRUST. A stupid fellow. *North.*

GO-BY. To give one the go-by, i. e. to deceive him, or to leave him in the lurch; to overpass. The second turn a hare made in coursing was called her *go-by*. Our old dramatists often ridicule a phrase introduced by Kyd in his Spanish Tragedy, ap. Dodsley, iii. 163, "Go by, Hieronimo," which even seems to have become proverbial.

GO-BY-THE-GROUND. A diminutive person. *East.* The ground ivy is called *Gill-go-by-the-ground* in the provinces.

GOCHE. A pot, or pitcher. *Wills.*

GOCKEN. To be ravenous. *Linc.*

GOD. *God before*, or *God to-forne*, God going before and assisting. *God to friend*, God being protector.

GOD-ALMIGHTY'S-COW. The lady-bird.

GOD-CAKE. A particular description of cake which it is customary on New Year's Day for sponsors to send to their godchildren at Coventry; a practice which appears to be peculiar to that city.

GODCEPT. A godfather. This occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

GODDARD. (1) A fool. *North.*

(2) A kind of cup or goblet. "A woodden *goddet* or tankard," Florio, p. 80.

GODDARTLY. Cautiously. *Cumb.*

GODDEN. Good even. *North.* We have also *goday*, good day. See Meriton, p. 100.

The kyng seid, gramercy and have *goday!*
The scheperde onswerid and said; nay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

GODDERHELE. Better health! *Goderhaylle*, Towneley Mysteries, p. 89.

GODDOT. An oath which occurs frequently in Havelok. The editor is clearly right in considering it a corruption of *God wot*, so many oaths being amalgamised in a similar manner. In the notes to Pr. Parv. p. 201, it is confused with *God-zate*, or *God-wolde*, which are evidently of a different origin. I have purposely omitted a host of oaths of this description, as they are for the most part easy of solution, and in any case are not of sufficient worth to balance their impiety.

GODE. Wealth; goods. (*A.-S.*) Still retained in Cheshire. Wilbraham, p. 43.

GODELE. Goodly. Emaré, 503.

Feyre and longe was he thore,
A *godelyur* man was none bore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

GODELYHEDE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

GODENESS. *At godenesse*, at advantage. See Rom. Rose, 1453, 3462.

GODESEIE. The herb clary. The Latin name is *gallitritum* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

GODFATHERS. An old cant term for jurymen. See Ben Jonson, v. 139.

GODHEDE. Goodness. Kyng Alis. 7060.

GOD-ILD-YOU. A corruption of *God yield you*, i. e. reward or bless you.

GODLEC. Goodness. Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8.

GODLYCHE. Goodly; politely. "Godlyche he hyr gret," Degrevant, 675.

GODNEDAY. Good-day. *Ritson.*

GOD-PAYS. A profane expression formerly used by disbanded soldiers, implying that they had no money themselves, and must therefore borrow or beg. Hence *God-to-pay*, a hopeless debt, nothing. See Ben Jonson, viii. 60, 158.

GODPHERE. A godfather. *Jonson.*

GOD'S-BLESSING. To go out of *God's blessing* into the warm sun, a proverbial phrase for quitting a better for a worse situation. See Nares and Ray.

GODSEND. Any good fortune quite unexpected. On the coast a wreck is sometimes so called. *Var. dial.*

GOD'S-GOOD. Yeast. *Var. dial.* See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa vii; Florio, p. 130. It is spelt *gosgood* in some provincial glossaries. Forby is clearly wrong in his explanation, as the references to Lilly and Florio indisputably show.

GODSHARLD. God forbid! *Yorksh.*

GODSIB. A godfather. *Chaucer.*

GODSPEED. An exclamation addressed to a person commencing a journey, implying the speaker's anxiety for his speedy and safe transit. Still in use.

GOD'S-PENNY. Earnest-money. *North.* "A God's-pennie, an earnest-pennie," Florio, p. 39.

GOD'S-SAKE. A child kept for God's sake, i. e. a foster-child. See Nomenclator, p. 20; Florio, p. 22.

GOD'S-SANTY. An oath, supposed by Steevens to be corrupted from *God's sanctity*.

GOD'S-TRUTH. An absolute truth.

GOEL. Yellow. *East.* "The goeler and younger," Tusser, p. 126.

GOETIE. Witchcraft. *Blount.*

GOFER. A species of tea-cake of an oblong form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on an iron made expressly for the purpose, called a *gofering iron*, and divided into square compartments. *Linc.*

GOFERING-WORK. A sort of crimping performed on frills, caps, &c.

GOFF. (1) An oaf or fool. *North.*

(2) A game played by striking hard stuffed balls with clubs. He who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes is the winner. It was a common game in England in the reign of James I. See D'Ewes, i. 48.

(3) A godfather. *Cath. Angl.*

GOFFLE. To gobble up; to eat fast. *Essex.*

GOFFRAM. A clown. *Cumb.*

GOFISH. Foolish. *Chaucer.*

GOFLE. A small basket. *Linc.*

GOG. A bog. *Oxon.* Aubrey, in his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 56, mentions "a boggy place called the *Gogges*."

GOGE. The throat. Nominale MS.

GOGGLE. To swallow. "Gulped, or goggled downe," Cotgrave, in v. *Goularde.*

GOGGY. An egg. *Craven.*

GOGING-STOOL. A cucking-stool, q. v.

GOGION. A gudgeon. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Aspron.*

GOG-MIRE. A quagmire. *Fulke.*

GOIGH. Very merry. *Devon.*

GOIL. Spongy ground. Milles MS.

GOING. (1) A right of pasturage on a common for a beast. *Suffolk.*

(2) *Going to the vault*, an expression sometimes used by hunters when a hare takes ground like a rabbit.

GOING-OUT. Visiting. *Var. dial.*

GOINGS-ON. Proceedings. *Var. dial.*

GOISTER. To laugh loudly. *Linc.* Also, to brag; to enter into a frolic.

GOJONE. The gudgeon of a wheel; also, the fish so called. *Pr. Parv.*

GOKE. A fool. Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. Ben Jonson has *gokt*, stupefied. *Goky*, a gawky, a clown, Piers Ploughman, p. 220. "A goky, a gokin vel gakin, *stultus*," Milles MS.

GOKERT. Awkward; clumsy. *Var. dial.*

GOLD. The plant turnsol. It is also applied to corn-marygold and wild myrtle.

That she sprongе up out of the moldo
Into a flourc was named *golde.*
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 120.

GOLD-CRAP. The herb crow-foot. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Bassinets.* Called also *gold-cup.*

GOLDEFOME. Copper. Nominale MS.

GOLDEN-BUG. The ladybird. *Suffolk.*

GOLDEN-CHAFER. A green beetle, very common in the month of June. *Var. dial.*

GOLDEN-CHAIN. Yellow laburnum. *West.*

GOLD-END-MAN. One who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweller. See Ben Jonson, iv. 79.

GOLDEN-DROP. A kind of plum. Also, a variety of wheat. *Var. dial.*

GOLDEN-EYE. The bird *anas clangula.* It is called *goldnye* in Arch. xiii. 343.

GOLDEN-HERB. The plant orach. *North.*

GOLDEN-KNOP. The lady-bird. *East.*

GOLDEN-WITHY. Bog mirtle. *South.*

GOLDFINCH. A piece of gold; a purse. Middleton, i. 283. A sovereign is now so called.

GOLD-FINDER. An old jocular name for a person who cleaned a jakes.

GOLDFLOWER. Golden cudweed; the aurelia, according to Florio, p. 166.

GOLDFRE. A welt of gold: explained *aurifigium* in Nominale MS.

GOLD-HEWEN. Of a golden colour. (*A.-S.*)

GOLD-HOUSE. A treasury.

On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
The kyng to hys *golde-hows* toke hys way.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

GOLDING. A marygold. *Chesh.*

GOLD-KNAP. The herb crow-foot. *Huloet.*

GOLD-NEPS. A kind of small red and yellow early ripe pear. *Chesh.*

GOLDSMITHRIE. Goldsmith's work. (*A.-S.*)

GOLDSPINK. The goldfinch. *North.*

GOLD-WEIGHT. To the gold-weight, i. e. to the minutest particulars, gold-weights being very exact. See Jonson, v. 360.

GOLDY. Of a gold colour.

As ofte as sondys be in the salte se,
And *goldy* gravel in the stremys rich.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12.

GOLE. (1) Big; full; florid; prominent; rank, as grass, &c. *East.*

(2) The jaw-bone. Nominale MS.

(3) A ditch or small stream. *North.* Also, a whirl-pool; a flood-gate, or sluice. See Dugdale's Imbanking, 1662, p. 276. "A gool, *lacuna*, vid. Skinnerum; *item*, a current of water in a swampy place, and generally where it is obstructed with boggs; likewise, a hollow between two hills; a throat; a narrow yale," Dean Milles MS. p. 132.

Than syr Gawayne the gude a galaye he takys,
And glides up at a *gole* with gud meno of armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

(4) A fool? "Greate dole for a *gole*," Chester Plays, i. 229. *Gowle*, MS. Bodl. 175.

GO-LESS. I cannot go less, i. e., I cannot accept of less, I cannot play for a smaller sum. "Goe lesse, at primero," Cotgrave, in v. *Manque.*

GOLET. The throat, or gullet. (*A.-N.*) A part of armour or dress which covered the throat was so called.

Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

Be the *golett* of the hode
Johne pulled the munke downe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

GOLIARDS. The best account of the *goliardi* is given in Mr. Wright's preface to Walter Mapes, p. x. "They appear," says Mr. Wright, "to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." In the Decretal. Bonifacii VIII. Univ. Oxon. they are thus mentioned, *se joculatores seu goliardos faciunt aut buffones.* See other quotations of a similar import in Ducange.

GO-LIE. To recline; to be laid by the wind; to subside. *Somerset.* Perf. *went-lie*; part. *gone-lie.*

GOLIONE. A kind of gown.

And alle was do ryȝt as sche bad,
He hath hire in his clothis clad,
And caste on hire his *golione*,
Whiche of the skyn of a lione
Was made, as he upon the wey
It slow; and over this to pleye
Sche took his gret mace also,
And knitte it at hire girdille tho.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 170.

GOLL. (1) A hand, or fist. *East.* "How cold they are, poor golls," Beaum. and Flet. i. 97. See Hawkins, iii. 119.

(2) To strike or blow with violence; to rush, as wind does. *North.*

(3) The gullet, Nominale MS. More properly the ball of the throat.

> Sethen he went to the skulle,
> And hewyd asonder the throte *golle*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GOLLAND. This plant is alluded to by Turner as the *ranunculus* of crowfoot, and Brockett mentions a yellow flower so called without giving its other name. It is probably that species which is described by Gerard, p. 810, as the double crowfoot or yellow batchelor's-buttons. "Goulands, Bor. corn-marigolds," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GOLLAR. To shout; to snarl. *North.*

GOLLOP. A large morsel. *Somerset.*

GOLLS. Fat chops; ridges of fat on a corpulent person. *East.*

GOLOSSIANS. Galoshes. Arch. xi. 95.

GOLP. A sudden blow. *Devon.*

GOLSH. To swallow quickly. *North.*

GOLSOGHT. The jaundice.

> Envus man may lyknyd be
> To the *golsoght*, that es a payne,
> Mone may se it in mans cone.
> *R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes*, p. 46.

GOME. (1) A man. (*A.-S.*) This continued in use till the time of the civil wars. It occurs in early versions of the Psalms in place of the modern *Gentile*. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 77, ii. 211; Lybeaus Disconus, 1091.

(2) Black grease. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius in the Bodl. Lib.

(3) Heed; care. Kennett has, "to *gome*, to mind or be intent upon." See *Goam*; R. Glouc. p. 57. A.S. gyman.

> Son, he seide, take good *gome*,
> 3yven thou hast thin owne dome.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 50.

(4) A godmother. *Cotgrave.*

GOMEN. Game; play. W. Mapes, p. 347.

GOMERILL. A silly fellow. *North.*

GOMMACKS. Tricks; foolery. *East.*

GOMMAN. Gomman, *paterfamilias*; gommer, *materfamilias*. Milles' MS. Glossary. Skinner has *goman*.

GOMME. The gum. *Chaucer.*

GON. (1) Since; ago. Reliq. Antiq. i. 64.

(2) Gave. Also, to give. *Var. dial.*

GONE. (1) Dead; expired. *Var. dial.*

(2) A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark. The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack. *Nares.* "I am gone, or overcast at bowles," Howell.

GONEIL. Same as *Gomerill*, q. v.

GONFANON. A banner or standard. (*A.-N.*) See Sir Tristrem, pp. 145, 210; Kyng Alisaunder, 1963; Langtoft, pp. 30, 330.

> Whan thay were redy for to rydo,
> They reysed spere and *gonfanoune*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 119.

GONGE. (1) To go. See Ellis, ii. 399.

> Jhesu thouȝt hit was ful longe,
> Withouten felowshipe to *gonge*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab* f. 82.

(2) A jakes. "The devels gonge-house of helle," MS. quoted in MS. Lansd. 1033. *Gonge-farmer*, a cleaner of jakes, Palsgrave. *Gonge-fermourer*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3. Stowe has *goung* for *dung*. See Nares in v. *Goung*.

> Jak, if every hous were honest to ete flesh inne,
> Than were it honest to ete in a *gonge*.
> *MS. Digby* 41, f. 8.
>
> And was adrad nygho owt of hys wytte,
> And caste hyt yn a *gonge-pytte*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

GONHELLY. A Cornish horse. More's MS. Additions to Ray, Mus. Brit.

GONMER. An old person. *Devon.*

GONNE. A machine for expelling balls; a gun, but not necessarily used with gunpowder. Chaucer, however, has the term in exactly the modern sense.

GONNERHEAD. A stupid person. *North.* Probably from *gonner*, a gander.

GONY. A great goose. *Glouc.*

GOO. Good. See Arch. xxx. 408.

GOOA. To go. *Var. dial.*

GOOCHY. Indian rubber. *Var. dial.*

GOOD. (1) Rich. A mercantile use of the word common in old plays.

(2) Very. *Good sawcily*, Thoms' Anec. p. 74.

GOOD-BROTHER. A brother-in-law.

GOOD-CHEAP. Extremely cheap. It answers to *bon-marché* in Cotgrave. In Douce's collection is a fragment of an early book printed by Caxton, who promises to sell it "good chepe." See Fletcher's Poems, p. 72.

GOOD-DAWNING. Good-morrow. *West.*

GOOD-DAY. A holiday. *Staff.*

GOODDIT. Shrove-tide. *North.* Shrove Tuesday is called Goodies-Tuesday.

GOOD-DOING. Charitable; kind. *East.*

GOODED. Prospered. *Devon.*

GOOD-ENOUGH. Passable. *Shak.*

GOOD-FELLOWS. A cant term for thieves. "Good fellows be thieves," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42.

GOOD-FEW. A fair number. *North.*

GOODGER. Goodman, or husband. Also a term for the devil. *Devon.*

GOOD-HOUR. A favourable time, a phrase applied to a woman in labour.

GOOD-HUSSEY. A thread-case. *West.*

GOODIN. A good thing. *Yorksh.*

GOODING. To go a gooding, among poor people, is to go about before Christmas to collect money or corn to enable them to keep the festival. *Kent.*

GOODISH. Rather large or long. *Var. dial.* "A goodish step," a long way.

GOOD-KING-HARRY. The herb goose-foot.

GOODLICH. Conveniently. See Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 118; Test. Vetust. p. 139.

GOOD-LIKE. Handsome. Good-like-naught, handsome but worthless. *North.*

GOOD LORD. A term formerly applied to a patron or benefactor.

GOODLY. Fresh or gay in apparel.

GOODLYHEDE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

GOOD-MAN. The landlord or master of a house. See Sevyn Sages, 3869; Matthew, xx. 11. In the provinces, a woman terms her husband her *good-man.*

GOODMANTURD. A worthless unpleasant fellow. See Florio, p. 160.

GOOD-MIND. Good humour. *East.*

GOOD-MISTRESS. A patroness.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poems of the ballad kind. *Nares.*

GOOD-NOW. A phrase equivalent to, *Do you know, you must know. West.*

GOOD-OUTS. Doing well. *Var. dial.*

GOODS. Cattle; dairy produce. *North.*

GOODSCHIPE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

> And for the *goodschipe* of this dede,
> They graunten him a lusty mede.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 117.

GOOD-SPEED. Yeast. Florio, p. 130.

GOOD-TIDY. Moderate; reasonable. *East.*

GOOD-TIME. A festival. *Jonson.*

GOOD-TO. Good for. See Pegge, in v.

GOOD-WOMAN. A wife. *Var. dial.*

GOOD-WOOLLED. A good-woolled one, i. e., a capital good fellow. *Linc.*

GOODY. (1) Good-wife. This term is addressed only to poor women. *North.* Chaucer has *good-lefe*, ed. Urry, p. 160.

(2) To prosper; to appear good. *West.*

GOOD-YEAR. Corrupted by our old writers from *goujere*, the French disease.

GOOF. A kind of sweet cake. *East.*

GOOGEN. A gudgeon. See Clerk's edition of Withals' Dictionarie, 1608, p. 36.

GOOKEE. To hang down. *Devon.*

GOOM. To file a saw. *Var. dial.*

GOORDY. Plump or round.

> We shal so bowel that scrippe or bagge of his with strokes, by pynchynge or nyppyng meale, being nowe swollen with moche brasse, i. whiche is now borely or *goordy*, or stroutted out with moche money. *Acolastus*, 1540.

GOOSE. (1) A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A tailor's smoothing iron.

(3) A game described by Strutt, p. 336. On the Stationers' registers, 16th June, 1597, was licensed, "The newe and most pleasant game of the *goose.*"

(4) A breach made by the sea.

GOOSEBERRY. To play old gooseberry, i. e., to create a great confusion.

GOOSE-BILL. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSE-CAP. A silly person. *Devon.* "A sot, asse, goosecap," Cotg. in v. *Gruë.*

GOOSECHITE. The herb agrimony.

GOOSE-FEAST. Michaelmas. *Linc.*

GOOSE-FLESH. The roughness of the skin produced by cold. *Var. dial.*

GOOSE-GOG. The gooseberry. *Var. dial.*

GOOSE-GRASS. Catch-weed. *North.*

GOOSE-HEARD. One who takes care of geese. See Harrison, p. 223. "*Ancarius*, a gosherd." Nominale MS.

GOOSE-HOUSE. A parish cage, or small temporary prison. *Suffolk.*

GOOSE-INTENTOS. A word used in Lancashire, where the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a goose-intentos on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; which custom took origin from the last word of this old church prayer of that day.—*Tua nos quæsimus Domine, gratia semper præveniat et sequatur: ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentos.* Common people mistake it for a *goose with ten toes.* Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 290.

GOOSEMAN-CHICK. A gosling. *North.*

GOOSE-SMERE. A kind of axungia mentioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

GOOSE-TANSY. Silver-weed. *North.*

GOOSE-TONGUE. Sneeze-wort. *Craven.*

GOOSE-TURD-GREEN. A colour in apparel alluded to in Harrison, p. 172; Cotgrave, in v. *Merde.* Jonson, iv. 415, mentions "goose-green starch," and a waistcoat made of *gosling green* is named in the Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xii. p. 59.

GOOSHARETH. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSHILL. A gutter. *Wilts.*

GOOSIER. A goose-heard, q. v. *Somerset.*

GOOSTLICHE. Spiritually. (*A.-S.*)

GOOT. Goeth. Arch. xxx. 408.

GOOT-BUCKIS. He bucks. *Wickliffe.*

GOPE. To talk vulgarly and loud; to snatch, or grasp. *Cumb.*

GOPPEN-FULL. A large handful. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Jointe.*

GOPPISH. Proud; pert; testy. *North.*

GOR. (1) Dirty; miry; rotten. *North.*

(2) A young unfledged bird. *Westm.*

(3) A clownish fellow. *Somerset.*

GORBELLY. A person with a large belly. *Devon.* See Hollyband, 1593, in v. *Bredallier;* 1 Henry IV. ii. 2.

GORBIT. Same as *Gor* (2). *Yorksh.*

GORBLE. To eat, or gobble. *North.*

GORCE. A wear. Blount, in v.

GORCHANDE. Grumbling. *R. de Brunne.*

GORCOCK. The red grouse. *North.*

GORCROW. A carrion-crow. *Pennant.* This bird is mentioned by Ben Jonson.

GORD. A narrow stream of water. See Kennett's Gloss. p. 80. "A whirlpool, or deep hole in a river," Blount's Gloss. ed. 1681, p. 290.

GORDE. (1) Girded on. Meyrick, i. 177.

(2) To strike, or spur. *Gawayne.*

GORE. (1) Mud; dirt. Lybeaus Disconus, 1471. Still in use in Norfolk.

(2) *A-gore*, bloody. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 154, and *Agore*, p. 32.

(3) The lowest part in a tract of country. *North.* It is explained by Kennett, a small narrow slip of ground, Gloss. p. 80.

(4) A piece of cloth inserted. This is the explanation in the Craven Gloss. i. 192, and it may be more fully described as a diagonal seam inserted at the bottom of a shift, shirt, robe

or gown, to give breadth to the lower part of it. Florio has, "*Gheroni*, the gores or gussets of a shirt or smock." See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3237. It is often used by very early writers in the phrase *under gore*, i. e. under the clothing. This explains a disputed passage in Sir Thopas. "Gouthlich under gore," MS. Digby 86. "Glad under gore," Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26. See also Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 152. *Gore-coat*, a gown or petticoat gored, or so cut as to be broad at the bottom, and narrower at the upper part, Exmoor Scolding, p. 39.

(5) To make up a mow of hay. *Linc.*

GORE-BLOOD. Clotted blood. *Shak.* We have *gorwoundede* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55.

GORELL. A great clownish lad.

Glotony that *gorell* is the vjte. synne, &c
That men use of in delicat fedyng of mete.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 98.

GORGAYSE. A woman's tucker. Skelton, ii. 391.

GORGE. The throat; the mouth. (*A.-N.*) A hawk when full-fed was said to bear full gorge. To give over the gorge, i. e. to be sick.

GORGEAUNT. A boar in the second year. An old hunting term.

GORGER. Armour for the throat. (*A.-N.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 1618.

Nowe I wol sey thee of the *gorgier*, whiche shoulde kepe the throte-bolle.
Rom. of the Monk, Sion College MS.

GORGET. "A kerchef wherwith women cover their pappes," Baret, 1580.

GORGEY. To shake, or tremble. *West.*

GORISOUN. A youth; a page. (*A.-N.*)

GORLE. To devour eagerly. *South.*

GORM. To smear; to daub. *North.*

GORMA. A cormorant. *North.*

GORN. A small pail with one handle. *Derbysh.*

GORNEY. A journey. Robin Hood, i. 85.

GORONS. Bars and cramps of iron to secure the upper stones of a pinnacle. *Bloxam.*

GORRELL. A fat person. Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Bredailler*. In Craven, *gorry*, very fat, nauseously fat.

GORSE. Furze. *Var. dial.* "The firse or gorse," Elyot, 1559, in v. *Paliurus*.

GORSEHOPPER. The whinchat. *Chesh.*

GORST. The juniper-tree, but more commonly the same as *gorse*, q. v.

GOSE. Go. *Chaucer.*

And graythe 3owe to 3one grene wode,
And *gose* over ther nedes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

GOSHAL. The goshawk. *Book of Rates.*

GOSLINGS. The blossoms of the willow, which children sometimes play with by putting them into the fire and seeing how they burn, repeating verses at the same time.

GOSLING-WEED. Goose-grass. *Huloet.*

GOSPELLER. (1) An Evangelist.

And the foure *gospellers*
Standand on the pelers. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 136.

(2) The priest that chanted the gospel. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 14; Ord. and Reg. p. 169.

GOSS. (1) Furze. See *Gorse*.

(2) To guzzle, or drink. *Devon.*

GOSSANDER. The *Mergus Merganser*, a bird of the fens. *Drayton.*

GOSSIB. A sponsor at baptism, since corrupted into *gossip*. See Verstegan's observations on this word quoted in Ben Jonson, iii. 217; Plumpton Corr. p. 62; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 112; State Papers, iii. 13. There was formerly considered a kind of relationship between a person and his sponsors, expressed by *gossiprede*. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 36; State Papers, ii. 479.

GOSSONE. A god-son. *Pr. Parv.*

GOST. (1) Goest; walkest. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng to the scheperde con say,
Fro me ne *gost* thou not away.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) Spirit; mind; soul. (*A.-S.*)

GOSTEAD. A bay or division of a barn. *Norf.*

GOSTER. Same as *Gauster*, q. v.

GOTCH. A large pitcher. *Var. dial.* Gotch-belly, a large round belly.

GOTE. A ditch, or sluice. *North.*

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fens. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, 1662, p. 243.

GOTER. A shower. Also, a gutter.

He sal com doun als rain in flees soft,
And *goters* droppand over erthe oft.
MS. Egerton 614, f. 48.

Bankes flowen of floode abowte in the vale,
And out of the gaye golde *goters* ther 3ode.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.

GOTFER. An old man. *Wilts.*

GOTHAM. A wise man of Gotham, i. e. a fool. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the well-known collection of tales of the wise men of Gotham, repr. 1840. Gotham is also a cant term for Newcastle.

GOTHARD. A foolish fellow. *North.*

GOTHELEN. To grumble, or rumble, as the stomach does. (*A.-S.*)

GOTHERLY. Kind; sociable. *North.*

GOTHSEMAY. Gossamer. Lady Al. 1659.

GO-TO. *Don't go to*, not able to. *Var. dial.* The phrase *go to*, in old colloquial language, and often introduced in old plays, has not, I believe, been properly explained. It is equivalent to, *well, well now, well then*, or *go on*; and it occurs in the French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, as the translation of *or sus*. Florio has, "*Hör béne*, well, go too, it is well now."

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON. Goat's beard.

GOTOURS. Lumps; impurities?

Tak the rutes of morelle and wasche thame and stamp thame wele, and lay thame to the fester at morne and at evene, and ever clence it wele of *gotours*, and wasche it with hate wyne.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 313.

GOTTED. Gotten. *Skelton.*

GOTY. A pitcher, or gotch, q. v.

GOUD-SPINK. A goldfinch. *Craven.*

GOUL. (1) The gum of the eye. *North.* See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 125. "A blemmish

or waterish matter in sore eyes called of some *gowle*," Florio, p. 104.

(2) A hut, or cottage. *Cumb.*

GOULFE. A goaf of corn. *Palsgrave.*

GOUND. A yellow secretion in the corners of the eyes. *North.* Left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 408. "*Gownde* of the eye," Pr. Parv. "Gound, *sordes oculorum condensatæ per totum agrum Linc. vulgatissime appellantur*," Skinner. In MS. Med. Linc. f. 283 is a receipt "for blered eghne and *gundy*;" and *gunny eyes* are explained *sore running eyes* in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 100. The *gound* is well explained by Milles to be *oculorum gramia quæ ab oculis distillat*, and if the old text in the passage in Timon of A., i. 1, "Our Poesie is as a *Gowne*," ed. 1623, p. 80, is in any way correct, we have in this word *gound*, or *gownde*, as it is spelt in Pr. Parv. p. 206, the genuine old reading, which Tieck tries to make sense of in a different manner. The *distillat* of Milles answers to the *uses* or *oozes* of Shakespeare.

Right so pleynly thorowe the *goundy* sight
Of crytikes, ne may not susteyne
For to beholde the clerenesse of this quene.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, *f.* 36.

GOUNE-CLOTH. Cloth enough to make a gown. *Chaucer.*

GOURD. (1) A species of false dice, mentioned in the Merry W. of W. i. 3.

(2) A vessel to carry liquor in. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 17031.

(3) "*Aquilegium*, a *gourde* of water, whiche commeth of rayne," Elyot, 1559.

GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony. *Spenser.*

GOURY. Dull; stupid-looking. *North.*

GOUSH. A stream. Also, to make a noise, as water when gushing out.

GOUT. The gateway bridge over a watercourse; a drain. *Warw.*

GOUTHLICH. Goodly. (*A.-S.*)

Wis he wes of lore,
And *gouthlich* under gore. *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 2.

GOUTOUS. Rich; delicate, especially applied to made dishes. Ord. and Reg. p. 473. "Luk ay that he ette no gowttous mette," MS. Med. Linc. f. 310. So called probably on account of rich meats causing that disease. "Gotows mann or womanne, *guttosus*," Pr. Parv. p. 206. *Guttosus* in Med. Lat. corresponds to *arthriticus*.

GOUTS. (1) Drops. Macbeth, ii. 1. There is no doubt of the correctness of this explanation. *Gowtyth* for *droppeth* occurs in an early English MS. mentioned in Arch. xxx. 408.

(2) The spots on a hawk, an ancient term in falconry. See Dict. Rust. in v.

GOVE. (1) To stare vacantly. *North.*

(2) To make a mow. Tusser, p. 176. This is another form of *goaf*, q. v.

(3) Given. *Lydgate.*

GOVELE. To get money by usury. It is a substantive in Digby Myst. p. 191.

He *govelyde* gode with alle hys myght.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 5.

GOVERNAILLE. Government; steerage. (*A.-N.*)

GOVE-TUSHED. Having projected teeth. *Derb.*

GOW. (1) Wild myrtle. Florio, p. 4.

(2) Let us go. *Suffolk.* An abbreviation of *go we* plur. imper. of *go*. In the Northern counties, *gowa*, or *gooa*.

GOWARGE. A round chisel used for making hollows. *North.*

GO-WAY. Give way; cease.

Go way, douztur, sich thyng!
I wille no more of thi playng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, *f.* 44.

GOWBERT. A goblet, or drinking-vessel.

GOWCES. The pieces of armour which protect the arm-pit when the arm is raised.

Um-begrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys,
That bare of gowles fulle gaye with *gowces* of sy vere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

GOWD. (1) A toy or gaud. *North.*

(2) To cut dirty wool from off the tails of sheep. *North.* The wool so cut off is called *gowdens*.

GOWDER. Futuo. *North.*

GOWDYLAKIN. A plaything. *Northumb.*

GOWER. (1) A great dish or platter for potage. *Winton.* Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(2) A kind of cake, formerly made for children at Christmas. North's Toy-Book, 1665.

GOWGE. The gauge or measure.

The *gowge* seyd, the devyles dyrte
Fore anything that thou canne wyrke!
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 10.

GOWIL-SOWGHT. This is translated by *glabcoma* in Nominale MS.

GOWK. A cuckoo. Also as *goke*, q. v. Hence *Gowk-spit*, cuckoo spit. *North.*

GOWLARE. An usurer. *Pr. Parv.*

GOWLE. To cry sulkily. *North.* Brockett says, "to threaten in a kind of howl." Gloss. ed. 1829, p. 138. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 291; Tundale, pp. 15, 39.

For unnethes es a chylde borne fully,
That it ne begynnes to *gowle* and crye.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 25.

GOWLED. Gummed up. See *Goul* (1).

GOWLES. Gules. Reliq. Antiq. i. 324.

The crest that on his helme es,
Es a lady of *gowlis* in hir reches.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, *f.* 141.

A lyone tyed till an ake
Of *gowlys* and grene. *MS. Ibid. f.* 134.

GOWSTY. Dreary; frightful; ghastly; dismal or uncomfortable. *North.*

GOWT. A sink; a vault. *West.*

GOWTE. A swelling. Arch. xxx. 408.

GOWTONE. To gutter as a candle. "Gowtone as candelys," Pr. Parv.

GOXIDE. Yawned; gaped. *Baber.*

GOYSE. Goes. Towneley Myst. p. 13.

GOYTE. The same as *gote*, q. v.

GOZELL. A guzzle, or ditch. "*Traghétto*, any ferrie, a passage, a foard, or gozell over from shore to shore," Florio.

GOZZAN. An old wig grown yellow from age and wearing. *Cornw.*

GOZZARD. A fool. *Linc.*

GRAAL. A large dish, a large hollow basin, fit for serving up meat. The St. Graal was the vessel in which our Saviour ate the last sup

per with his apostles, and is fabled to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. Various miracles are said to have been performed by means of this dish, and it is a frequent subject of allusion in some of the old romances, as an object in search of which numerous knights-errants spent their lives. See further in Roquefort.

GRAB. To seize, or snatch; to steal. Also, a snap or bite. *Var. dial.*

GRABBLE. To grapple. *Devon.* "To grabble or grope a wench," Miege.

GRABBY. Grimy; filthy. *Kent.*

GRAB-STOCK. A young crab-tree, or the cutting of one. *Dorset.*

GRACE. *Harde grace*, misfortune.

GRACE-CUP. A large cup in a monastery or college, passed round the table after grace was said. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 126.

GRACE-OF-GOD. The plant hartshorn. See Topsell's Foure-footed Beasts, p. 126.

GRACES. Thanks; gifts. *Wickliffe.*

GRACE-WIFE. A midwife. *Durham.*

GRACIA-DEI. A medicine so called, described in MS. Med. Linc. f. 308.

GRACIOUS. Agreeable; graceful. It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GRACY-DAYS. Daffodils. *Devon.*

GRADDE. Cried for; cried to. (*A.-S.*)

And thenk, as thou hast herd me telle,
How grace he *gradde*, and grace he hadde.
Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

He porveide him of a schip,
And over the watere ladde,
Everch tyme dai; and nyȝt
Alle that to him *gradde*. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 117.

GRADE. Prepared; got ready. (*A.-S.*)

GRADELY. Decently; orderly; moderately. Also an adjective. *North.*

GRADUATE. A physician. *Suffolk.*

GRAF. The depth of a spade's bit in digging. *Salop.* Hence, to dig. Perhaps from *grafe*, a husbandman. *Spade-graf*, the quantity of stuff turned up by the spade at once.

GRAFER. An engraver. *Lydgate.* Wright has *graffyng* in his Monastic Letters, p. 137.

GRAFF. A graft. Also, to graft. See Robin Hood, i. 32; Tusser, p. 115.

To make the *graffe* that hee fro Judas fette,
Fructifye in a pure virgyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

GRAFFER. A notary. *Blount.*

GRAFFERE. One who grafts. *Lydgate.*

GRAFFLE. To grapple. *Somerset.*

GRAFMAKERE. A sexton. *Withals.*

GRAFT. A ditch. *Craven.*

GRAFTED-IN. Begrimed. *Devon.*

GRAFTING-TOOL. A long spade used in draining land. *Salop.*

GRAG. The neck. Nominale MS.

GRAID. See *Grade.* "Leide," Trin. Coll. MS.

Of thir thinges I haf her said,
Was Adam eors to-gedir *graid*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 5.

GRAILE. (1) Gravel; small pebbles. *Spenser.* (2) The name of the book which contained the responses sung by the choir. "I gowle au mi *grayel*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. "*Gradale*, a grale," Nominale MS.

GRAILING. A slight fall of hail, just to cover the ground. *North.*

GRAILS. The smaller feathers of a hawk *Blome.*

GRAIN. (1) A branch of a tree. *Cumb.* (2) To strangle, gripe, or throttle. *East.* (3) Broken victuals. *Somerset.* (4) The prong of a fork. *West.* (5) A scarlet colour used by dyers. *Blount.*

GRAINED. Grimed; dirty. *Wilts.*

GRAINED-FORK. A pronged fork. *East.*

GRAINEE. Proud; ill-tempered. *Devon.* "Stiff, somewhat stately," Milles MS.

GRAINING. The fork of a tree. *North.*

GRAIN-STAFF. A quarter-staff, with a pair of short tines at the end which they call grains. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.

GRAITHE. To prepare; to make ready; to dress. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the North, and explained in the provincial glossaries, "preparation; readiness; to bring a horse up with great care; the trapping of a horse; to clothe, or furnish; to repair; condition; riches." See Arthour and Merlin, p. 175; Perceval, 123. *Graithing*, clothing, equipment. *Grath*, speed, Towneley Myst. p. 32.

Thre score knyghtis of the best
Graythed wele in grene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

Bot if thowe *graythe* thy gere, the wille grefe happene,
Or thowe goo of this greve, for all thy grete wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GRAITHLY. Readily; speedily. (*A.-S.*) It here means *steadfastly, confidently.*

If we *graythely* and sothefastly behalde oureselfe, ther es na thynge that we here hafe that we may bi righte calle ours. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 8.

Bot alway thynke on thy laste ende, for thou ert a dedly mane, and ilk a daye, if thou behalde *graythely*, thou may see thy dedd bifore thyne eghne.
MS. Ibid. f. 21.

Felys me *grathly* every ylke one,
And so that I have fleeche and bone.
Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 106.

GRAKE. To crack. *Lydgate.*

GRAMATOLYS. Smatterers. *Skelton.*

GRAME. Anger; grief. (*A.-S.*)

Moradas seyde, hyt ys grete schame
On a hors to wreke thy *grame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79

Wist my lorde of this house,
With *grame* he wold the grete,
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

GRAMERCY. Great thanks. (*A.-N.*)

Graunt-mercy, seid than he,
But silver shalt thou non gif me.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 58.

GRAMERY. *Ars grammatica*, and hence used generally for abstruse learning.

GRAMFER. A grandfather. *West.*

GRAMFER-LONGLEGS. A daddy-longlegs.

GRAMMER. A grandmother. *West.*

GRAMMERED. Begrimed. *Wilts.*

GRAMMER'S-PIN. A large pin. *Devon.*

GRAMPLE. A crab, *Skinner.* (*Fr.*)
GRANADO. A grenade. *Howell.*
GRANCH. (1) To scrunch. *Warw.*
(2) A grange. Milles' MS. Gloss.
GRAND. Very; much. *Kent.*
GRANDAM. A grandmother. *Var. dial.* See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 140.
GRANDARDE. Part of ancient armour. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12. It seems to have been worn only by knights when on horseback. Sometimes spelt *grand-guard.*
GRANDIE. Grandmother. *North.*
GRAND-TRICKTRACK. An old game at cards mentioned in Poor Robin's Country Vices, 4to. Lond. 1674.
GRANE. To groan. *North.*

Here my trowthe or I be tane,
Many of ȝour gestis salle *grane.*
MS Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

GRANEIN. The fork of a tree. *Linc.*
GRANER. A granary. Baret, A. 266.
GRANGE. A farm-house; a barn, or granary; a small hamlet. In Lincolnshire, a lone farm-house is still so called.
GRANK. To groan; to murmur. See Towneley Myst. p. 155. Still in use. *Granky,* complaining. Brockett, p. 139.
GRANNEP. A grandmother. *Yorksh.* More usually called *granny.*
GRANNY-DOD. A snail-shell. *Camb.*
GRANNY-REARED. Spoiled, i. e., brought up by a grandmother. *North.*
GRANNY-THREADS. The runners of the creeping crow-foot. *Craven.*
GRANONS. The long hairs growing about the mouth of a cat. Topsell, p. 104.
GRANSER. A grandsire. Towneley Myst. p. 172. Still used in Salop. Palsgrave has *grauntsyre;* and *graynser* occurs in the Plumpton Corr. p. 151.

Come hethyr, he seid, and take up this sak,
And ley it ij°. fold on thy *grauncyre* bak.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 46.

GRANT. The pudendum muliebre. Hence, to prostitute the body. Still in use.
GRAP. (1) A vulture. See *Gripe.*
(2) An ear of Virginia corn. MS. Lansd. 1033.
GRAPE. (1) To grope, or feel. *North.*
(2) A fork with three prongs used for filling rough dung. *North.*
GRAPER. The covering for the gripe or handle of a lance. Arch. xvii. 291.
GRAPINEL. A grappling-iron. (*A.-N.*)
GRAPLE. A hook; the clasp of a buckle. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.
GRAS. Grace. Sevyn Sages, 658.
GRASH. To gnash the teeth. See Collier's Old Ballads, p. 71; Topsell's Beasts, p. 126. Also, to crush. "Grasched doune crestez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 75.
GRASIERS. Sheep or other animals when fed solely on grass. *North.*
GRASPLIN. Twilight. *Devon.*
GRASS-HEARTH. A feudal service of a day's ploughing. *Kennett.*
GRASS-TABLE. See *Earth-table.*
GRASS-WIDOW. An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Var. dial.* See MS. Century Book, No. 77.
GRAT. (1) Wept. *Northumb.*
(2) Made. For *gart.* Degrevant, 339.
GRATCHE. A supposed error for *graithe* in Rom. Rose, 7368.
GRATE. (1) A fish-bone. (*Germ.*)
(2) A grating, or lattice. See Test. Vetust. p. 627; Davies' Ancient Rites, p. 70; Death of Robert E. of Huntingdon, p. 27.
(3) Grateful. *Becon.*
(4) To seize; to snatch. *Devon.*
(5) Metal worked into steel, as in the making of weapons, &c.
GRATH. Assured; confident. *North.*
GRATING. The act of separating the large from small ore. *Craven.*
GRATTEN. Stubble. *South.* Ray says it means sometimes after-grass.

The north part of Wilts adjoyning to Stonebrush Coteswold, and is part of Coteswold, the arable *gretton-grounds* beare an abundance of wyld tansie.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 121.

GRATTICHING. Dung of deer. Cotgrave, in v. *Fumeés, Plateaux.*
GRAUNDEPOSE. A grampus. *Skelton.*
GRAUNT. Great. Piers Ploughman, p. 353.
GRAUNTE. Agreed. "*Graunte,* seid oure kyng," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.
GRAUNT-FADER. A grandfather.

The King pardons that for thy noble *graunt-fader,* the whiche suffrid trouble for the kynges moost noble predecesseurs. *MS. Coll. Arm.* L. 9.

GRAUT. Wort. *Yorksh.*
GRAVE. (1) To dig; to bury. *North.* See Maundevile, p. 12; Sevyn Sages, 18: Gy of Warwike, p. 410.
(2) A nobleman of the low countries. Hence, Grave Maurice. *Grave,* a bailiff. *Yorksh.*
(3) A potato-hole. *Linc.*
(4) Engraven. Kyng Alisaunder, 3155.

So that my lady therupone,
Hath suche a prente of love *grave.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

GRAVELIN. A small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon. See Harrison, p. 224.
GRAVELLED. Vexed; mortified; perplexed. Also, buried. *North.*
GRAVER. A sculptor; an engraver. See Constitutions of Masonry, p. 31.
GRAVES. The refuse which remains at the bottom of the melting pot used in making tallow candles. It is collected and pressed into oblong cakes, which are boiled with water as food for dogs.
GRAVE-SPIKE. An instrument used by sextons in digging graves. *West.*
GRAVID. Big with child. (*Lat.*)
GRAVKYNG. Graying; dawning. *Weber.*
GRAVOWRYS. Engravers. *Pr. Parv.*
GRAVYNGE. Burial. See *Grave.*

Tille hys *gravynge* it semyde als the ayere gafe servese. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 194.

GRAW. The ague. Also, the sensation just before the fit. *North.*

GRAWINGERNE. A piece of iron on a waggon, formerly used as a drag.

GRAWSOME. Ugly; frightful. *North.*

GRAY. (1) Twilight. *Kennett.*

(2) A badger. See Hollyband, in v. *Blaireau*; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 34. Also, the skin or fur of a badger, as in Lybeaus Disconus, 839; Brit. Bibl. ii. 404.

GRAYEDE. Prepared; got ready.

Thare of the erle was payede
Sone his oste hase he *grayede*:
He was na thyng affrayede.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.

GRAYLING. Applied to tapettes for sumpter horses, and means that they were cut or rounded. Eliz. of York, p. 14.

GRAYSTE. To gnash, or grind.

Whenne Alexander herde this, he bigane to *grayste* with the tethe, and to torne his hede hedir and thedir. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 49.

GRAYTHELYCHE. Speedily. "And *graythelyche* arayede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 61.

GRAYVEZ. Steel boots. "With *grayvez* and gobelets," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

GRAZE. To fatten. Also, to become covered with growing grass. *Norf.*

GRE. An ear of corn. "*Spica*, gre of corne," MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

GREABLE. Agreed. See Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 89; and *Agreeable.*

GREASE. (1) Rancid butter. *North.*

(2) A dim suffusion over the sky, not positive cloudiness. *East.*

(3) To grease in the fist, i. e. to bribe. Cotgrave, in v. *Enfonser.*

(4) The fat of a hare, boar, wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, or coney. The season of the hart and buck was called *grease time*, because that was the season when they were fat and fit for killing. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 25.

That nane werreye my wylde botte Waynour hirselvene,
And that in the sesone whenne *grees* es assignyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

(5) To graze. *Palsgrave.*

GREASY. Foul; grassy; spoken of fallows or ploughed ground. *Norf.* Also, slimy, as some roads are after rain.

GREAT. (1) Intimate; familiar; high in favour; fond; loving. *Var. dial.* Also an archaism.

(2) To work *by great* is to work by quantity instead of by the day. See Nomenclator, p. 502; Batchelor, p. 134; Tusser, p. 183. *By great*, by the gross, wholesale.

GREATEN. To enlarge. *Kent.*

GREAT-HARE. A hare in its third year.

GREAT-HEARTED. Bold; magnanimous; inflexible. *Pr. Parv.*

GREATHLY. Handsomely; towardly. *In greath*, well. *North.*

GREAT-JOSEPH. A surtout. *Grose.*

GREAT-LIKE. Probably; very likely. *North.* Shakespeare has the phrase.

GREAT-MEN. An old term for members of parliament and noblemen.

GREAUN. A mouth. *Yorksh.*

GREAVES. (1) Boots; buskins. *North.* Iron boots were formerly so called. See Mirr. Mag. p. 46; Planché's Costume, p. 138.

(2) Griefs; grievances. Ord. and Reg. p. 159. More usually spelt *greves.*

(3) Trees; boughs; groves. *Spenser.*

GREAZAGATE. A wheedling fawning designing fellow. *Yorksh.*

GRECHUT. Grew angry. Robson, p. 19.

GRECK. A dwarf; the smallest of a brood or litter. *Yorksh.*

GRECYNGES. Steps. Maundevile, p. 220.

GREDE. (1) To cry; to proclaim. (*A.-S.*)

Fulle lowde gonne they blowe and *grede*.
MS. Harl. 2252, f 97.

(2) A greedy person. *Chaucer.*

(3) The lap. Sevyn Sages, 1802. Weber also explains it, the "breast of the mantle."

(4) A small tub used in washing. *Linc.*

GREDEL. A gridiron. See *Griddle.*

A strong fur he let make and gret,
And a *gredel* theropon sette.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

GREE. (1) To agree. *North.* "It *grees* not well," Collier's Old Ballads, p. 50.

(2) Grace; favour; pleasure; will. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 22; Maundevile, p. 295; Wright's Anec. p. 83. To receive in gre, i. e., to take kindly.

(3) Degree; the prize. (*A.-N.*)

Who so evyr wynneth the *gree*
Schalle wedde hur wyth ryaltè.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
The doghtty knyght in the grene
Hase wonnene the *gree*.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.

GREECE. A step. Harrison, p. 33.

GREEDS. The straw to make manure in a farmyard. *Kent.*

GREEDY. To long for. *North.*

GREEDY-GUTS. Gluttons. *Greedy-hounds*, hungry persons. *North.*

GREEK. "*Averlan*, a good fellow, a mad companion, *merie Greeke*, sound drunkard," Cotgrave. See Nares, in v.

GREEN. Fresh, applied to meat. See Harrison, p. 221. According to Pegge, "raw, not done enough." In Lincolnshire, coals just put on the fire are called green. A young inexperienced youth is very commonly so denominated, and Shakespeare uses the term in the same sense.

For drede and love they hadde for to sene,
So harde assay made, in hire age *grene*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

GREEN-BONE. The needle-fish. *North.*

GREEN-CHEESE. Cream-cheese. Fools and children are told that the moon is made of this material. "To make one swallow a gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of greene-cheese," Florio, p. 73.

GREEN-DRAKE. The May-fly. *North.*

GREENE-WINCHARD. A sloven. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

GREENEY. The green grosbeak. *North.* Called the green-olf in Norfolk.

GREEN-FISH. The cod. *Coles.*

GREEN-GOOSE. A young or Midsummer goose. A fair held at Bow, co. Essex, was called Green-goose Fair. It was also a cant term for a cuckold, and a common woman.

GREEN-HAND. One who is green or awkward at any work. *Var. dial.*

GREEN-HEW. A certain tribute paid to the lord of the manor in Westmoreland for liberty of cutting off the boughs or heads of some trees. *Kennett.*

GREEN-HORN. An inexperienced youth. *Greyn-horne*, the name of an ox, occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 8.

GREEN-LAND. Pasture land. *South.*

GREENLING. Same as *Green-fish*, q. v.

GREENLY. Unskilfully. *Shak.*

GREEN-MAN. A savage. Strutt describes the green-men of the old shows as "whimsically attired, and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs headed with cases of crackers." The term is still retained in the sign of "The Green-man and Still" in Oxford Street, and other places.

GREEN-MUSTARD. The plant dittander.

GREEN-PEAK. A woodpecker. *Linc.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Pic.*

GREEN-SAUCE. Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *North.*

GREEN-SIDE. Grass; turf. *Devon.*

GREEN-SILVER. It is an ancient custom in the manor of Writtel, co. Essex, that whatever tenant has his fore-door opening to Greenbury, pays a halfpenny yearly to the lord of the manor by the name of green-silver. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GREEN-SLEEVES. A very popular tune, published in 1580, and frequently alluded to. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 200.

GREEN-STONE. A name given to the soft slaty rocks in the Western counties. *Grene-stone*, in Chaucer, seems to mean stone newly hewn.

GREEN-TAIL. A diarrhœa in deer, to which they are often subject. *North.*

GREEN-WAX. Seems to be used for estreats delivered to the sheriffs out of the Exchequer, under the seal of that court made in green wax, to be levied in the counties. See Blount's Law Dict. in v.

GREEN-WEED. The dyer's broom. *East.*

GREEOF. Very nearly so. *Lanc.*

GREEP. (1) A bunch. *Somerset.*

(2) To grapple, or clutch. *Devon.*

GREES. Steps; stairs. *North.* "*Siste gradum*, abide thor at *grees*," MS. Egerton 829, f. 79. "At the greese-foot," Davies, p. 136.

> At this temple that I of mene,
> A *greese* ther was of steppes fiftene.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 66.
>
> Up at a *grese* scho hym lade,
> To chambir scho hym broghte.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

GREESINGS. Steps. *Latimer.* Still in use, pronounced *grissens.* There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the *Grecian stairs*, a strange corruption.

GREET. Rough stone, generally of a very inferior kind; a kind of freestone. It is mentioned by Harrison, pp. 36, 234, 235.

GREFES. Groves; copses.

> For so raythely thay rasche with roselde aperis,
> That the raskaille was rade, and rane to the *grefes*.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 83.

GREFFE. Sorrow; anger. "Take no *greffe*," MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

GREGAL. Belonging to a flock; familiar. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 719.

GREGORIAN. A wig, or head of false hair, of a peculiar kind, said to have been invented by one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, in the seventeenth century.

GREGORIAN-TREE. The gallows. *Grose.*

GREGORIES. A species of narcissus. *West.*

GREGS. Wide loose breeches. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chausse, Grecques, Gregues.*

GREGYOWS. Greeks. *Gregeys*, Weber.

> There were *Gregyows* many a worine,
> Or he hyt gate, that were slone.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 198.

GREIA. Lees of wine. Nominale MS.

GREIDE. Prepared. (*A.-S.*)

> What art thou? his fadir seide;
> Sir Esau, thi mete have *greide*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 23

GREIDLY. Well-meaning; anything good in its kind. *North.*

GREIN. *Grein of Paris*, grains of Paradise, a sort of spice. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 421. Also simply called *greins.*

GREINE. A year's produce of corn.

GREITH. Motion. *Hearne.*

GREITHE. See *Graithe;* W. Mapes, p. 340.

GREME. To irritate; to provoke; to grind the teeth; to curse. (*A.-S.*)

GREMENT. An agreement. *Palsgrave.*

GREMTHE. Anger. Will. Werw. p. 75.

GREN. A gin or snare. See Holinshed, Chron. of Scotland, p. 66; Depos. R. II. p. 14; Hartshorne's Met. T. p. 122; Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 258.

GRENDE. Grinned. Tundale, p. 55. Perhaps it may be explained *snarled.*

GRENE. (1) To roar. *Syr Gawayne.*

(2) Sport, or play. Havelok, 996, left unexplained in glossary.

GRENEHED. Childishness. (*A.-S.*) *Grenhed*, greenness, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

GREOBY. Foul; dirty. *North.*

GREOT. Earth. Piers Ploughman, p. 545.

GREP. (1) A fork. *Northumb.*

(2) Seized; griped. See Weber.

> The liounesse was stout and sterne;
> Agen to Beves she gan erne,
> And be the right leg he him *grep*,
> Ase the wolf doth the schep.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 90.

GRES. Flower; plant; herb; grass. Also, grease. Arch. xxx. 408.

Floures and *greses* therynne I fond.
And ky fourtene therynne goonde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 29.

Son, if every *gresse* were a preest,
That growes upon Goddis grounde;
Off this penance that thou me seest
Can never make me unbonde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

GRESCO. A game at cards. Florio apparently makes it synonymous with hazard, in v. *Alóppo, Massáre.*

GRESE. Deer or game in grass or grease-time. Ipomydon, 370.

GRESSES. The jesses of a hawk. See Marlowe's Works, ii. 38.

GRESSOP. A grasshopper. It is spelt *greshop* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82. "*Cicada*, a grysope," Nominale MS.

GRESYNE. To graze. *Prompt. Parv.*

GRET. (1) A snare for hares. *Linc.*
(2) Greeted; accosted. *Gawayne.*
(3) Great; heavy; loud. (*A.-S.*)

GRETANDE. Crying; sorrowing. (*A.-S.*)

Dere lady, for the sorowe thou hade whenne thi sone was loste fra the thre dayes, and thou soughte hym with *gretande* hert, preye thy sone to gyffe me contrycioune of alle my synnys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 177.

He myȝt no lenger for sorow stande,
But ȝede home ful sore *gretand.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

Then kyng Quore, sore *gretande*,
Swere be Mahounde and Termagaunt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

GRETE. (1) To become big with child. Generally, to be enlarged. Kyng Alisaunder, 452.
(2) Much; many. *Weber.*
(3) To cry, or weep. *North.* Sometimes used for the part. past.

That damycelle, that was so mylde,
So sore had *gret* for hur chylde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

Whan he hadde ful long *grete*,
And a party therof began lete.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

And the frere ful weyl tharby lete,
And thanked God, and for joye he *grete.*
MS. Ibid. f. 69.

(4) A cry. Still in use.

There she fel in suche a *grete*,
That with the teres she wesshe His fete.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 87.

(5) The corn. Tristrem, p. 269.
(6) Great men; nobles. *Gawayne.*

GRETH. Grace; favour. Sir Cleges, 293.

GRETINGES. Great things. (*A.-S.*)

GRETLECH. Greatly. Degrevant, 34.

GRETTE. Cried; addressed. See *Grete.*

With herte ententyf and with hool memorye,
Grette to God and alle hire ful mynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

The lady by the welle hur sett,
To Jhesu Cryste sore sche *grett.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

GRETTELI-LICHE. Greatly. Will. Werw.

GREUR. Hail. Arch. xix. 329.

GREVE. To vex, or injure. (*A.-N.*)

GREVES. (1) Armour for the legs. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Tristrem, p. 374.
(2) Griefs. Hall, Henry IV. f. 20.
(3) Groves? Lybeaus Disconus, 551.

To a cheefe foreste they chesene theire wayes,
And felede theme so feynte they falle in the *greves.*
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73

GREW. (1) A greyhound. *North.*
(2) Greek. Maundevile, p. 76. Nares's explanation is certainly wrong.
(3) To adhere firmly. *West.*

GREW-BITCH. A greyhound bitch. *Yorksh.*

Hym thouȝt that his *grebyche* lay hym besyde.
Chronicon Vilodun. p. 25.

GREWEND. Grieving. Arch. xxx. 408.

GREWIN. A greyhound. *East.* Harrington has it *grewnd.*

GREWN. A nose, or snout. *North.*

GREY-BEARD. A fine large handsome stone jar or bottle. *North.*

GREY-BEARDS. The seed of the wild vine.

GREY-BIRD. The thrush. *Devon.*

GREY-COAT-PARSON. An impropriator; the tenant who hires the tithes.

GREYGOLE. The bluebell. *Dorset.*

GREY-HEN. The female of the black-cock; a kind of pear; a large stone bottle. *North.*

GREY-LINNET. The common linnet. *North.*

GREY-MARE. A wife who rules her husband. *Var. dial.*

GREYMIN. A light fall of snow, just enough to cover the ground. *Cumb.*

GREYNE. To grow corn. (*A.-N.*)

And that the londe began to *greyne*,
Whiche whilom hadde be bareyne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 132.

GREY-RUSSET. Coarse cloth of a dull grey colour. See Forby, ii. 141.

GREY-STONES. Coarse mill-stones used for grinding common meal. *North.*

GREYTHE. (1) Same as *Graithe*, q. v.
(2) Agreeth; suiteth. *Skelton.*
(3) Grace; favour. (*A.-S.*)

And thou mayst nat love hym with no *greythe*,
But thou have of hym gode feythe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

GREYVE. Greve; magistrate. (*A.-S.*)

GRIB. To bite sharply. *South.*

GRIBBLE. A shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. *West.*

GRICE. (1) Same as *Grese*, q. v.
(2) A young cub, generally applied to the young of swine. See the Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, p. 22. "Gris, *porcel*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 79. Cf. Yorkshire Dial. p. 42.

GRICHE. To greet, or salute. (*A.-S.*)

GRIDDLE. A gridiron. *West.* Also, to broil. See early example in v. *Gredel.*

GRIDE. Cut; pricked. "Was sharply *gride*," England's Helicon, ed. 1614.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of white and red. *Nares.*

GRIEFFULL. Melancholy. *Spenser.*

GRIEME. The groin. Florio, p. 254.

GRIEVOUS. Dangerous. *Palsgrave.*

GRIF. A deep valley. *North.*

GRIFE. To shed the horns, a term formerly applied to deer.

GRIFF. A graft. "Grafte or gryffe of a tree," Palsgrave. Also, to graft. *Gryffar*, a grafter; Pr. Parv. p. 259.

The dryc he calde crthe that kyng,
And bad hit *grifyng* fruyt forth bryng.
MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. iii. 8, f. 3.

GRIFF-GRAFF. By any means; by hook or by crook. *Skinner.*

GRIFFOUNS. Greeks. *Weber.*

GRIFFUS. Greaves; leg-armour. Arch. xvii.

GRIFHOUNDES. Greyhounds. *Weber.*

GRIFT. Slate-pencil. *Var. dial.*

GRIG. (1) Heath. *Salop.* Sometimes *griglan.*

What advantages then might bee made of some great mosses in Lancashire and elsewhere, that lye near to coal and limestone, and therefore might well be spared without making fuell dear, and improved at a very small charge, and for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grigg* or heath for sheep.
Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc. p. 304.

(2) A cricket. *Var. dial.*

(3) A small eel. *Suffolk.*

(4) A farthing. An old cant term.

(5) To pinch. *Somerset.*

(6) A wag. "As merry as a grig." It is a corruption of *Greek*, q. v. "A merry grig, *un plaisant compagnon*," Miege.

(7) A short-legged hen. *Var. dial.*

GRIGGLES. Small apples. In some cyder counties, boys who collect these after the principal ones are gathered, call it *griggling.*

GRIGINGE. Dawn; opening; twilight.

Thare unbrydilles theis bolde, and baytes theire horses,
To the *grygynge* of the daye, that byrdes gane synge.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

GRIHT. Peace. *Ritson.*

GRIKE. A rut; a crevice. *North.*

GRILICH. Hideous. "Fulle *grylych* he lukez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65.

GRILL. To snarl, or snap. *East.*

GRILLE. (1) Stern; cruel; horrible; frightful; hideous. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1875; Skelton, i. 95; Amis and Amiloun, 657.

That schall 3ow lyke non of tho,
Bot make 3our hertys *gryll.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

Y shal have sum gode at hym,
Be he never so *gryl* ne grym.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37

But he was marrid of his wille,
Ful sone he found yt full *grylle.*
MS. Laud. 416, f. 119.

Sa awefulle thare-to thou salle God see, that thou salle be so ferde owt of thi wytte, and to the mountaynes and hillis thou salle luke and crye with a *grylle* voyce. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17. f. 242.

(2) Sharp; cutting; severe. "Woundis grylle," Arch. xxx. 350, l. 32. See W. Mapes, pp. 334, 344.

With a spere scharpe and *grille*
My hert was woundit with my wille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 42.

Wyth a spere scharpp, that was full *grylle*,
Myn herte was persyd; hyt was my wylle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.

(3) Guile; deceit.

Ther come never man in thys hylle,
Thorow qweyntes nor thorow *grylle.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222.

(4) To shake, or tremble, especially with fear. See Chester Plays, i. 70.

Gle ne game lykes hym nought,
So greatly he gane *grylle.*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 29.

(5) To torment, or teaze; to provoke.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille,
Bestie wel, but yef hir woute; grant hir al hir welle;
Be thou noht so hardy hir onis to *grille.*
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

(6) Harm. Erle of Tolous, 279.

(7) A kind of small fish. *Blount.*

GRIM. (1) To grin. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Fury. Ywaine and Gawin, 1661. Left unexplained by Ritson.

GRIMALKIN. A cat. *Var. dial.*

GRIMBLE. To begrime. *East.*

GRIMGRIBBER. A lawyer. Also, the technical jargon used by a lawyer.

GRIMING. A sprinkling. *North.*

GRIMMER. A large pond. *East.*

GRIMP. See St. Brandan, p. 20, where *grymp* may be an error for *gryp.*

GRIM-SIR. A phrase applied to a proud person in any superior office. Skelton terms Wolsey a *grim sir.* See *Grom* (2).

GRIM-THE-COLLIER. Golden mouse-ear. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 305.

GRIN. Same as *Gren*, q. v. To grin and abide, i. e. to endure patiently.

GRINCH. A small morsel. *West.*

GRINCOMES. The *lues venerea.* An old cant term. Webster, iii. 154.

GRINDE. To pierce through. *Lydgate.*

GRINDEL. Wrath; fierce, *Gawayne.*

GRINDER. To *take a grinder* is to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it, working an imaginary coffee-mill. It is usually done in contempt. See Pickwick Papers, p. 318.

GRINDLE. A small drain. *Suffolk.*

GRINDLE-COKE. A worn-down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor. *North.*

GRINDLE-STONE. A grindstone. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Cimolie*; Book of Rates, p. 50. *Gryndylstons*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. "*Mola*, a grynstone," MS. Egerton 829, f. 65.

GRINDLET. A drain, or ditch. *South.*

GRINDLE-TAIL. A trundletail dog.

GRINING. The growling, or first approach of an ague fit. *Chesh.*

GRINT. Grit. *East.* Chaucer has *grinte*, ground, gnashed with the teeth.

GRIP. (1) A drain, or ditch. *Var. dial.* Also, any kind of sink.

(2) To bind sheaves. *West.*

(3) Strength; power of griping. Also, to gripe fast. See Robin Hood, i. 106; Morte d'Arthur, i. 166.

GRIPE. (1) A vulture; sometimes, a griffin. See Arch. v. 387; Eglamour, 841, 851, 870, 1019, 1030, 1035; Malone's Shakespeare, xx. 137.

The *gripe* also biside the bere,
No beest wolde to othere dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

That gredy Gerarde as a *gripe*,
Now his wrongis bigonne to ripe.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 73.

A *grype* come in alle hur care,
Hur yonge sone awey he bare.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

(2) A three-pronged dung-fork. *North.*

(3) To seize; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

And holde him stille with alle his besy payne,
And *grype* hem faste with his hondis tweyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.

(4) A kind of small boat. *Kennett.*

(5) A handful of anything. "A gripe of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time," Baret, 1580. See *Grip* (2).

GRIPER. An instrument of torture, mentioned by Florio, p. 89.

GRIPE'S-EGG. An alchemical vessel in form of a vulture's egg. Jonson, iv. 61.

GRIPING-LINE. A line to direct the spade in cutting grips. *West.*

GRIPLE. To grasp. "Well griple in his hand," Topsell's Beasts, p. 213.

GRIPPEL. Same as *Grip*, q. v.

GRIPPEN. A clenched hand. *North.*

GRIPPLE. Greedy; rapacious. See Rowlands' Knave of Clubbs, 1611. Brockett has *grippy*.

GRIP-YARD. A seat of green turf, supported by twisted boughs. *North.*

GRIS. (1) Pigs. See *Grice*. Not obsolete, as stated in Pr. Parv. p. 211. See West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 356.

Wyth *grys*, and gees, and capouns,
Wyth venezon and wyth oyle.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 35.

(2) A costly fur, formerly much esteemed. See Ellis, ii. 15; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Strutt, ii. 102; Tyrwhitt, iv. 146.

With ryche robys of grete prys,
Furryd wele wyth verre and *grys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

Gye dud hym bathe full well,
And clothyd hym newe every dell
With ryche robys of verre and *grys*.
Guy of Warwick, Cambridge MS.

GRISARD. Grey. See Topsell, p. 34.

GRISBET. To make a wry face. *Somerset.*

GRISELY. Frightful; ugly. *Yorksh.* It is a common archaism.

GRISLED. Grisly; frightful. *Grislich* occurs in Weber. (*A.-S.*)

GRISLY. Speckled. *Yorksh.*

GRISPING. Same as *Griginge*, q. v.

GRISSE. A grass, or herb.

Tak at the bygynnyng and anoynte the hole with hony, and thane take the powdir of a *grisse*, that mene callis woderofe, and do therto.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 295.

GRISSEL. Grisly. Du Bartas, p. 127.

GRIST. To gnash the teeth. *Wilts.*

GRIT. (1) The sea-crab. *Linc.*

(2) To squeak or grunt. *Somerset.*

GRITH. Grace; protection. (*A.-S.*)

The othere aungels that fel him with,
Whiche forsoke Goddes *grith*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

I gaf hem *grith*, seid oure kyng,
Thorow out alle mery Inglond.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 139.

And gif thou have do any trespas,
Falle on knees and aske grace,
And he wille gif the *grith*.
MS. Ibid. f. 55.

Thou purchasest us pes and *grith*,
So seyth to us the prophete Davyd.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 80.

And that y may wynde hur with,
Into my contré yn pees and *grythe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 143.

GRIZBITE. To gnash the teeth. *Glouc.*

GRIZLE. A darkish grey. *Devon.*

GRIZZLE. To laugh, or grin. *West.* Also to complain much or grumble.

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A stupid fellow always grinning. *Devon.* "That laughs at her own folly which she mistakes for wit," Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, penes me.

GRO. A kind of rich fur. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

GROAN. Among hunters, the noise made by a buck at rutting-time. See Gent. Rec. ii. 76.

GROANDE. Growing. *Lydgate.*

She led hym into a fayre herbere,
Ther frute *groande* was gret plenté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118.

GROANING. A lying-in. The terms *groaning-cake*, *groaning-chair*, and *groaning-cheese*, explain themselves as provided for an event of that kind. In MS. Ashmole 36, 37, f. 232, is a piece called a "Preparation for Groaning."

GROAT. It is not worth a groat, i. e. of very small value. *Groat* may here be put for *groot*, a very small Dutch coin.

GROATS. Shelled oats. *Var. dial.*

GROB. To seek for. *Linc.*

GROBBLE. (1) To loiter. *Linc.*

(2) To grovel; to poke about. Also, to make holes. *North.*

GROBIAN. A sloven. *Miege.*

GROBMAN. A sea-bream about two thirds grown. *Cornw.*

GROCER. Originally meant a wholesale merchant who speculated in various things at markets and fairs.

GROCHE. To murmur; to grumble. Hence, *grocher*, a grumbler. "*Murmurator*, a grocher," Nominale MS.

GROCK. A very small child. *Linc.*

GRODE. To devastate. (*A.-S.*)

GROFE. Digged. *Baber.*

GROFEN. Grown. Towneley Myst. p. 63.

GROFFE. *On the groffe*, flat on the ground. *Groflynges*, Towneley Myst. p. 40. To lie grubblings, i. e. with the face downwards, Forby, ii. 143.

Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and one the *groffe* fallis;
Alles his grofe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

GROFT. Growth; produce. *East.*

GROFTS. A kind of stone for building mentioned in Arch. x. 71.

GROG. Angry; excited. *Linc.*

GROGRAIN. A coarse kind of silk taffety, usually stiffened with gum. See Book of Rates, p. 52; Harrison's England, p. 221; *grogeran*, Cotgrave, in v. *Baragant.*

GROGYNGE. Grumbling; murmuring.

> To tempre his byddynge to obey,
> Withoutten *grogynge* or rebelion.
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 50.

GROINE. (1) A nose, or snout. *North.* Chaucer applies it to the snout of a pig. Also, to grunt as a pig, according to Kennett.

(2) To cut grass. *Yorksh.*

(3) A hanging lip. Hence, to grumble; to be discontented. (*A.-N.*) "A froward look," *Skinner.*

GROING-TIME. The spring. *North.*

GROLLENG. Wallowing of the stomach. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GROM. (1) A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. *West*

(2) Dirty. Also, to soil or make dirty. *Sussex.* Perhaps we should read *grim sir* in the following passage. See *Grim-Sir.*

> He was made a minister, and soe withalle became a scolmaster and teacher of children. He was a man of som fifty years, mean of stature, and a black *grom* sir. *MS. Ashmole* 208.

GROMALY. The herb gromwell.

GROME. A man. See Chron. Vilodun. p. 111. Hence our modern *groom.*

GROMER. A boy, or young *grome*, q. v.

GROMYL. The plant gromwell. See MS. Sloane 5, f. 9; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 27.

GRON. Ground, as corn is. *West.*

GRONDEN. Ground; beaten; pounded.

GRONDESWYLE. The plant groundsel.

GRONDY. A grandmother. *Cumb.*

GRONE. To groan; to grunt. (*A.-N.*) *Gronne*, grunting, Octovian, 12. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. *Gront*, groaned.

GRONY. Grumbling. *Pr. Parv.*

GROOM-GRUBBER. An officer in the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty.

GROOM-PORTER. An officer of the royal household whose business it was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes arising at games. Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas. Nares, in v. Loaded dice were also sometimes called groom-porters.

GROON. See *Grone*, and *Groine.*

GROOP. A pen for cattle. Also, the place in a stable where the cows or horses dung. *North.*

GROOT. Dry mud. *Devon.*

GROOT-RISE. A ridge of earth, in ploughed land. Dean Milles MS.

GROOVE. A mine, or shaft. *North.* "Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove*," Chron. Mirab. p. 81. Perhaps, however, the word here means a hole from which the mineral has been taken. See Kennett.

GROOVERS. Miners. *North.*

GROOVES. The turnings within the hole of a screw-plate, and the like hollows in a screw-pin, are called the grooves. *North.*

GROPING. (1) A mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks. Meas. for Meas. i. 2.

GROPING-IRON. A gouge.

> The *groping-iren* than spake he,
> Compas, who hath grevyd the?
> *MS. Ashmole* 61

GROPYS. Chaff of corn. *Pr. Parv.*

GROS. Feared; dreaded. Glossed *dred.*

> The Jew tho asswythe aros,
> Hyt was no wundyr thoz hym *gros.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f 52.

GROSE-REE. A hut for geese. *North.*

GROSERS. Gooseberries. *North.*

GROSH. Gross; fat; thriving. *Yorksh.*

GROSS. (1) Thick soft food, such as porridge. &c. *Devon.*

(2) Dull; stupid. *Palsgrave.*

(3) A hawk was said to fly gross, when after large birds. See Howell.

GROSSET. A groat. Nominale MS.

GROSSOLITIS. Chrysolites. *Skelton.*

GROSS-UP. To engross up; to buy up all the market. See Pr. Parv. p. 214; Kynge Johan, p. 3, compared with Mark, xii. 40.

GROST. The star-thistle. It is wrongly explained in Arch. xxx. 408.

GROSVAIR. A kind of fur. Strutt, ii. 102.

GROTINDE. Weeping. (*A.-S.*)

GROTONE. To stuff, or surfeit. *Pr. Parv.*

GROUDGE. "I groudge as one dothe that hath a groudgyng of the axes, *je frilonne*," Palsgrave.

GROULING. The first approach of an ague fit. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GROUN. A greyhound. *Salop.*

GROUND. (1) An old musical term for an air on which variations and divisions were to be made. *Nares.*

(2) The pit of a theatre was formerly so called. It was without benches, and on a level with the stage. See Jonson's Barth. Fair.

(3) To go to ground, i. e. *alvum exonerare.* Gone to the ground, i. e. buried.

(4) A field, or farm. Also, a plantation of willows, &c. *West.*

(5) The bottom or foundation of anything. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GROUND-ASH. An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Var. dial.*

GROUND-BAIT. The loche. *North.*

GROUND-CAR. A sledge. *West.*

GROUND-DICE. Blunt-cornered dice.

GROUNDE. To grant. Arch. xxi. 72.

GROUND-ELDER. Dwarf-elder. *South.*

GROUND-EVIL. The shepherd's needle, a plant mentioned by Gerard.

GROUND-FIRING. Roots of trees and bushes given to labourers for fuel.

GROUND-GUDGEON. A small fish, according to Forby, the *cobitis barbatula*, Linn.

GROUND-HALE. The herb gromwell.

GROUND-ISAAC. The yellow wren. *West.*

GROUNDLIER. More profoundly. *Groundely*, State Papers, i. 62.

GROUNDLING. A person who stood on the ground or pit of a theatre. Generally, in contempt. *Jonson.*

GROUND-NEEDLE. A plant, called the *Musked Storke's Bill* in Gerard, p. 796.

GROUND-RAIN. A plentiful but gradual fall of rain, which works its way deep into the ground. *East.*

GROUNDS. Lees; sediment. *Var. dial.*

GROUND-SILL. The threshold of a door. See Harrison's England, p. 187.

GROUND-SOP. A sop or sippet by which the lees or dregs may be soaked up. See Prompt. Parv. p. 216.

GROUND-SWEAT. A person some time buried is said to have taken a ground-sweat. *East.*

GROUND-TABLE. Same as *Earth-table*, q. v.

GROUPE. To sculpture or engrave with a fine gouge. *Lydgate.*

GROUPPADE. Explained by Skinner, "a kind [of] curvet in horsmanship."

GROUSOME. Loathsome; fearful. *Cumb.*

GROUT. (1) Ground malt. Ray explains it, wort of the last running, and Pegge adds that this is drunk only by poor people, who are on that account called *grouters*. Kennett says, "In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout*, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort. They have in the west a thick sort of fat ale which they call *grout-ale*." The grout-ale is sweet and medicated with eggs. In Dean Milles MS. Glossary, p. 136, in my possession, is given the best account of grout-ale,—"a kind of ale different from white ale, known only to the people about Newton Bussel who keep the method of preparing it as a secret; it is of a brownish colour. However, I am informed by a physician, a native of that place, that the preparation is made of malt almost burnt in an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm which rises on the first working in the keeve, a small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass, and makes it very heady."

(2) A masonic process of filling up the interstices between bricks or stones, by pouring fluid mortar, which is the grout, over each course or two to saturation. Hence jocularly applied to one who may happen to take anything fluid late in a meal. *Var. dial.*

(3) To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Yorksh.*

GROUTED. Begrimed. *Var. dial.*

GROUT-HEADED. Stupidly noisy. *Sussex.* Also, large or great-headed, stupid.

GROUTS. Dregs; lees. *Var. dial.* Thick muddy liquor is *grouty*.

GROUZE. To eat; to devour. *Linc.*

GROVE. (1) To dig. *North.* We have *grove*, dug, in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. *Grovven*, dug, Craven Dial.

(2) A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

(3) A deep pit sunk into the ground to search for minerals. *North.*

GROVED. Grew. See Towneley Myst. p. 12; Ywaine and Gawin, 354.

GROVE-WOOD. Small timber for the use of mines to support the roof or sides. *North.*

GROW. (1) To be troubled. *North.* Also, to murmur, to repine, to be sulky. *Growht*, Emaré, 669.

(2) To cultivate anything. *Var. dial.* To grow downward, i. e. to get smaller, a common phrase in the provinces.

(3) To be aguish. *Hants.*

GROWBLAR. A digger. *Prompt. Parv.*

GROWER. A cultivator. *Var. dial.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 234.

GROWING. (1) A growing day, i. e. a day that will make plants grow well. *Var. dial.*

(2) The hot fit of an ague. *North.*

GROWME. An engine to stretch woollen cloth with after it is woven.

GROWN. Said of milk when burnt at the bottom of the pot. *Linc.*

GROWNDENE. Ground; sharpened.

Alle gleterande in golde appone grete stedes,
Towarde the grene wode, that with *growndene* wapyne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GROWNDER. Founder. Tundale, p. 146.

GROWNDISWELIE. Groundsel. *Grundeswilie*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 37.

GROWNDYNE. Bellowing. Isumbras, 453.

GROWSOME. Genial, generally applied to the weather. *Linc.*

GROWTH-HALFPENNY. A rate so called and paid in some places for the tithe of every fat animal. See Jacob, in v.

GROWTNOUL. A blockhead. We have already had *grout-headed*. "Growte-nowle, come to the king," Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. Strange that Nares should have thought this common word peculiar to Dekker.

GROWZE. To be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit. *North.*

GROY. Old; grey-headed. *Linc.*

GROYNE. To lament; to groan. *Groyning*, discontent, grunting. *Chaucer.*

GROYNEDEN. Grinned. *Wickliffe.*

GROZEN. A grove. *Somerset.*

GROZENS. The weed duck's meat. *West.*

GROZET-EYES. Goggle-eyes. *South.*

GRU. Greek. Warton, i. 74.

GRUB. (1) Food; victuals. *Var. dial.*

(2) To grumble. To ride grub, i. e. to be sulky. The grubs bite him hard, i. e. he is sulky. *East.*

(3) A little dirty animal, applied also to a child. *Suffolk.*

(4) Idle, stupid talk. *Norf.*

GRUB-AXE. A rooting-axe. *Hants.* Called *grubber* in Florio, p. 39.

GRUBBLE. To grub about. *Coles.*

GRUBBY. Poor; shrunken; stunted. Also, testy, peevish. *West.*

GRUBE. (1) A ditch, or drain. *Norf.*

(2) Among cockfighters, to cut the feathers under the wings of a cock.

GRUB-FELLING. Felling trees by cutting away all their roots. *East.* Also called *grub-stubbing* in Suffolk.

GRUBLING-IRON. A gouge. *Palsgrave.*

GRUCCHANDE. Grumbling; murmuring.

Thane grevyde syr Gawayne at his grett wordes,
Graythes towarde the gome with *grucchande* herto.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GRUCHER. A kind of hawk, mentioned in MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98.

GRUDGING. A feeling, or inclination. A grudging of an ague, i.e. a symptom, Beaumont and Flet. vi. 34; Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 28.

GRUDGINGS. Pollard; fine bran. *North.*

GRUE. To pain, or grieve. *Linc.*

GRUEL. Same as *Grudgings*, q. v.

GRUFF. A mine. *Somerset.* Hence *gruffer*, a miner. See Jennings, p. 41.

GRUFFLE. To growl. *Suffolk.*

GRUFTED. Dirtied; begrimed. *Linc.*

GRUGGE. To grumble. Cov. Myst. p. 228.

GRUM. Angry; surly. "And so grum," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 155.

GRUMBLE-GUTS. A grumbling discontented person. *Var. dial.*

GRUMMEL. Gromwell. Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

GRUMMUT. An ignorant person. *South.*

GRUMPH. To growl, or grumble. *North.*

GRUMPHEY. A species of jostling among schoolboys, in endeavouring to hide anything which one takes from another. *North.*

GRUMPY. Sulky; surly. *Var. dial.*

GRUMSEL. The dandelion. *Devon.*

GRUN. (1) Ground. *Var. dial.*
(2) The upper lip of a beast. *North.*

GRUNDLIKE. Heartily; deeply.

GRUNDWALLE. A foundation.

Bot for-thi that na were may stand,
Witouten *grundwalle* to be lastand.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3.

GRUNDYNE. Ground; sharpened. "With grundyne wapynes," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 68.

GRUNNLESTONE. A grindstone. *North.*

GRUNNY. The snout of a hog. *East.*

GRUNSH. To scrunch. *Salop.*

GRUNT. To try, or endeavour. *West.*

GRUNTER. A pig, or hog. *Var. dial.*

GRUNTING-CHEAT. A pig. An old cant term, given by Dekker.

GRUNTLE. (1) A muzzle. *North.*
(2) To be sulky. "To powt, lowre, *gruntle*, or grow sullen," Cotgrave.

GRUNTLING. A pig.

But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
A Book for Boys and Girls, 1666, p. 32.

GRUP. A trench; a groop, q. v. *East.*

GRUSLE. Gristle. *Weber.*

GRUT. Grit, or gravel. Medulla MS. Still in use in Devon.

GRUTCH. To grudge. Also, to grumble. See Baker's Poems, 1697, p. 78.

GRWELL. Gruel; any kind of pappy food. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.

GRY. To have a slight attack of the ague. *North.*

GRYDERN. A gridiron. Pegge, p. 98.

GRYED. Trembled; was agitated. *Gawayne.*

GRYFE. To grieve. Hampole MS.

GRYFFE. The herb dragon-wort.

GRYLE. Horribly. See *Grille.*

GRYNGEN. Grind. Kyng Alis. 4443.

GRYNNIES. Snares; gins. *Apol. Loll.*

GRYNSTONE. A grindstone. *Pr. Parv.*

GRYNSTYNG. Gnashing; grinding. *Baber.*

GRYPPES. Snatches; seizes.

He *gryppes* hym a grete spere, and graythely hyme hittez
Thurghe the guttez into the gorre he gyrdes hyme ewyne. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 68.

GRYSE. (1) Grass. *Somerset.*

Some als *gryse* and treez that mene sese spryng,
Has beyng and lifyng, bot na felyng.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

(2) To be frightened or terrified.

Whon the comuynes bijan to ryse,
Was non so gret lord, as I gesse,
That thei in herte bijon to *gryse*,
And leide her jolyté in presse.
MS. Vernon, Bodl. Lib.

GRYTHGIDE. Troubled; vexed.

Thane syr Gawayne was grevede, and *grythgide* fulle sore,
With Galuthe his gude swerde grymlye he strykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

GRYZE. To squeeze, or rub. Also, to wear or annoy. *Heref.* To grind between the teeth. *Glouc.* Dean Milles' MS.

GUAGE. To engage. *Palsgrave.*

GUANO. The dung of sea-fowl, found in large quantities on some islands on the coast of Africa, and introduced into this country a few years ago as a valuable species of manure. (*Span.*)

GUARD. (1) A posture of defence.
(2) Same as *Gard*, q. v.

GUARISH. To heal, or cure. *Spenser.*

GUARY-MIRACLE. A miracle-play formerly acted in Cornwall, even as late as the seventeen century. A specimen of one from the Harl. MSS. has been printed by Mr. Davies Gilbert. In the following passage, the term seems to be applied to the recitation or singing of a romance.

Thys ys on of Brytayne layes,
That was used by olde dayes,
Men callys playn the *garye*. *Emaré,* 1032.

GUB. (1) A sum of money. *Linc.*
(2) A pander, or go-between. *Devon.*
(3) A rough round stone that will not lay regular in a wall. *Oxon.*

GUBBARN. A foul, filthy place; a gutter, or drain. *Wilts.*

GUBBER. Black mud. *Sussex.*

GUBBER-TUSHED. Said of a person whose teeth project irregularly.

GUBBINGS. The parings of haberdine. Also, any kind of fragments.

GUBBINS. A wild sort of people in Devonshire about Dartmoor. Milles' MS.

GUBBLE-STONE. Same as *Gub* (3).

GUBBY. A crowd. *Devon.*

GUBERNATION. Rule; government. R. Glouc. p. 583; Hall, Henry V. f. 5.

GUD. Good. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

GUD-DEVON. Good even. Amadas, 110.

GUDDLE. To guzzle. *Somerset.*

GUDE. To assist; to do good. *East.*

GUDGEN. A cutting of a tree or plant set in the ground. *West.*

GUDGEON. (1) To swallow a gudgeon, i. e. to be caught or deceived, to be made a fool of. To gape for gudgeons, i. e. to look out for impossibilities. A *gudgeon* was also a term for a lie, as appears from Florio, p. 476; and, sometimes, a joke or taunt.

(2) The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. Also, a piece of wood used for roofing. *North.*

GUDGEONS. The rings that bear up the rudder of a ship. *Cotgrave.*

GUDGIL-HOLE. A place containing dung, water, and any kind of filth. *West.*

GUDLY. Courteous. *Gawayne.*

GUE. A rogue, or sharper. It occurs in the 1631 ed. of the White Devil. See Webster's Works, i. 81.

GUEDE. A mistake in Havelok and other works for *Gnede*, q. v.

GUEOUT. The gout. Also, a soft damp place in a field. *Chesh.*

GUERDON. Reward; recompence. Also, to reward. *Guerdonize* occurs in Dolarny's Primerose, 4to. 1606.

GUERDONLES. Without reward. (*A.-N.*)

GUERR. War. State Papers, iii. 141.

GUESS. (1) To suppose, or believe. *Var. dial.*

(2) A corruption of *guests*, common in our old dramatists and early writers.

(3) A term applied to cows when they are dry or barren. *Kent.* Guess-sheep, barren ewes.

GUEST. A ghost, or spectre. *North.* Any person is called a guest in Craven.

GUESTLINGS. The name of certain meetings held at the Cinque Ports.

GUEST-MEAL. A dinner-party. *Linc.*

GUESTNING. A hospitable welcome; a kind reception. *North.*

GUFF. An oaf, or fool. *Cumb.*

GUGAW. A flute. *Prompt. Parv.* This term is probably connected with *gew-gaw*, q. v. Blount has, "*Gugaw*, a Jew's harp, or trifle for children to play with."

GUGE. To judge. This form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

GUGGLE. (1) To gargle. *Warw.*

(2) To gull, or cheat. *North.*

(3) A snail-shell, or a snail having a shell. This singular word is in very common use in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, but has never yet found a place in provincial glossaries. *Cochlea* has been suggested to me as its probable derivation.

GUGGLER. A funnel. *East.*

GUIDERS. The tendons. *North.*

GUIDES. The guides of a waggon are the arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a bearing for the bed of the waggon when it locks. Dorset Gl.

GUIDE-STOOP. A guide-post. *North.*

GUIDON. A kind of standard. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29.

GUIDRESSE. A female guide. *Nares.*

GUIE. To guide. *Fairfax.*

GUILE. A guile of liquor, i. e. as much as is brewed at once. *North.*

GUILERY. Deceit. *Derb.*

GUILE-SHARES. Cheating shares. *Kent.*

GUIL-FAT. A wort-tub; the tub in which the liquor ferments. *North.*

GUILL. To be dazzled. *Chesh.*

GUILTY-CUPS. Butter-cups. *Devon.*

GUIMAD. A fish mentioned by Skinner as caught in the river Dee.

GUINEA-HEN. An ancient cant term for a prostitute. See Othello, i. 3.

GUINIVER. Queen to King Arthur, famous for her gallantries with Launcelot du Lake, and others. Hence the name was frequently applied to any flighty woman.

GUIPON. The jupon, or pourpoint. (*A.-N.*)

GUIRDING. A loud *crepitus ventris.*

GUISERS. Mummers. *North.*

GUISSETTES. In armour, short thigh pieces. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

GUITONEN. A vagrant, a term of reproach. See Middleton, iv. 324.

GUIZENED. (1) Leaky. *North.*

(2) Strangely and carelessly dressed. *Linc.*

GUIZINNY. Foolishly dressed. *Linc.*

GULARDOUS. A form of *Goliards*, q. v.

> A mynstralle, a *gulardous*,
> Come onys to a bysshopes hous.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 31.

> And therefore I walde that thou war warre; for I say the sykerly that it es a foule lychery for to delyte the in rymmes and slyke *gulyardy*.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 204.

GULCH. (1) To swallow greedily. *West.* Perhaps connected with *gulch*, wrongly explained by Nares. A *gulch* is a great fat fellow, as clearly appears from Cotgrave, in v. *Bredailler*, *Grand.* "Stuffingly, gulchingly," Florio, p. 65. See below in *Gulchy.*

(2) To fall heavily. *Var. dial.* Also a subst. A plumpendicular gulch is a sudden, awkward and heavy fall. *West.*

GULCHY. Coarsely fat. *Devon.* The term occurs in Florio, p. 132. Also, greedy of drink.

GULDE. Gold. *Ritson.*

GULDER. To speak loud and with a dissonant voice. *Cumb.*

GULE. (1) To laugh, or boast. *Heref.* Also, to grin or sneer.

(2) Lammas Day, the 1st of August.

(3) Gluttony. Nominale MS.

> This vice, whiche so oute of reule
> Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule*.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 176.

GULES. Red. An heraldic term.

GULF. The stomach, or belly. Middleton has the term, but Mr. Dyce, iv. 351, reads *gift*.

GULK. To gulp, or swallow. *Devon.*

GULL. (1) A dupe, or fool. Very common in the old dramatists.

(2) A gosling. Also, the bloom of the willow in spring. *South.*

(3) To sweep away by the force of running water. Also, a breach or hole so made. A creek of water, Harrison, p. 59. *Gulled*, ib. p. 114.

(4) A kind of game. Moor, p. 238.

(5) An unfledged bird. *North.* Wilbraham says, p. 44, that all nestling birds in quite an unfledged state are so called in Cheshire. "As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird," 1 Henry IV. v. 1. There can, I presume, be no doubt about the meaning of the word in that passage, and the reader will be somewhat amused at Mr. Knight's note. See also the "naked gull" in Timon, ii. 1.

(6) To guzzle, or drink rapidly. See Stanihurst's Ireland, p. 16.

(7) A crown. An old cant term.

GULLE. Gay; fine. A.-S. gyl?

> The Jewes alle of that gate
> Wex all fulle *gulle* and grene.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 4196, *f.* 206.

GULLERY. Deceit. "*Illusion*, a mockerie, or gullerie," Cotgrave.

GULLET. (1) A small stream. See Harrison's Descr. Britaine, p. 50. From *gull*, to force as water does. See *Gull* (3), and Harrison, ib. p. 31. The term occurs sometimes in old documents apparently in the sense of portions or parts.

(2) The arch of a bridge. *Devon.*

(3) A jack. *North.*

GULLEY. A large knife. *North.*

GULL-GROPERS. Usurers who lend money to the gamesters. This term occurs in Dekker's Satiro-Mastix.

GULLION. (1) The cholic. *East.*

(2) A mean wretch. *North.*

GULLY. (1) A ravine; a small gutter; a ditch; a small stream. *Var. dial.*

(2) A calf's pluck. *North.*

(3) A hand-barrow. *Devon.*

GULLYGUT. A glutton. "A glutton, a gully-gut, a gormand," Florio, p. 147. See also Baret, 1580, G. 629.

GULLY-HOLE. The mouth of a drain, sink, or sewer. *Norf.* Florio, p. 64, has *gulfe-hole.*

GULLY-MOUTH. A small pitcher. *Devon.*

GULLY-PIT. A whirlpool. *Devon.*

GULOSITY. Greediness. (*Lat.*) See Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 79.

GULP. The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state; a very diminutive person. *East.*

GULPH. A mow, or goaf, q. v. *Norf.*

GULSH. Mud; lees; sediment; any uncleanly deposit. *East.*

GULSKY. Corpulent and gross. *East.*

GULT. Injured. *Will. Werw.*

GUM. Insolence. *Var. dial.*

GUMBALDE. Some dish in cookery.

> Tartes of Turky, taste whane theme lykys,
> *Gumbaldes* graythely fulle gracious to taste.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

GUMBLE. To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes. *Kent.*

GUMBLED. Awaking in the morning the eyes are said to be *gumbled*, when not easily opened. Moor, p. 158. "Thy eyes are *gum'd* with tears," Hawkins, ii. 92. "Her old gummie eyes," Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 121.

GUMMED. Velvet and taffata were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. See Nares. "Gumm'd velvet," 1 Henry IV. ii. 2. "He frets like gumm'd taffety," Ray's Proverbs, ed. 1813, p. 60.

GUMMY. Thick; swollen. *North.*

GUMP. A foolish fellow. *South.*

GUMPTION. Talent. *Var. dial.*

GUMPY. Very lumpy. *Devon.*

GUMSHUS. Quarrelsome. *East.*

GUN. A large flagon of ale. *North.* Son of a gun, i. e. a merry, jovial, drunken fellow.

GUNDE. To reduce to pieces. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GUNNER. A shooter. *Suffolk.* It is in use in America.

GUNNING-BOAT. A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout.*

GUNSTONE. This term was retained for a bullet, after the introduction of iron shot. *Gonne-stone*, Palsgrave.

GUODDED. Spotted; stained. *Weber.*

GUODE. Good. Amis and Amil. 16.

GUP. Go up! An exclamation addressed to a horse. *Var. dial.*

GUR. (1) The matter of metals before it is coagulated into a metallic form. Kennett's MS. Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Green, as a wound is. *Linc.*

GURDE. (1) Girt; girded. *Hearne.*

(2) To strike. Also the part. pa.

> Ryȝt as gryffones on grene they *gurden* togedur.
>
> *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 114
>
> A corner of Otuweles scheld
> He *gurde* out amidde the felde. *Otuel*, p. 79.

GURDS. (1) Fits; starts. *Var. dial.*

(2) Eructations. *Somerset.*

GURGE. A gulf, or whirlpool. (*Lat.*)

GURGEON. A nondescript. *I. Wight.*

GURGEONS. Pollard meal. See Harrison, p. 168; Ord. and Reg. p. 69.

GURGIPING. Stuffed up and stiff. An ancient term in hawking. See Gent. Rec. ii. 62.

GURGY. An old low hedge. *Cornw.*

GURL. To growl. *Somerset.*

GURMOND. A glutton. *Nares.*

GURNET. A gurnard. We have *gurnade* in Ord. and Reg. p. 449.

GURRY-BUT. A dung-sledge. *Devon.*

GURT. Shulled oats. Florio, pp. 5, 67, 72.

GURTE. Struck. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.

GURTHELE. A girdle. *Chaucer.*

GUSH. (1) A gust of wind. *East.*

(2) To scare or frighten. *West.*

GUSHILL. A gutter. Kennett, p. 42.
GUSHMENT. Terror; fright. *Devon.*
GUSS. A girth. Also, to girth: *West.*
GUSSCHELLE. A dish in ancient cookery. See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48.
GUSSETS. Pieces of chain-mail, cut in a triangular lozenge shape, which were fixed to the haustment or garment under the armour by means of arming-points. *Meyrick.*
GUSSOCK. A strong and sudden gush or gust of wind. *East.*
GUSS-WEBB. A woven girdle. *Glouc.*
GUST. To taste. *Shak.*
GUSTARD. The great bustard. See Holinshed, Chron. Scotland, p. 15.
GUSTRELL. A nasty gutter. *Wilts.*
GUT. (1) A wide ditch, or water-course that emptics itself into the sea; a bay. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
(2) A very fat man. *Var. dial.*
GUTBELL. The dinner or eating-bell.
GUTH. A girth. *Salop.*
GUTLING. A glutton. *Craven.*
GUT-SCRAPER. A fiddler. *Var. dial.*
GUTTED. Begrimed. *Devon.*
GUTTER. (1) The hollow place in a cross-bow in which the arrow was laid.
(2) A small stream of water deep and narrow. *Yorksh.*
(3) To devour greedily. *Devon.*
GUTTERS. Little streaks in the beam of a hart's head. (*Fr.*)
GUTTER-SLUSH. Kennel dirt. *East.*
GUTTER-TILES. Convex tiles made expressly for drains or gutters.
GUTTIDE. Shrove-tide. See Wilbraham, p. 44; Middleton, ii. 165.
GUTTLE. To be ravenous. *North.*
GUTTLE-HEAD. A forgetful, careless, and thoughtless person. *Camb.*
GUTTONE. To gut an animal. *Pr. Parv.*
GUWEORN. Spurge. MS. Harl. 978.
GUWLZ. Marigolds. This form is from Batchelor's Orth. Anal. p. 134.
GUY. An effigy carried about by boys on Nov. 5th to represent Guy Fawkes. Hence applied to any strange-looking individual.
GUYDEHOME. A guidon, q. v. This form occurs in Hall, Henry VII. f. 47.
GUYED. Guided; directed. (*A.-N.*)

So of my schip *guyed* is the rothir,
That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

GUYOUR. A guider, or leader. *Hearne.*
GUYTE. A guide. Nominale MS.
GUYZARDS. Men in disguise. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 54, repr.
GUZZLE. A drain or ditch. *South.* Sometimes, a small stream. Called also a *guzzen.* "Guzzen-dirt, the stinking dirt of mud-pools in summer," Milles MS.

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking *guzzle* or ditch. *Whateley's Bride Bush,* 1623, p. 114.

GWAIN. Going. *North.*
GWENDERS. A disagreeable tingling arising from cold. *Cornw.*
GWETHALL. Household stuff. *Heref.*
GWINRIS. Guides. *Weber.*
GWODE. A goad. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.
GWON. Gone. Still in use.
GWYLE. A gully, or ravine; generally applied to wooded ravines. *West.*
GY. To direct, or rule. See *Gie.*

The prosperité of thys land thus they *gy,*
Forthewyth togedere al to the dounce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135

GYANE. Gay? "Colours gyane," Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289.
GYBE. A counterfeit license for begging. See the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, Lond. 1575.
GYBONN. Gilbert. *Pr. Parv.*
GYDE. A guide. See *Gid.*

And I shal be the munkes *gyde,*
With the myght of mylde Mary.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.

GYDERESSE. A female guide. *Chaucer.*
GYDERS. Straps to draw together the open parts of armour. Arch. xvii. 292.
GYDLES. Giddy. *Lydgate.*
GYE. (1) The name of different weeds growing among corn. *East.*
(2) A salt-water ditch. *Somerset.*
GYFFENE. Given. Perceval, 206, 2150.
GYGE. To creak. *Craven.*
GYLE. (1) Guile; deceit. Also, to deceive.

Bot ther was yit gon a *gyle.* *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 61.
He seyde, welcome alle same,
He lete hymselfe then be *gyled.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.
Many on trowyn on here wylys,
And many tymes the pye hem *gylys.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

(2) Wort. *Gyle-tubbe,* Unton Invent. p. 3, the vessel in which ale is worked, now nearly obsolete. Generally spelt *gail.* See *gylefatts,* in a note in Pr. Parv. p. 274. *Gylynghous,* Finchale Charters.
GYLE-HATHER. Is he that will stand by his master when he is at dinner, and bid him eat no raw meat, because he would eat it himself. Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575.
GYLKELADE. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 53.
GYLTED. Gilt. *Palsgrave.*
GYME. To girn; to grin. *North.*
GYMELOT. A gimlet. *Pr. Parv.*
GYMMES. Gems. Kyng Alisaunder, 3152.
GYNFUL. Full of tricks, or contrivances. See Piers Ploughman, p. 186.
GYOWNE. Guy, pr. n. See Roquefort, Supplement in v. *Guion.*

Dewke Loyor, seyde *Gyowne,*
Why have ye do thys treson?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 182.

GYP. At Cambridge, a college servant is called a gyp, said to be from Gr. γυψ.
GYRON. A kind of triangle. An heraldic term. See Test. Vetust. p. 231.
GYRSOM. A fine or composition paid beforehand. *Durham.*

GYRTHE. Protection; peace. (*A.-S.*)

If thou here any thondur
In the moneth of December,
We shal thorow the grace of oure Lorde,
Have pees and *gyrthe* goode acorde
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 9.

GYST. (1) A joist. *Palsgrave.*
(2) Gettest. Songs and Carols, x.
(3) Juice? Nominale MS.

Do hyt stampe and take gode wyne,
And take the *gyste* and pyt theryn,
And all that therof drynke,
They schall lerne for to wynke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

(4) Deed, action, or adventure.

We wyll telle Blancheflowre
Of thy *gystus* and thyn honowre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

GYTELSCHEPPE. Recklessness.

Wylland, certes, I dyd it noȝte,
Bot for *gytelscheppe* of thoghte.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 2.

GYTHESE. Guise; fashion. *R. de Brunne.*
GYTRASH. A spirit, or ghost. *Craven.*
GYVE. (1) This term is occasionally used as a verb, to keep or fetter, but instances of it in that sense are not very frequently to be met with.
(2) To banter; to quiz. *North.*
GYVES. Fetters. Octovian, 222.
GYWEL. A jewel. Rob. Glouc. p. 508.

HA. A contraction of *have*. Sometimes *has*, or *hast*. *Var. dial.*
HAA. Azure. Anturs of Arther, p. 1.
HAAFURES. Fishermen's lines. *North.*
HAAL. Whole. *Craven.*
HAAM. Home. *North.* This dialect generally changes *o* into *aa*.
HA-APE. To stop or keep back. *Devon.*
HAB. To obtain a thing by hab or nab, i. e. by fair means or foul. *Hab or nab* means properly, rashly, without consideration. "Shot hab or nab at randon," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 82. See Florio, p. 48; Cotgrave in v. *Conjecturalement*, *Perdu.*
HABADE. Abode; stopped; waited.

The knyghte no lengare *habade*,
Bot on his waye faste he rade.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

And hymselfe and a certane of menȝe with hym *habade*, and thare he garte make a citee, and called it Alexander after his awenne name. *MS. Ibid.* f. 4.

HABBE. Have; hold. (*A.-S.*)
HABBETH. Have. Rob. Glouc. p. 9.
HABENRIES. Architectural decorations of some kind, but the exact meaning of the term does not appear to be known. It occurs in Chaucer, some copies reading *barbicans*.
HABERDASHER. A schoolmaster. *North.*
HABERDINE. Salted cod. In an old register of Bushey, co. Wilts, it is stated that "Mr. Gale gave a *Haberdine* fish, and half a peck of blue peas, to twenty widows and widowers, once a year." See Reports on Charities, xxv. 330; Tusser, p. 61.
HABERGEON. A breastplate, generally of mail or close steel, but sometimes of leather.

Thin *haberion* is thy body fre,
Thy baner is the rode tre: *MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 65.
Sche me fond palfrey and sted,
Helme, *habyrion*, and odour wed.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4.

HABID. To abide; to wait for. See the second example in v. *Derne.*
HABILITEE. Ability. *Chaucer.*
HABILLIMENTS. Borders, as of gold, pearl, &c. in ancient dress.
HABITACLE. A dwelling, or habitation. (*A.-N.*) It is sometimes applied to a niche for a statue.

What wondir thanne thouȝ that God by myracle
Withinne a mayde made his *habitacle*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

HABITE. To dwell. *Chaucer.*
HABITUDE. Disposition. Table to the Academy of Complements, 12mo. 1640.
HABLE. A sea-port, or haven. (*A.-N.*)
HABOT. An abbot. *Lydgate.*

Als saynt Ambrose sayse, and wretyne it es by a haly *habot* that hyghte Agathone, that thre ȝere he bare a stane in his mouthe to lere hym to halde hym stylle. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 248.

HABUD. Abided; suffered.

The holé cros wyn or he dye,
That Crist *habud* on good Fryday.
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

HABUNDE. To abound. *Gower.*
HABURDEPAYS. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (*A.-N.*)
HABURIONE. Same as *Habergeon*, q. v.

Disdeyne so thyk his *haburione* hath mayled
Of my desirere that I may se ryth nowthe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 13.

HABY. Same as *Abie*, q. v.

The knyghte ansuers in hy,
He salle the bargane *haby*,
That did me this velany.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

HAC. But. Hearne's Rob. Glouc. p. 653.
HACHE. (1) Pain; fatigue. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Hatchet; axe. *Hearne.*
(3) A rack for hay. See *Hack.*
HACHED. "Clothe of silver *hached* uppon satyn grounde," Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. 160. The editor supposes this to mean cloth slightly embroidered with silver on a satin ground.
HACK. (1) A strong pick-axe, or hoe; a mattock; a spade. *Var. dial.* See example in v. *For-wroght.*
(2) A hatch, or half-door; a rack. *Norf.* Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word.
(3) To stammer; to cough faintly and frequently; to labour severely and indefatigably; to chop with a knife; to break the clods of earth after ploughing. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the first sense in Towneley Myst. pp. 111, 116.
(4) The place whereon bricks newly made are arranged to dry. *West.*
(5) The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. Holme, 1688.
(6) A hard-working man. *Suffolk.*
(7) *Hack at*, to imitate. *Yorksh.*

(8) A place where a hawk's meat was placed. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.
(9) To hop on one leg. *West.*
(10) To chatter with cold. *Devon.*
(11) A hedge. *Linc.* From the *A.-S.*
(12) To win everything. *Cumb.*
HACKANDE. Annoying; troublesome. (*A.-S.*)
HACKBUSH. A heavy hand-gun.
HACKED. Chopped, or chapped. *North.*
HACKENAIE. An ambling horse, or pad. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. Rose, 1137.
HACKER. (1) A kind of axe. *West.*
(2) To stutter; to stammer. Hacker and stammer, to prevaricate. *North.*
HACK-HOOK. A crooked bill with a long handle for cutting peas, tares, &c. *South.*
HACKIE. Same as *Goff* (2).
HACKIN. A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas, and is mentioned by N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 159.
HACKLE. (1) A straw cone of thatch placed over a bee-hive. *South.* The term seems to be applied to any conical covering of hay or straw.
(2) To shackle beasts. *Suffolk.*
(3) To dress; to trim up. *Yorksh.*
(4) Hair; wool; feathers. *North.*
(5) To agree together. *Somerset.*
(6) The mane of a hog. *Wilts.*
(7) An instrument with iron teeth for combing hemp or flax. *North.*
(8) To dig or pull up. *Linc.*
(9) To make hay into rows. A hackle is a row of new-made hay. *Oxon.*
(10) A stickleback. *Devon.*
HACKLED. Peevish; crossgrained. *North.*
HACKLES. The long pointed feathers on a cock's neck. *Var. dial.*
HACKMAL. A tomtit. *Devon.*
HACKNEY. (1) A saddle-horse. *West.*
(2) A common whore. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cantonniere, Putain;* Howell, sect. xxii; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 228. Shakespeare apparently uses the word in this sense in Love's Labours Lost, iii. 1.
HACKNEY-MAN. A person who let out horses for hire. Piers Ploughman, p. 96.
HACKNEY-SADDLE. A riding saddle.
HACK-PUDDING. A mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits. The people used to breakfast on this on Christmas-day at Whitbeck, co. Cumberland. See Jefferson's History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward, 1842; and *Hackin.*
HACKS. Axes, or hatchets. Meyrick, iii. 45.
HACKSLAVER. A nasty slovenly fellow, both in words and action. *North.* Also, to stammer, or stutter.
HACKSTER. An hacknied person.
HACKSYLTRESE. Axle-trees.
HACKUM-PLACKUM. Barter. *North.*
HACKY. Artful; witty. *Northumb.*
HACONY. A hackney, or whore.

> Fetyd alle abowte as an *hacony* to be hyred.
> *MS. Laud.* 416, f. 44.

HACQUETON. Same as *Acketoun*, q. v.
HAD. Hold. Also, have. *North.*
HADDEN. Pa. t. pl. of *Have.*
HADDER. Heath, or ling. *North.* See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 95.
HADE. (1) In mines, the underlay or inclination of the vein. *North.*
(2) A ridge of land. This term occurs in Drayton's Polyolbion. See Nares.
HADEN. Ugly; untoward. *West.*
HADFASH. Plague; trouble. *North.*
HADING. A sloping vein. *Derb.*
HAD-I-WIST. That is, had I known the consequences, a common exclamation of those who repented too late. See *Addiwissen;* Towneley Myst. p. 100; Florio, p. 14. "Had I wist comes ever to late," Northern Mothers Blessing, 1597.
HADLEYS. Hardly. *North.* It is occasionally pronounced *hadlins.*
HAD-LOONT-REAN. The gutter or division between headlands and others. *North.*
HAET. Has. Frere and the Boy, st. 47. Explained *hot* by Meriton.
HAFE. Heaved; raised. (*A.-S.*)

> Jhesus tho hys hande up *hafe*,
> And hys blessyng hys modur gafe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 35.

HAFER. To stand higgling. *Suff.*
HAFEREN. Unsettled; unsteady. *East.*
HAFFET. The forehead, or temples. *North.*
HAFFLE. To stammer; to prevaricate; to falter. *North.* It seems to mean in Cotgrave, in v. *Viedazer*, to abuse, or make a fool of.
HAFIR. Oats. It is the translation of *avena* in Nominale MS.
HAFLES. Wanting. Towneley Myst. p. 152.
HAFT. Loose in the haft, i. e. not quite honest. See Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339. *By the haft*, a common oath.
HAFTED. A cow is said to be hafted, when, from long retention of milk, the teats have become rigid like the hafts of knives.
HAFTER. A wrangler; a subtle crafty person. This term occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593; Doctour Doubble Ale, n.d.
HAFTS. Little islands or raised banks in a pond or pool for ducks or other water-fowl to build their nests. *Staff.*
HAFVE. Possess; have. (*A.-S.*)

> Wether an it be knyth or knave,
> My luf sal he ever *hafve*.
> *Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

HAG. (1) The belly. *Northumb.*
(2) To hew, chop, or hack. *Var. dial.*
(3) Idle disorder. *Somerset.*
(4) A certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a *hag-staff*, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a *hag*, and is considered the portion of one individual. A whole fall is called a *flag*. The term occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Degrader*. The

word was also applied to a small wood or inclosure. The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. Nares, p. 220, gives a wrong explanation.

(5) A sink or mire in mosses; any broken ground in a bog. *North.* See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 292.

(6) A white mist; phosphoric light at nighttime. *North.*

(7) To haggle, or dispute. *West.*

(8) To work by the hag, i. e. by the job, not by the day. *North.*

(9) A witch, or fiend. (*A.-S.*)

HAGAGING. Passionate. *Devon.*

HAGBERRY. The *Prunus padus*, a shrub.

HAGBUSH. See *Hackbush.* "Caste hagbushes," Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 28. It is sometimes spelt *hagbut.*

HAG-CLOG. A chopping-block. *North.*

HAGE. Ague; sickness. *Hearne.*

HAGGADAY. A kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.*

HAGGAGE. A sloven or slattern. *Devon.*

HAGGAR. Wild; untamed. *Yorksh.*

HAGGARD. (1) A rick-yard. *West.* This word occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, pp. 44, 148, and also in Hall.

(2) A wild hawk; one that has preyed for herself before being taken. Metaphorically, a loose woman.

HAGGAR-MAKER'S-SHOP. A public-house.

HAGGED. Tired; fatigued. *North.*

HAGGENBAG. Mutton or beef baked or boiled in pie-crust. *Cornw.*

HAGGER. To chatter with cold. *Wilts.*

HAGGIE. To argue. *Exmoor.*

HAGGIS. The entrails of a sheep, minced with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of the animal. *North.* To cool one's haggis, to beat him soundly. See Florio, p. 65; Nomenclator, p. 87.

HAGGISH. An opprobrious epithet for a female. *North.*

HAGGISTER. A magpie. *Kent.* "The eating of a *haggister* or pie helpeth one bewitched," R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft, p. 82. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HAGGLE. (1) To hail. *North.*

(2) To cut irregularly. *North.*

(3) To tease, or worry. *Oxon.*

HAGGLER. The upper-servant of a farm. *I. Wight.*

HAGGLES. Haws. Milles' MS. Gloss.

HAGGLE-TOOTHED. Snaggle-toothed. *Devon.*

HAGGY. Applied to the broken or uneven surface of the soil, when in a moist state. *East.*

HAGH. A hedge. (*A.-S.*)

Heraud looked under ay *hagh*,
Ay fair mayden he ther sagh.
Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

HAGHE. Fear; tremor. (*A.-S.*)

HAGHES. Haws. *North.*

HAGHTENE. The eighth.

Grete dole forsothe it es to telle,
Oppone the *haghtene* daye byfelle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 100.

HAGLER. A bungler. *Var. dial.*

HAGMALL. A woman who dresses herself in a sluttish manner. *Somerset.*

HAGRIDDEN. Entangled. *Devon.* This and some few other terms afford curious traces of old superstitions. The fairy-rings are termed *hag-tracks* in the West of England.

HAG-STAFF. See *Hag* (4).

HAG-THORN. The hawthorn. *Devon.*

HAGUES. Haws. *Craven.*

HAG-WORM. A snake. *North.*

HA-HOUSE. A mansion. *North.*

HAID-CORN. The plants of wheat in winter. *Northumb.*

HAIE. A hedge. *Chaucer.*

HAIFER. To labour, or toil. *East.*

HAIGH. To have. *North.*

HAIHO. The woodpecker. *Salop.*

HAIKE. An exclamation, generally a signal of defiance. *North.*

HAIL. (1) Health. Rob. Glouc. p. 118.

(2) Healthy. "Hail and clear English," Nath. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.

(3) To roar or cry. *Somerset.*

HAILE. Hauled; drawn. *Tusser.*

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be *hail fellow well met* with every one, i. e. to mix in all sorts of inferior society.

HAILSEN. To salute; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

HAIL-SHOTS. Small shot for cannon. See Florio, p. 53; Bourne's Inventions, 1578.

HAIN. (1) To raise or heighten. *East.*

(2) To save; to preserve. *North.* Hence, to exclude cattle from a field so that grass may grow for hay.

(3) To own, or possess. *Line.*

(4) Malice; hatred. *Chesh.*

HAINISH. Unpleasant. *Essex.*

HAIPS. A sloven. *Craven.*

HAIR. Grain; texture; character. This is a common word in old plays. A quibble on it seems intended in Sir Thomas More, p. 43; Cityе Match, 1639, p. 51. *Against the hair*, against the grain, contrary to nature.

HAIRE. Same as *Hayre*, q. v.

HAIREVE. The herb cleaver. *Glouc.*

HAIRY-LOCKED. Having side-locks.

HAISH. The ash. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

HAISTER. The fire-place. *Salop.*

HAISTERT. Hoisted about. *Cumb.*

HAIT. Happy; joyful. (*A.-N.*)

HAITCH. A slight shower. *Sussex.*

HAITCHY. Misty; cloudy. *South.*

HAITHE. To heave up. (*A.-N.*)

HAIT-WO. Go to the left! A word of command to horses in a team. A harvest song has the following chorus, "With a hait, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!" The expression is very ancient.

HAKASING. Tramping about. *Line.*

HAKATONE. Same as *Acketoun*, q. v.

Ascadart smote Gyone
Thorowe hawberke and *hakatone.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 166.

HAKCHYP. A hatchet. *Pr. Parv.*

HAKE. (1) A hook. *Var. dial.* The draught irons of a plough are the hakes.
(2) To sneak, or loiter about. *North.* Also, to dally wantonly.
(3) A hand-gun. Egerton Papers, p. 17.
(4) A hawk. Sir Amadas, 55.
HAKED. A large pike. *Cambr.*
HAKEL. See *Brait.* It seems to mean *clothing, dress,* in Warner, p. 97.
HAKERE. A quarter of corn.
HAKERNES. Acorns. Will. Werw. p. 66.
HAKKE. To follow, or run after. (*A.-S.*)
HAKKER. To tremble with passion; to chatter with cold. *West.*
HAL (1) A fool. *Yorksh.*
(2) All; hold. *Hearne.*
(3) Abbreviation for Henry. Obsolete.
HALA. Bashful; modest. *Yorksh.*
HALANTOW. A procession which used to survey the parish bounds, singing a song with that burden, and accompanied with ceremonies, somewhat similar to the *Furry-day,* q. v.
HALCHE. To loop, or fasten. *Gawayne.*
HALCHOO. Same as Hackle, q. v.
HALDE. Kept; held. Also, a prison, fortress, or castle. (*A.-S.*)
HALDEN. Held. *Chaucer.*
HALDER. A plough handle....*Linc.*
HALE. (1) To pull, or draw. *West.* See the Assemblé of Foules, 151; Spanish Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 122; Harrison, p. 202; Marlowe, i. 156, ii. 14; Reliq. Antiq. i. 2; Brit. Bibl. iv. 93; Stanihurst, p. 11. In early English the word is applied in various ways, but generally implying rapid movement.
(2) Health; safety. *Lydgate.*
(3) Whole; well; strong. (*A.-S.*)
(4) An iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. *South.*
(5) To pour out. *Dorset.*
(6) Whole; all. Sir Perceval, 2029. "The hale howndrethe," MS. Morte Arthure.
(7) A tent, or pavilion. "Hale in a felde for men, *tref*," Palsgrave. Nares misunderstands the term. "*Tabernaculum,* a pavilion, tente or hale," Elyot, 1559.
(8) To vex, or trouble; to worry. *Hall.*
(9) To procure by solicitation. *North.*
(10) A rake with strong teeth for getting loose pebbles from brooks. *Devon.*
HALE-BREDE. A lout; a lubber.
HALEGH. A saint. (*A.-S.*) This occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 14.
HALELELY. Wholly. See Minot, p. 17.
And whenne the oste had herde thire wordes, thay commenedide hym *halelely* with a voyce.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.
HALEN. To hawl, or take. (*A.-S.*)
HALES. Plough-handles. *Linc.*
HALESOME. Wholesome; healthy.
HALESTONE. A flint; a fire-stone. *North.*
HALEWES. Saints. Reliq. Antiq. i. 38.
HALEYARDS. Halliards. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 109.
HALF. Half; part; side. (*A.-S.*)
HALF-BAKED. Raw; inexperienced; half-silly. *Var. dial.*
HALF-BORD. Sixpence. A cant term.
HALF-CAPS. Half-bows; slight salutations with the cap. *Shak.*
HALFENDELE. Half; the half part. (*A.-S.*) In Somerset, a halfendeal garment is one composed of two different materials.
He schased the erle in a while
Mare [then] *halfendele* a myle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.
HALFERS. An exclamation among children which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion, unless the latter previously says, "No halfers, findee keepee, loosee seekee," which destroys the claim.
HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed by a muffler. See the Puritan, quoted by Nares. Also said of a face drawn in profile. *Half-faced groats* were those which had the king's face in profile.
HALF-HAMMER. The game of hop, step, and jump. *East.*
HALF-KIRTLE. The common dress of courtesans. See 2 Henry IV. v. 4.
HALFLY. Half. Halle's Hist. Ex. p. 39.
HALF-MARROW. One of two boys who manages a tram. *North.*
HALF-MOON. A periwig. *Dekker.*
HALF-NAMED. Privately baptized. *West.*
HALF-NOWT. Half-price. *North.*
HALF-PACE. A raised floor or platform. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 341, 356.
HALFPENNY. To have one hand on a halfpenny, to be cautious, prudent, or attentive to one's interests. *North.*
HALF-ROCKED. Silly. *Var. dial.*
HALF-SAVED. Half-witted. *Heref.* The epithet *half-strained* is also common.
HALF-STREET. A place in Southwark, formerly noted for stews.
HALFULDELE. Same as *Halfendele,* q. v.
HALIDOM. Holiness; sanctity; the sanctuary; a sacrament. Formerly a common oath. Minsheu calls it, "an old word, used by old countrywomen by manner of swearing."
HALIE. To hawl; to pull. (*A.-S.*)
HALIFAX-GIBBET. An instrument of execution formerly used at Halifax.
HALIGH. Holy. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 4.
HALING. A pulling. Harrison, p. 184.
HALING-WHIP. A flexible whip or rod.
HALI-PALMER. A palmer-worm. *West.*
HALIWEY. The balsam tree. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. The term was also applied to any remedy against sickness.
HALK. Futuo. MS. Ashmole 208.
HALKE, A corner. (*A.-S.*)
And also thise falce erchedekene that aboute the cuntré walke,
And maynteynen falce preestis in every *halke.*
MS. Ashmole 60, f. 97.
HALL. (1) A trammel. *Suffolk.*
(2) A chief house. The manor-house in many parishes is called the Hall.

(3) *A hall! a hall!* The usual exclamation at ancient masques, &c. to make room for the dancers or performers.

HALLABALOO. A noise, or uproar.

HALLACKING. Idling; feasting; making merry. *Hallacks.* An idle fellow. *North.*

HALLAGE. The fee or toll due to the lord of a fair or market. (*Fr.*)

HALLAN. The passage or space between the outer and inner door of a cottage; the partition between the passage and the room. *Hallan-shaker*, an impudent presuming beggar. *North.*

HALLANTIDE. All Saints' day. *West.*

HALLE. (1) Well; healthy. See *Ball* (2).
(2) A dwelling, or habitation. (*A.-S.*)
(3) All. Kyng Alisaunder, 2327.
(4) A plough-handle. *Devon.*

HALLE-E'EN. All Hallow even. *North.*

HALLESYN. To kiss, or embrace. *Pr. Parv.*

HALLIBASH. A great blaze. *North.*

HALLIER. A student in a hall at Oxford. See Harrison's England, p. 152.

HALLING. (1) Trying to see if geese or ducks be with egg. *Devon.*
(2) Tapestry. See Warton, ii. 377.

HALLION. A reprobate. *North.*

HALL-NIGHT. Shrove Tuesday evening. The previous Sunday is sometimes called Hall-Sunday. *Devon.*

HALLOWDAY. A holiday. *East.*

HALLOWMASS. The feast of All Saints. *Halowe Thursdaye*, Holy Thursday.

To see hys nobulle and ryalle arraye
In Rome on *Halowe Thursdaye.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.

HALLY. Wholly. *Gower.*

Thane they holde at his heste *hally* at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

HALM. Handle. *Gawayne.*

HALMOT-COURT. The court of a copyhold manor; a court baron. *North.* "Holden his halymotes," i. e. his courts, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154.

HALOGHE. A saint, or holy one. (*A.-S.*)

Thou sal noght love my saule in holle, ne thou sal noght gife thi *haloghe* to se corrupcioun.
MS. Coll. Eton 10, f. 23.

Alle the *halowes* that are in hevene,
And angels ma than manne kanne nevene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.

HALPACE. A raised floor, or stage; the dais of a hall. It is spelt *hautepace* in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 153.

HALPE. Helped. *Chaucer.*

He hewe on ther bodyes bolde,
Hys hownde *halpe* hym at nede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

HALPED. Crippled. *I. Wight.*

HALPOWRTH. A halfpennyworth.

HALS. The neck; the throat. (*A.-S.*)

Foure fendis se he als,
Hongyng fast aboute hir *hals.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

HALSE. (1) Hazel. *Somerset.*
(2) To salute; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

HALSENY. Guess; conjecture. *Devon.* Generally, an evil prediction.

HALSFANG. The pillory. *Blount.*

HALSH. To tie; to fasten; to knot. *North.*

HALS-MAN. An executioner. "The halsman's sword," Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 75. (*A.-S.*)

HALSON. (1) A kind of hard wood.
(2) To promise or bid fair, good, or bad; to predict. *Devon.*

HALSTER. He who draws a barge alongside a river by a rope. *West.*

HALSUMLY. Comfortably. *Gawayne.*

HALT. (1) A shrub; a copse. It is the translation of *virgultum* in Nominale MS.
(2) Held; kept. Also, holdeth.

For she that *halt* his lif so dere
His modir is, withouten were.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 55.

(3) A strong hamper, such as is used with a pack-saddle. *North.*
(4) Animal deposit. *Somerset.*

HALTE. To go lamely. (*A.-N.*) Also an adjective, lame.

HALTERPATH. A bridle-way. *Dorset.*

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, intimating that a person is fit for the gallows. "A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersacke*," Florio, p. 81.

HALVANS. Inferior ore. *North.*

HALVENDELE. Same as *Halfendele*, q. v.

Her ys the *halvendell* of our geste;
God save us, mest and lest.
MS. Arundel, Coll. Arm. 22, f. 4.

HALWE. To hallow, or consecrate. (*A.-S.*)

HALWEN. Saints. Auchinleck MS.

HALWETHURS. Holy Thursday.

HALWYS. Sides. Arch. xxx. 408.

HALY. Hated. *Prompt. Parv.*

HALZEN. The same as *Halson*, q. v.

HALȝEN. Saints. MS. Arundel 57, f. 94.

HAM. (1) Them. Weber's Met. Rom.
(2) A rich level pasture. *West.* A plot of ground near a river.

HAMBERWES. Horse collars. Nominale MS. Kennett has *hamcroughs.*

HAMBURGHES. The arm-holes. *Linc.*

HAMBYR. A hammer. *Pr. Parv.*

HAMCH. The hip-joint. *Northumb.*

HAME. (1) Home. Still in use.
(2) Skin. Kyng Alisaunder, 391.

HAMEL. To walk lame. To hamel dogs, to lame them by cutting their hams or houghs. *North.* See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 964, "o fote is hameled of thy sorowe."

HAMELESSE. Hamlets. Langtoft, p. 321.

HAMELIN. Limping; walking lame. *North.*

HAMES. Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are fixed. *Var. dial.*

HAM-FLEETS. A sort of cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt. *Glouc.*

HAMIL. A handle. *Somerset.*

HAMINE. To aim at anything, to hit it. *Lydgate.*

HAMKIN. A pudding made upon the bones

of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Devon.*

HAMLEN. To tie, or attach. (*A.-S.*)

HAMLET. A high constable. *Grose.*

HAMLING. The operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs.

HAMMARTWARD. Homeward. See the Chron. Vilodun. p. 96. *Hammard* occurs in Sir Degrevant, 1233.

HAMMER. To stammer. Also, to work or labour. *Var. dial.* The hammer of death, i. e., a fist. *Hammer and pincers*, the noise made by a horse when he strikes the hind-foot against the fore-foot. *To live hammer and tongs*, to agree very badly.

HAMMER-AXE. An instrument having a hammer on one side of the handle, and an axe on the other. *North.*

HAMMER-DRESSED. Said of stone hewn with a pick, or pointed hammer.

HAMMER-SCAPPLE. A miser. *North.*

HAMMERWORT. The herb pellitory.

HAMMIL. A village; a hovel. *North.*

HAMPER. To beat. *North.*

HAMPER-CLOT. A ploughman. *North.*

HAMPERLEGGED. Led away or overborne by another. *Warw.*

HAMPERY. Out of repair. *Kent.*

HAMPSHIRE-HOG. A derisive name for a native of Hampshire.

HAMRON. The hold of a ship. *Blount.*

HAMS. Breeches. A cant term.

HAM-SAM. Irregularly. *Cumb.*

HAMSHACKLE. To fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.

HAMSTICKS. Part of the harness fixed to a horse's collar. *North.*

HAM-TREES. The hames, q. v. *Devon.*

HAMUR. A hammer. *Pr. Parv.*

HAMWARD. Homewards. *Hearne.*

HAMWOOD. A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are attached. *South.*

HAN. (1) Hence. Sevyn Sages, 494.

(2) To have. Still in use in the North for the pres. plur.

(3) The voice wherewith wood cleavers keep time to their strokes.

HANABOROUGH. A coarse horse-collar, made of reed or straw. *Devon.*

HANAP. A cup. Test. Vetust. p. 99.

HANAPER. A hamper, or basket. Hanaper Office, where the writs were deposited in a basket, and still so called.

HANBY. Wanton; unruly. *North.*

HANCELED. Cut off. *Skinner.*

HANCE-POTTS. In the inventory of Archbishop Parker's plate, *Archæologia*, xxx. 25, is "ij. *hance-potts*, withe angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij. oz. ½."

HANCLE. A great many. *North.*

HANCUTCHER. A handkerchief. *North.*

HAND. (1) *At any hand*, at any rate, at all events. *To make a hand on*, to waste, spoil, or destroy. *To be on the mending hand*, to be in a state of convalescence. *To have the hand in*, to be accustomed to business. *To swap even hands*, to exchange without advantage. *He's any hand afore*, ready and prepared for any undertaking. *To hand with*, to cooperate with.

(2) To sign. *East.* My own hand copy, i. e. my autograph copy.

(3) The shoulder-joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. *Suff.*

(4) A bunch of radishes. *Cambr.*

(5) Performance. Also, a doer or workman in any business or work.

HAND-BALL. Stowe mentions a custom of playing at hand-ball on Easter-day for a tansy-cake, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftness of foot. Survey of London, ed. 1720, b. i. p. 251.

> And belyfe he gerte write a lettre, and sent it tille Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a *handballe* and other certane japez in scorne.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 7.

HANDBAND. Possession. (*A.-S.*)

HANDBEATING. Cutting off the turf with a beating axe. *Devon.*

HANDBOW. The long or common bow.

HAND-BREDE. A hand's breadth. (*A.-S.*)

HAND-CANNON. A musket. *Hall.*

HAND-CLOTH. A handkerchief. *Linc.*

HAND-CLOUT. A towel. *North.*

HANDE. Hanged?

> Alexander gart rayse up twa pelers of marble, and by-twixe thame he *hande* a table of golde.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 40.

HANDECHAMP. A ruffle. *Craven.*

HANDELL. A fuller's instrument. *Pegge.*

HANDER. The second to a pugilist. *Linc.*

HANDERHAMP. A ruffle. *Craven.*

HANDERSOME. Handy; meddling. *North.*

HANDEWARPS. A kind of cloth, formerly much made in Essex.

HANDFAST. Hold; custody; confinement. Also, connection or union with. See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 6, 134. The custom of handfasting, or contracting for marriage, needs no more than a passing observation.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches; a span. *Blount.*

HANDGUN. A culverin. *Palsgrave.*

HAND-HOVEN-BREAD. Oatmeal-bread, kneaded very stiff, with little leaven. *Lanc.*

HANDICAP. A kind of game, mentioned in Pepys's Diary.

HAND-IN-AND-HAND-OUT. A game played in the following manner. A company of young people are drawn up in a circle, when one of them, pitched upon by lot, walks round the band, and, if a boy, hits a girl, or if a girl, she strikes a boy whom she chooses, on which the party striking and the party struck run in pursuit of each other, till the latter is caught, whose lot it then becomes to perform the same part. A game so called was forbidden by statute of Edw. IV.

HAND-IN-POST. A guide-post. *Oxon.*

HANDLASS. A small windlass; the handle of a windlass. *West.*

HAND-LIME. A ciron, or hand-worm.

HANDLOCKED. Handcuffed. *Dekker.*

HAND-OUT. A kind of game mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

HAND-OVER-HEAD. Thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty. Hemp is said to be dressed *hand over head*, when the coarse part is not separated from the fine.

HANDPAT. Fluent. See *Antpat.*

HAND-RUFF. A shirt ruffle. *Hall.*

HANDRUNNING. Continuously. *North.*

HANDSMOOTH. Quite flat. Forby explains it, uninterruptedly, without obstacle, entirely. It occurs in Palsgrave.

HAND-SPIKE. A wooden leaver, shod with iron. *Craven.*

HAND-STAFF. The handle of a flail.

HANDSTRIKE. A strong piece of wood used as a lever to a windlass. *Var. dial.*

HAND'S-TURN. Assistance. *Var. dial.*

HANDSUM. Dexterous; very handy.

HAND-TABLE. A table-book. *Pr. Parv.*

HAND-WHILE. A moment; a short time.

HAND-WOMAN. A midwife. *Devon.*

HAND-WRISTS. The wrists. *Somerset.*

HANDY. (1) A piggin. *North.*

(2) Ready; expert; clever. *Var. dial.*

HANDYCUFFS. Blows. See Yorkshire Ale, p. 10; Florio, p. 20. *Handy-blows*, Spanish Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 9.

HANDY-DANDY. A game thus played by two children. One puts something secretly, as a small pebble, into one hand, and with clenched fists he whirls his hands round each other, crying, "Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?" The other guesses or touches one; if right, he wins its contents; if wrong, loses an equivalent. This game is not obsolete, and is mentioned in Piers Ploughman, p. 69; King Lear, iv. 6; Florio, p. 57. "The play called handie dandie, or the casting or pitching of the barre," Nomenclator, p. 297, which seems to refer to another amusement.

HANDYFAST. Holding fast. *Devon.*

HANDYGRIPES. "*Alle strétte*, at grapling or *handygripes*," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

HANE. (1) To throw. *Devon.*

(2) Protection; safeguard. *Linc.*

HANG. (1) A crop of fruit. *East.*

(2) A declivity. *East.* To hang out, to lean over as a cliff does.

(3) To stick, or adhere. *West.* Also, to tie or fasten. *Somerset.*

(4) *It's hang it that has it*, there is little or no difference. *To hang out*, to give a party. *To hang an arse*, to hang back or hesitate. The last phrase occurs in Hudibras. *To hang the lip*, to pout, to look sullen. *To hang in the bell-ropes*, to be asked in church and then defer the marriage. *To hang in one's hair*, to scold or abuse.

HANGBY. A hanger-on; a dependent.

HANGE. The lights, heart, and liver, or pluck of an animal. *West.*

HANGEDLY. Reluctantly. *North.*

HANGEN. Same as *Hang* (2).

HANGER. (1) A pot-hook. *Var. dial.*

(2) The fringed loop or strap appended to the girdle, in which the dagger or small sword usually hung.

> Mens swords in *hangers* hang fast by their side,
> Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.
>
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 133

(3) A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill. *South.*

HANGEREL. Same as *Gambrel*, q. v.

HANGER-ON. A dependent. *Var. dial.*

HANG-GALLOWS. A villain; a fellow who deserves the gallows. *Var. dial.*

HANGING. Tapestry. See Warton, ii. 429 Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 133.

HANGING-LEVEL. A regular level or plain an inclined plane. *East.*

HANGING-MONTH. November. *Var. dial.*

HANGING-SIDE. The higher side of a vein that is not perpendicular.

HANGING-WALL. The wall or side over the regular vein. *Derbysh.*

HANG-IT. A common exclamation of disappointment or contempt. *Var. dial.*

HANGLES. The iron moveable crook, composed of teeth, and suspended over the fire for culinary purposes. *North.*

HANGMAN. A term of endearment. Heywood's Edward IV. p. 82.

HANGMAN'S-WAGES. Thirteen pence halfpenny. See Grose.

HANGMENT. (1) To play the hangment, i. e. to be much enraged. *North.*

(2) Hanging; suspension. *Pr. Parv.*

HANGNAILS. Small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails. *Var. dial.*

HANGNATION. Very; extreme. *East.*

HANG-SLEEVE. A dangler. *Suffolk.*

HANG-SUCH. Same as *Hang-gallows*, q. v.

HANGULHOOK. A fish-hook.

> The fisshere hath lost his *hangulhook*.
>
> *Excerpt. Hist.* p. 161.

HANK. (1) To hanker after. *North.*

(2) A skein of thread, or worsted; a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Hence, to fasten. To keep a good hank upon your horse, to have a good hold of the reins. The rope that goes over the saddle of the thill-horse is termed the thill-hanks. To make a ravelled hank, to put anything into confusion. To have a hank on another, to have him entangled. To catch a hank on one, to take advantage of or be revenged on him.

(3) A habit, or practice. *North.*

(4) A body, or assemblage. *Warw.*

(5) A handle. *Somerset.*

(6) An ox rendered furious by barbarous treatment. *Middl.*

HANKETCHER. A handkerchief. *East.*

HANKLE. To entangle, or twist. *North.*

HANKTELO. A silly fellow. *South.*

HANNA. Have not. *Var. dial.*

HANNIEL. A bad fellow. *North.* Skelton has *haynyarde*, i. 282.

HANNIER. A teasing person. *Yorksh.*

HANNIKIN-BOBY. An old English dance.

HANS. Quantity; multitude. *Hall.*

HANSE. (1) The upper part of a door frame. "*Antlantes*, ymages of antique sette over doores in the corners of an haunce," Elyot, 1559. "The haunse, or lintell of a doore," Cotgrave, in v. *Claveau*; "the haunse of a dore, *un dessus de porte*." Florio, p. 507, apparently makes it synonymous with threshold, and early scientific writers use it occasionally for the spring of an arch.

(2) To enhance, exalt. Chester Plays, i. 168.

HANSEL. A gift, reward, or bribe. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 146; Depos. Ric. II. p. 30; Piers Ploughman, p. 96. It is a new year's gift, an earnest or earnest penny, any gift *or purchase* at a particular time or season; also, the first use of anything. The first money received in the morning for the sale of goods is the hansel, and it is accounted fortunate to be the purchaser. Hansel-Monday is the first Monday in the year, when it is usual to make presents to children and servants. "To hansel our sharp blades," to use them for the first time, Sir John Oldcastle, p. 29. In Beves of Hamtoun, p. 113, it means the first action. "In the way of good hansell, *de bonne erre*," Palsgrave. In the Vale of Blackmore, a present to a young woman at her wedding is called a good handsel. The first purchaser in a shop newly opened *hansels* it, as the first purchaser of the day does a market. "The first bridall banket after the wedding daye, the good *handzell* feast," Nomenclator, p. 80; "Gossips feasts, as they tearme them, good handsel feasts," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 291. "Handselled, that hath the handsell or first use of," Cotgrave, in v. *Estreiné*. "Haffe hansell for the mar," Robin Hood, i. 87. From the following very curious passage, it appears the writer disbelieved the common superstition respecting the good fortune of the hansel, or handsel.

> Of *hancel* y can no skylle also,
> Hyt ys nought to beleve tharto;
> Me thynketh hyt ys fals every deyl,
> Y beleve hyt nought, ne never shal weyl.
> For many havyn glad *hancel* at the morw,
> And to hem or evyn cometh mochyl sorw.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 3.

> Therfore thou haste feble *hansell*,
> And warse betyde the schall.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

HANSELINE. A kind of short jacket, mentioned by Chaucer.

HANS-EN-KELDER. A Dutch phrase, meaning *Jack in the cellar*, but formerly applied jocularly to an unborn infant.

HANT. Have not. *Var. dial.*

HANTETH. Frequenteth; maketh much use of *Hearne.*

HANTICK. Mad; cracked. *Exmoor.*

HANTINGS. The handles which fix on to the sneed of a scythe. *North.*

HANTLE. A handful; much; many; a great quantity. *Var. dial.*

HANTY. Wanton; restive. *North.*

HANYLONS. The wiles of a fox. See Piers Ploughman, p. 181.

HAP. (1) To wrap up; to clothe. Hence, covering. Still in use.

> The scheperde keppid his staf ful warme,
> And *happid* it ever undur his harme.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

(2) Chance; fortune. (*A.-S.*)

> He sendyth yowrys bothe *hap* and hele,
> And for yow dyed my dere sone dere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

(3) To encourage or set on. *North.*

HAP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet. Baret says, "a course covering made of divers shreds." Upton, MS. additions to Junius, gives a strange etymology,—"Hapharlet, or close coverlet, etym. q. d. a *harlot* by *hap* to keep one warm."

HAPNEDE. Happened; chanced. "Us es fulle hapnede," MS. Morte Arthure. "It happeneth me well, whiche sayeing we use whan of a good dede good and welthe hath foloweth, *il me prent bien*," Palsgrave.

HAPNY. A halfpenny. *West.*

HAPPA. What think you? *North.*

HAPPE. To happen. *Chaucer.*

HAPPEN. Perhaps; possibly. *North.*

HAPPEN-ON. To meet with. *Linc.*

HAPPER. To crackle; to patter. *West.*

HAPPILY. Haply. *Cotgrave.*

HAPPING. A coarse coverlet. Also, any kind of covering. *North.* See the Test. Vetusta, p. 454, a will dated 1503.

HAPPY. (1) Rich. Ben Jonson, ii. 404.

(2) *Happy go lucky*, any thing done at a venture. *Happy man be his dole*, may happiness be his lot. *North.*

HAPPYLYCHE. Perhaps. See an early gloss in MS. Egerton 829, f. 78.

HAPS. (1) A hasp. *Var. dial.*

(2) The lower part of a half-door. *Devon.*

HAPT. Happed, or wrapped up. *Leland.*

HAQUE. A hand-gun, about three-quarters of a yard long. *Haquebut*, an arquebus.

HAR. (1) Hair. Kyng Alisaunder, 5025.

(2) Their. *Ritson.*

(3) The hole in a stone on which the spindle of a door or gate rests. *Durh.* The *har-tree* is the head of the gate in which the foot or bottom of the spindle is placed.

(4) Higher. *Northumb.*

(5) A drizzling rain, or fog. *North.*

HARAGEOUSE. Violent; stern; severe.

> Howelle and Hardelfe, happy in armez,
> Sir Herylle and sir Herygalle, thise *harageouse* knyghttez. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 71.
> Strawe he never so *harrageouse*.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 381.

HARAS. A stud of horses; a stable. "*Equicium*, a hares," Nominale MS. Cf. Depos. Ric. II. p. 15.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked coltes out of *haras*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 205.

HARBEGIERS. Persons whose duty it was to provide lodgings for the king, or their masters. *Harbeshers*, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 36, is apparently the same word.

HARBENYOWRE. A lodging.

Nowe ys he come with gret honowre
To Rome to hys *harbenyowre*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

HARBER. The horn-beam. *East.*

HARBERGAGE. Inn; lodging.

Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng hovys.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 79.

HARBINGERS. See *Harbegiers*.

HARBOROUS. Hospitable. *Coverdale.*

HARBORROW. Lodging; protection. Also, to lodge in an inn. *Lydgate.*

HARBOUR. The term applied to the lodgment of the hart or hind. See Twici, p. 27. The man who held the lymer was called the *harbourer*, and his business was to go out early in the morning on his ring-walks, and find by his hound where a hart or other beast had gone into the wood from his pasture. He then followed the scent till he thought he was near the lair, and having taken some of the freshest fewmets he could find, went to the place of meeting. This was called harbouring the hart. See also the Gent. Rec.

HARBROUGHE. Harbour; lodging. We have also *harburgerye*, and other forms.

HARBURGEN. See *Habergeon*.

HARD. (1) Sour, said of ale. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Hard of hearing*, deaf. *Hard and sharp*, scarcely, cruelly, harshly. *Hard laid on*, very ill. *Hard-set*, scarcely able; very obstinate.

(3) Hardy; strong. *South.*

(4) Full grown. *Somerset.*

(5) Miserly; covetous; very mean. *North.*

(6) Half tipsy. *Yorksh.*

(7) Sharp; grievous; hardship; sorrowful; terrible; great; hard. *Hearne.* Also, danger.

(9) A hurdle. Nominale MS.

(10) A small marble. *Somerset.*

HARDAUNT. Courageous. *Lydgate.*

HARDBEAM. Same as *Harber*, q. v. It is mentioned in Harrison, p. 212.

HARD-BY. Very near. *Var. dial.*

HARD-CORN. Wheat and rye. *North.*

HARDE. To make hard. (*A.-S.*)

HARDEL. The back of the hand.

HARDELY. Boldly; certainly. (*A.-S.*)

And *hardly*, aungel, trust therto,
For doughtles it shal be do.
MS. Coll. Trin. Dubl. D. iv. 18.

HARDEN. (1) To air clothes. *Salop.*

(2) To grow dear. *North.* "At the hardest," or most, Harrison, p. 145.

(3) Strong or coarse cloth. *Linc.*

(4) Hemp. Yorkshire Dial. 1697. "*Stupa*, a hardes," Nominale MS. See *Hards*.

HARDHEAD. Hardihood. *West.*

HARDHEADS. Knapweed. *North.* Also the same game as *Cocks* (2).

HARD-HOLD. A stiff dispute. *Hall.*

HARDHOW. The plant marigold.

HARDIESSE. Boldness. (*A.-N.*)

And for to loken overmore,
It hath and schalle ben evermore
That of knyghtode the prowesse
Is grounded upon *hardiesse*.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 116.

HARDIMENT. Courage; acts of courage. Carew's Tasso, 4to. 1594.

HARDING. Hardening. (*A.-S.*)

HARD-IRON. Corn crowfoot. *North.*

HARDISHREW. A field-mouse. *Staff.* Also called the *hardistraw*.

HARDLE. (1) To entangle. *Dorset.*

(2) A hurdle. Harrison, p. 184.

HARDLEYS. Scarcely; hardly. *North.* Sometimes, *hardlings*.

HARDMEAT. Corn. *Kennett.*

HARDMEN. Men who, by eating a certain herb, became impervious to shot, except the shot was made of silver.

HARDNESS. Cruelty; severity. (*A.-N.*)

HARDON. Heard. *Hearne.*

HARDS. (1) Coarse flax; the refuse of flax or hemp. "*Grettes de lin*, the hards or towe of flax," Cotgrave. Also, small pieces of coarse linen matted together, with which mattresses are stuffed. See *Harden*.

(2) Very hard cinders. *East.*

HARD-THISTLE. Serratula arvensis. *East.*

HARD-WOOD-TREES. Trees that change their leaves annually. *North.*

HARDWORKEN. Industrious. *West.*

HARDYE. To encourage, embolden. (*A.-N.*)

HARDYSSEDE. Encouraged. *Hardyssy*, hardiness, boldness. *Hearne.*

HARE. (1) Hoary. Perceval, 230, 257, 300, 1780, 2190, 2200.

(2) To hurry, harass, or scare. Hence we may perhaps have *harum scarum*.

(3) A mist, or thick fog. *North.*

(4) Her; she. *Exmoor.*

(5) Their. Octovian, 1092.

HARE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

HARECOPPE. A bastard. Very wrongly explained by Nares, in v.

HARENESSE. Hairiness. *Hearne.*

HARE-NUT. An earthnut. *Yorksh.*

HAREODE. A herald. See Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 121.

HARE-PIPE. A snare for hares. See the example given under *Go-bet*.

HARES-EYE. The wild campion.

HARE'S-FOOT. To kiss the hare's foot, i. e., to be too late for anything.

HARE-SUPPER. The harvest-home. *Derb.*

HAREWE. A harrow. (*A.-S.*) *Harewyd*, harrowed, Nominale MS.

HAREWEN. Arrows. Rob. Glouc. p. 394.

HARGUEBUSIER. A soldier who carried a harquebus. *Cotgrave.*

HARIE. (1) To hurry. *Chaucer.*

(2) Devastation. Langtoft, p. 157.

HARIFF. Catch-weed. *North.*

HARINGE. A kind of serpent.

HARK. To guess at. *Yorksh.* Hark-ye-but, i. e. do but hear!

HARL. (1) A mist or fog. *North.*

(2) To entangle; to confuse. *Var. dial.*

HARLAS. Harmless. Chron. Vil. p. 5.

HARLE. (1) Hair, or wool. *North.*

(2) Three hounds. *Oxon.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

(3) To cut a slit in the one of the hinder legs of an animal for the purpose of suspending it.

HARLED. Mottled, as cattle. *North.*

HARLEDE. Drove; hurled. See Rob. Glouc. p. 487; St. Brandan, p. 11.

And *harledes* heom out of the londe,
And with tormens manie huy slowe.

MS. Laud. 108, *f.* 166.

HARLINGS. The hocks of a horse.

HARLOCK. Supposed to mean the charlock, in Drayton and Shakespeare.

HARLOT. A term originally applied to a low depraved class of society, the ribalds, and having no relation to sex. (*A.-N.*)

Salle never *harlott* have happe, thorowe helpe of my lorde,
To kylle a crownde kyng with krysome enoynttede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HARLOTRY. Ribaldry. (*A.-N.*)

HARLS. The earnest, or token. (*A.-S.*)

Better it ware to hyme that he ware unborne, than lyfe withowttene grace, for grace es *harle* of that lastand joye that is to come.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, *f.* 243.

HARLYCHE. Early. "Harlyche and latte," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 21.

HARM. A contagious disease. *West.*

HARMAN-BECK. A constable. *Harmans*, the stocks. Old cant terms.

HARMLES. Without arms. *Hearne.*

HARMS. To mimic. *Yorksh.*

HARN. Coarse linen. *North.*

HARNEIS. Armour; furniture. (*A.-N.*)

HARNEISE. To dress; to put on armour.

HARNEN. Made of horn. *Wilts.*

HARNES. The brains. *North.*

And of hys hede he brake the bone,
Tho *harnes* lay uppon the stone.

MS. Harl. 1701, *f.* 34.

The clensynge place of the hert is under the armes; the clensyng place of the lyver is bytwyx the thee and the body; and the clensyng place of the *harnes* es under the ere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, *f.* 301.

HARNESS. (1) Any kind of implement or machine. *West.* Also as *Harneis*, q. v. Harness-horse, a horse protected by armour. "Harnes-man, *armigere*," Palsgrave.

(2) Temper; humour. *South.*

HARNISH. To harness. *Salop.*

HARN-PAN. The skull. *North.* "*Crinium*, a harnpane," Nominale MS.

HARNSEY. A heron. Hence *harnsey-gutted*, lank and lean. *East.*

HARO. The ancient Norman *hue and cry*; the exclamatiou of a person to procure assistance when his person or property was in danger. To cry out *haro* on any one, to denounce his evil doings. *Haroll alarome*, an exclamation of astonishment and alarm, mentioned by Palsgrave.

HAROFE. Catch-weed. See *Hariff.*

Tak wormod, or *harofe*, or wodebynde, and stampe it, and wrynge owt the jeuse, and do it lewke in thyne ere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1: 17, f. 283.

HAROOD. A herald. Torrent, p. 72.

HAROWES. Arrows. *Somerset.*

So they schett with *harowes* small,
And sett ladders to the walle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 161.

HARP. To grumble. *Northumb.*

HARPER. An Irish shilling, which bore the figure of a harp, and was in reality only worth ninepence. Ben Jonson, vii. 404.

Although such musique some a shilling cost,
Yet is it worth but nine-pence at the most.

Barnfield's Lady Pecunia, 1598.

HARPERS-CORD. A harpsichord.

HARPOUR. A harper. *Chaucer.*

HARP-SHILLING. Same as *Harper*, q. v.

The haberdashers by natural operation of this comet are fortunate, for olde hattes new trimd shall not last long, and *harpe shillings* shall not passe for twelvepence.—*Fearefull and Lamentable Effects of Two dangerous Comets*, 1591.

HARPY. A species of hawk. Gent. Rec.

HARR. To snarl angrily. *North.*

HARRAS. The harvest. *West.*

HARRE. (1) Higher. Chester Plays, i. 134.

(2) The back upright timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. Nomenclator, 1580.

(3) *Out of harre*, out of order. See Jamieson. *Herre*, MS. Bodl. 294.

Thei asken all judgemedt
Ayene the man, and make hym warre,
Ther while himselfe stant out of *harre*.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 6.

HARREN. Made of hair. *East.*

HARRER. Quicker. An exclamation to a horse in Towneley Mysteries, p. 9.

HARREST-DAM. Harvest-home. *Yorksh.*

HARRIAGE. Confusion. *East.*

HARRIDAN. A haggard old woman; a miserable, worn-out harlot. *Grose.*

HARRIDGE. The straight edge of a ruler, or any other thing. *Yorksh.*

HARRIMAN. A lizard. *Salop.*

HARRINGTON. A farthing, so called because Lord Harrington obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings. Drunken Barnaby says,

Thence to Harrington be it spoken,
For name-sake I gave a token
To a beggar that did crave it.

HARRISH. Harsh. See Nares, in v.

HARROT. A herald. Ben Jonson, i. 28.

Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde,
For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.

MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.

HARROW. (1) Same as *Haro*, q. v.

(2) To tear to pieces; to distract; the same as *Harry*, q. v. Hence the title of the piece, the Harrowing of Hell, in Harl. MSS.

(3) To fatigue greatly. *Linc.*

HARROW-BALL. The frame of a harrow, without the spikes. *Linc.*

HARROWER. A kind of hawk. *Blome.*

HARRS. Hinges of a door. *North.* The two ends of a gate are so called. See *Harre.*

HARRY. (1) To spoil, or plunder; to vex; to torment; to impose upon; to drag by force or violence. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A rude clown. *Craven.*

HARRY-BANNINGS. Sticklebacks. *North.*

HARRY-GAUD. A low person. *North.*

HARRY-GROATS. Groats coined in Henry VIII.'s time, of which there were several kinds; but the term was sometimes applied to a peculiar impression. "Spurroyals, Harry-groats, or such odde coine," Citie Match, p. 14. See also Nares.

HARRY-LION. A horse-godmother. See the Christmas Prince, ed. 1816, p. 33.

HARRY-LONG-LEGS. See *Harvest-man.*

HARRY-RACKET. A game played somewhat similarly to *Hide and Seek.*

HARSKE. Dry; astringent. *Pr. Parv.*

HARSLET. A pig's chitterlings. "A haggise, a chitterling, a hog's harslet," Nomen. p. 87.

HARSTANE. The hearthstone. *North.*

HARSTOW. Hearest thou? (*A.-S.*)

HART. (1) Heard. Towneley Myst. p. 274.

(2) A haft; a handle. *Somerset.*

HART-CLAVER. The melilot. *North.*

HARTICHALKS. Artichokes. *Devon.*

HARTMANS. The stocks. *Dekker.*

HART-OF-GREECE. Or *hart of grease*, a fat hart; *a capon of grease*, a fat capon, &c. See Robin Hood, ii. 59.

HART-OF-TEN. A hart that has ten or eleven croches to his horns. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 254.

HARTREE. A gate-post. *South.*

HART-ROYAL. A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterwards termed a hart-royal; and if the king or queen make proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a *hart royal proclaimed.*

HART'S-EYE. Wild ditany. *Topsell.*

HARTYKYN. A term of endearment. Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

HARUM-SCARUM. Very giddy; thoughtless. *Harum*, harm, Havelok, 1983.

HARVE. A haw. *North Essex.*

HARVEST-BEEF. A term applied to any kind of meat eaten in harvest. *Norf.*

HARVEST-CART. Men employed in carting corn are said to be *at harvest cart.*

HARVEST-GOOSE. See *Arvyst-gos.*

HARVEST-LADY. The second reaper in a row, the first and principal reaper, whose motions regulate those of his followers, being called the harvest-lord. The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

HARVEST-MAN. The cranefly. *Var. dial.*

HARVEST-ROW. The shrew mouse. *Wilts.*

HARWERE. One who vexes, torments, or plunders. Cov. Myst. p. 160.

HAS. (1) An elliptical expression for *he has*, not unusual in old poetry.

(2) Haste. Sir Perceval, 487.

HASARDOUR. A gamester. (*A.-N.*) Hence *hasardrie*, gaming. "*Aliator*, a haserder," Nominale MS.

HAS-ARMES. See *As-armes.*

HASCHE. Ashes. Translated by *cinis* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

HASE. (1) A hog's haslet. *Norf.*

(2) Hoarse. See Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom.

(3) As. Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

(4) Small rain, or mist; a fog. *North.*

(5) To breathe short. *Linc.*

(6) To beat; to thrash; to rub. *North.*

HASELRYS. A hazle-bush. (*A.-S.*)

HASH. (1) A sloven; one who talks hash, or nonsense. *North.*

(2) Harsh; unpleasant; rough; severe; quick. *Var. dial.*

HASK. (1) Rough; parched; stiff; coarse; harsh; dry. *North.*

(2) A fish-basket. *Spenser.*

HASKERDE. A rough fellow. *Dekker.* Called in the North *haspert.* "Vilane hastarddis, Percy's Rel. p. 25.

HASLE-OIL. A severe beating. *Var. dial.*

HASLET. Same as *Harslet*, q. v.

HASP. The iron catch of a door which falls into a loop. Hence, to fasten. See Gesta Romanorum, p. 464.

HASPAT. A youth between a man and a boy. Also called a *haspenald.*

HASPIN. An idle fellow. *North.*

HASPINFULL. A handful. *Notts.*

HASSELL. An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp.

HASSEN. Asses. *Rob. Glouc.*

HASSOCK. A reed, or rush; a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass. *North.* See Harrison's England, pp. 213, 236. A basket made of hassocks was called a hassock.

> And that *hassocks* should be gotten in the fen, and laid at the foot of the said bank in several places where need required. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 322.

HASSOCK-HEAD. A bushy entangled head of coarse hair. *East.*

HASTE. To roast. Hence, perhaps, hasting apples, or pears. *West.*

HASTELETYS. Part of the inwards of a wild boar. Reliq. Antiq. i. 154. There were several dishes in cookery so called.

> Scho fechede of the kytchyne
> *Hasteletes* in galentyne,
> The schuldir of the wyld swyne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 135.

HASTELICHE. Hastily; quickly; suddenly.

HASTER. (1) A surfeit. *North.*

(2) A tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 48. "Hastlere, that rostythe mete," Pr. Parv. p. 229. These terms may be connected with each other.

HASTERY. Roasted meat. *Lydgate.*

HASTIF. Hasty. *Chaucer.*

HASTIFLICHE. Hastily. (*A.-N.*)

HASTILOKEST. Most quickly, or hastily.

HASTILY. Impatiently. *Hall.*

HASTING-HARNESS. Armour used at a hastilude, or spear play.

HASTINGS. A variety of peas. *Suffolk.*

HASTITE. Haste; rapidity. (*A.-N.*)

> Then coom a doom in *hastité*,
> To hem that longe had spared be.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 10.

HASTIVENESSE. Rashness; pride. (*A.-N.*)

HASTLER. Same as *Achelor*, q. v.

HASTNER. Same as *Haster* (2).

HASTYBERE. A kind of corn, explained by *trimensis* in Pr. Parv. p. 228.

HASTY-PODDISH. A hasty pudding. It is made with milk and flour. *North.*

HASTYVYTE. Hastiness; rashness. (*A.-N.*)

> Vengeaunce and wrathe in an *hastyvyté*,
> Wyth an unstedefast speryte of indyscercioun.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 137.

HAT. (1) Hot. Kyng Alisaunder, 3270.

(2) Is called. (*A.-S.*)

> *Hat* not thy fadur Hochon,
> Also have thou blisse?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(3) Pret. of *hit*. *Var. dial.*

(4) Ordered; commanded. *Ritson.* It is a subst. in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158.

(5) Heated, as hay or corn. *North.*

HATBAT. The common bat. *West.*

HAT-BRUARTS. Hat-brims. *North.*

HATCH. (1) To inlay, as with silver, &c.; to engrave. A sword gilt, or ornamented, was said to be *hatched*. Hence, generally, to adorn or beautify.

(2) To stain, smear, or colour. "Unhatch'd rapier," Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

(3) A wicket, or half-door. *Var. dial.* To leap the hatch, to run away.

(4) To fasten. *Var. dial.*

HATCHEE. A dish of minced meat.

HATCHES. Dams, or mounds. *Cornw.*

HATCHET-FACED. Lean and furrowed by deep lines. *Devon.*

HATCHMENTS. The different ornaments on a sword, &c. Holme, 1688.

HATE. To be named. (*A.-S.*)

HATEFUL. Full of hatred. (*A.-S.*)

HATERE. (1) Hotter. (*A.-S.*)

> That nede of a drope of watere
> Thare he brenned, nevere thynge *hatere*.
> *MS. Harl.* 2260, f. 70.

(2) Dress; clothing. (*A.-S.*)

> Sche strypyd of hur *hatere*,
> And wysche hur body in clene watere.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

HATEREDYNE. Hatred. (*A.-S.*)

> Ane es *hateredyne* to speke, or here oghte be spokene, that may sowne unto gude to thaym that thay hate. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATEREL. The crown of the head.

> Also fro the *hatorel* of the croun
> To the sole of the foot ther doun.
> *MS. Ashmole* 41, f. 17.

HATERING. Dressing; attire. (*A.-S.*)

HATERLYNGE. "Snatching," ed. 1597.

> Mekely hym answere and noght to *haterlynge*,
> And so thou schalt slake his mode, and be his derlynge. *The Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter.*

HATE-SPOT. The ermine. *Topsell.*

HATHE. (1) *To be in a hathe*, to be matted closely together. *West.*

(2) A trap-door in a ship. Howell, 1660.

HATHELEST. Most noble. (*A.-S.*)

> I am comyne fra the conquerour curtaise and gentille,
> As one of the *hathelest* of Arthur knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 64.

HATHELL. A nobleman, or knight. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 33.

HATHENNES. Heathendom. (*A.-N.*)

HATHER. Heath, or ling. *North.*

HATIE. Haughtiness. *Hearne.*

HATIEN. To hate. (*A.-S.*)

HATKIN. A finger-stall. *Suffolk.*

HATOUS. Hateful. Hardyng, f. 52.

HATREN. Garments; clothes. (*A.-S.*)

> Befyl hyt so upon a day
> That pore men sate yn the way,
> And spred here *hatren* on here barme,
> Ayens the sonne that was warme.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 37.

HATREX. Hatred. Laugtoft, p. 124.

HATS-OF-ESTATE. Caps of dignity, used at coronations, and in processions.

HATTENE. Called; named. (*A.-S.*)

> The secunde dedely synne es *hattene* envy; that es, a sorowe and a syte of the welefare, and a joy of the evylle fare of oure evencristene.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATTER. (1) To entangle. *North.*

(2) To expose to danger; to weary out; to wear out; to harass, or trouble.

HATTEROL. The same as *Haterel*, q. v.

HATTERS. Spiders? *Palsgrave.*

HATTIL. A thumb-stall. *Derb.*

HATTLE. Wild; skittish. *Chesh.*

HATTOCK, A shock of corn. *North.*

HATTON. Same as *Acketoun*, q. v.

> Befyse dud on a gode *hatton*,
> Hyt was worthe many a towne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 10

HATTOU. Art thou named? (*A.-S.*)

HATURE. Poison; venom. (*A.-S.*)

> Then was ther a dragon grete and grymme,
> Fulle of *hature* and of venym.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

HAUBER-JANNOCK. An oat-cake. *North.*

HAUBERK. A coat of mail. (*A.-N.*)

> Syr Mador alle redy was
> With helme, and sheilde, and *haubarke* shene.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 105.

HAUCEPYS. Hancepys?

> Also men taketh hem yn puttys, and with nedles, and with *haucepys*, or with venemous powdres that men gyveth hem yn flesh, and many other maneres.
> *MS. Bodl.* 546.

HAUCH. (1) To gore as a bull. *West.*

(2) To speak a broad accent. *Devon.*

HAUCHEE-PAUCHEE. Said of potatoes boiled to a mash. *Devon.* Sometimes it is, *all to pauch.*

HAUD. Hold; stop; go. *North.*

HAUF-ROCKTON. Quite silly. *Yorksh.*

HAUF-THICK. Half fat. *North.*

HAUGH. Flat ground by a river-side. Also, a hillock. *North.*

HAUGHT. Proud; haughty. *Nares.* Spelt *haulte* in Arch. xxviii. 106.

HAUGHTY. Windy. *Norfolk.*

HAUK. A cut, or wound. A term formerly used in fencing. Holme, 1688.

HAUKIT. Very ugly. *South.*

HAUL. The hazel. *Somerset.*

HAULEN. To halloo. "The hunteres thay haulen," Robson, p. 3.

HAULM. Straw; stubble; stalks of plants. Also, to cut haulm. *Var. dial.*

HAULTE. High. Stanihurst, p. 19.

HAULTO. A three-pronged dung-fork.

HAUM. To lounge about. *Leic.*

HAUM-GOBBARD. A silly clown. *Yorksh.*

HAUMPO. To halt. *Lanc.*

HAUMS. The skin. (*A.-S.*)

HAUMUDEYS. A purse. (*A.-N.*)

HAUNCE. To raise; to exalt. (*A.-N.*)

HAUNCH. (1) To fondle; to pet. *Linc.*

(2) To throw; to jerk. *North.*

HAUNDYLT. Handled. Rel. Ant. i. 86.

HAUNKEDE. Fastened. See *Hank* (2).

> And forthi ere thay callede dedely synnes, for thay gastely slaa ilke manes and womanes saule that es *haunkede* in alle or in any of thayme.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 217.

HAUNT. Custom; practice. (*A.-N.*)

HAUNTE. To practise; to pursue; to follow; to frequent. (*A.-N.*)

> Judas wel he knew the stude
> That Jhesus was *hauntonde*.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 97.

HAUNTELERE. The antler of a deer.

HAUPORTH. An awkward uncouth person; a worthless bargain. *North.*

HAURLL. To drag, or pull. *North.*

HAUSE. The neck, or throat. *North.* See the old form *hals.* Hause-col, a steel gorget for the neck.

HAUST. (1) High. *Hearne.*

(2) A cough; a cold. *North.*

(3) A hop-kiln. *Sussex.*

HAUSTMENT. A stiff under-garment to keep the body erect.

HAUT. High; lofty; proud. *Lydgate.*

HAUTEHEDE. Haughtiness. (*A.-N.*)

HAUTEIN. Haughty. Also, loud. *Hautein falcon,* a high-flying hawk.

HAUTEPACE. See *Halpace.*

HAUTESSE. Highness; greatness. (*A.-N.*)

HAUVE. (1) The helve of an axe. *West.*

(2) To come near, applied to horses.

HAUZEN. Same as *Halse,* q. v. Grose has *hawze,* to hug or embrace. See *Hause.*

HAUȝT. Ought. Apol. Loll. p. 59.

HAV. The spikelet of the oat. Oats when planted are said to be haved. *Devon.* See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

HAVAGE. (1) Race; family. *Devon.*

(2) Sort, or kind. *Exmoor.*

HAVANCE. Good manners. *Devon.* Perhaps from *have,* to behave.

HAVE. *To have ado,* to meddle in a matter. *To have a mind to one,* to be favourable to him. *To have good day,* to bid good day. *To have on,* to wear. *Have with you,* I will go with you.

> I have brouȝt the undur grene wod lyne;
> Fare wel and *have gode day.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 132.

HAVED. Head. More commonly *heved.*

> Wot he defendes hym hardily,
> Many a *haved* he made blody.
>
> *Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

HAVEING. Cleaning corn. *Chesh.*

HAVEKE. A hawk. "Of *haveke* ne of hounde," Reliq. Antiq. i. 125.

HAVEL. (1) The slough of a snake. *East.* Also as *Avel,* q. v.

(2) A term of reproach. *Skelton.*

HAVELES. Poor; destitute.

> I say not sche is *haveles,*
> That sche nis riche and wel at ese.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 143.

HAVENET. A small haven. See Harrison, p. 58. The same writer, p. 53, calls haven, "a new word growen by an aspiration added to the old."

HAVER. (1) To talk nonsense. *North.*

(2) The lower part of a barn-door; a hurdle. *Salop.*

(3) A gelded deer. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(4) Oats. *Haver-cake,* an oat-cake. *Haver-sack,* an oatmeal-bag.

> Take and make lee of *havyre-straa,* and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 282.
>
> Tak a hate *havyre-cake,* and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salle sone crepe owte. *MS. Ibid.* f. 283.

HAVER-GRASS. Wild oats. *Cotgrave.*

HAVERIDIL. A sieve for oats, or haver.

HAVERIL. A half-fool. *North.*

HAVERING. A gelded buck. *Durham.*

HAVERS. Manners. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has *haviour,* behaviour. See also Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 52.

HAVES. Effects; possessions. (*A.-S.*)

HAVEY-SCAVEY. Helter-skelter. *Cumb.*

Wavering; doubtful. *Grose.*

HAVILER. A crab. *Sussex.*

HAVING. Same as *Haves,* q. v.

HAVOCK. The cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 6.

HAVOIR. Wealth; property. (*A.-N.*)

HAW. (1) A yard, or inclosure. *Kent.* Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

(2) The ear of oats. See *Hav.*

(3) Hungry. West. and Cumb. Dial.

(4) To look. *Look haw,* look. *Kent.*

(5) A green plot in a valley. In old English, azure colour.

(6) An excrescence in the eye. "The *haw* in the eghe," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.

HAWBUCK. A silly clown. *North.* Can this have any connexion with the Chaucerian word *hawebake,* Cant. T. 4515?

HAWCHAMOUTH. A person who talks indecently. *Devon.*

HAWCHEE. To feed foully. *Exmoor.*

HAWELI. Holy. St. Brandan, p. 32.

HAWEN. Hawthorn-berries. *Hawethen*, the hawthorn.

HAWFLIN. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

HAWID. Hallowed. Apol. Loll. p. 103.

HAWK. (1) A lopping-hook. *Oxon.*

(2) *He does not know a hawk from a hernshaw*, he is very stupid. Corrupted into *handsaw! Hawk of the first coat*, a hawk in her fourth year. See the Gent. Rec.

(3) *Hawkamouthed*, one who is constantly hawking and spitting. *West.*

(4) A fore-finger bound up.

HAWKEY. (1) The harvest supper. *Hawkey-load*, the last load. *East.*

(2) A common game, played by boys with sticks and a ball, pronounced *hockey.*

HAWKIE. A white-checked cow. *North.*

HAWKIN. Diminutive of Harry.

HAWKS'-FEET. The plant columbine. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

HAWKS'-HOODS. The small hoods which were placed over the heads of hawks.

HAWLEGYFE. Acknowledgeth.

HAWL-TUESDAY. Shrove Tuesday. *Devon.*

HAWM. A handle, or helve. *Derb.*

HAWMELL. A small close, or paddock. *Kent.*

HAWMING. Awkwardness. *Linc.*

HAWN. A horse-collar. *North.*

HAWNTAYNE. Haughty. (*A.-N.*)

Thus theese fowre lettes hys insyght,
That he knawes noght hymself ryght,
And mase hys hert fulle *hawntayne*,
And fulle fraward to hys soverayne.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 19.

I was so *hawtayne* of herte whills I at home longede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 81.

HAWPS. An awkward clown. *North.*

HAWRAWDE. A herald. (*A.-N.*)

An *hawrawde* hyes before, the beste of the lordes,
Hom at the herbergage, owt of tha hyghe londes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

HAWSE. The hose. *Yorksh.*

HAWTE. To raise; to exalt. (*A.-N.*)

HAWTHEEN. The hawthorn. *Pegge.*

HAWTHER. A wooden pin or nail for a coat, &c. It is also spelt *hawthern.*

HAWTIST. Oughtest. Apol. Loll. p. 37.

HAWVELLE. Silly idle nonsensical talk.

HAWYN. To have. Arch. xxx. 408.

HAWȝE. To confound with noise.

HAXTER. Same as *Hackster*, q. v.

HAY. (1) A net, used for catching hares or rabbits. See Collier, ii. 264.

I dar not sit to croppe on hawe,
And the wyves be in the way:
Anon sho sworith be cockes mawe,
Ther is a stoute hare in hir *hay*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, *f.* 110.

(2) A hedge. Still in use in Norfolk, but growing obsolete.

(3) A hit! An exclamation in old plays, from the Italian. It was also the cry of hunters.

(4) A round country dance. "Hayes, jigges, and roundelayes," Martin's Month's Minde, 1589. See Howell, 1660.

Shall we goe daunce the *hay?*
Never pipe could ever play
Better shepheard's roundelay.
England's Helicon, p. 228.

(5) An inclosure. See *Haw.*

HAY-BAY. Noise; uproar. *North.*

HAY-BIRD. The willow-wren. *West.*

HAYCROME. A kind of hay-rake. The term appears to be obsolete.

HAYDIGEE. An ancient rural dance. The phrase *to be in haydigees*, high spirits, is in use in Somersetshire, and is no doubt a relic of the old term.

HAY-GOB. The black bind-weed. *Warw.*

HAY-GRASS. The after-grass. *West.*

HAYHOFE. The herb *edera terrestris.*

HAY-HOUSE. A hay-loft. *Palsgrave.*

HAY-JACK. The white-throat. *East.*

HAYLE. Same as *Hale*, q. v.

Hayle and pulle I schall fulle faste
To reyse housys, whyle I may laste.
MS. Ashmole 61.

HAYLER. The rope by which the yards are hoisted. A sea term.

The very same thyng also happened to us in the boat by defawt and breaking of a *hayler.*
MS. *Addit.* 5008.

HAYLESED. Saluted. See Degrevant, 162.

When Tryamowre come into the halle,
He *haylesed* the kyng and sythen alle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

HAYLLY. Holy. (*A.-S.*)

Sythen lyfed he alle *haylly*,
That now men callys sayntc Fursy,
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 3

HAYLWOURTH. The plant *cidamum.*

HAYMAIDEN. Ground ivy. *West.*

HAYMAKER. See *Harvest-man.*

HAYN. To lay in ground for hay, by taking the cattle off, &c. *Oxon.* Also, to hedge or fence. *Var. dial.*

HAYNE. An inclosure; a park.

Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
Faire bares in the playnes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

HAY-PINES. Hay seeds. Milles' MS. Gloss.

HAYRE. A garment made of goat's hair. *Hayrester*, a maker of hayres.

HAY-REE. Go on! A carter's address to his horses. A very ancient phrase.

HAYS. Flat plains. *Staff.*

HAY-SCALED. Hare-lipped. *Yorksh.*

HAY-SELE. Hay-time. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

HAY-SPADE. A sharp heart-shaped spade, used for cutting hay with. *West.*

HAY-STALL. A small portion of wood on the outskirts of a large wood. *Heref.*

HAYSUCK. A hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*

HAYT. Haughty; proud. *Hearne.*

HAYTHENE. A heathen. *Gower.*

HAY-TIT. The willow-wren. *Linc.*

HAYTY-TAYTY. A board used in the game of see-saw. *West.*

HAYWARD. Originally a person who guarded

the corn and farm-yard in the night-time, and gave warning by a horn in case of alarm from robbers. The term was afterwards applied to a person who looked after the cattle, and prevented them from breaking down the fences; and the warden of a common is still so called in some parts of the country.

HAZARD. A pool for balls in some ancient games of chance; the plot of a tennis court.

HAZE. (1) To dry linen, &c. *East.*

(2) A thin mist or fog. *North.*

HAZE-GAZE. Wonder; surprise. *Yorksh.*

HAZELY-BRICKEARTH. A kind of loam, found in some parts of Essex.

HAZENEY. To foretell evil. *Dorset.*

HAZLE. (1) The first process in drying washed linen. *East.*

(2) Stiff, as clay, &c. *Essex.*

(3) To beat, or thrash. *Craven.*

HAZON. To scold. *Wilts.*

HAȝER. More noble. *Gawayne.*

HAȝT. Hath. MS. Cott. Psalm. Antiq.

HE. (1) Is often prefixed, in all its cases, to proper names emphatically, according to Saxon usage. Tyrwhitt, p. 113. Country people reverse this practice, and say, "Mr. Brown he said," &c. It is also frequently used for *it*, in all cases; and constantly means, *they*, *she*, *them*, *this*, *who*, and sometimes, *you*, but seldom in the last sense.

(2) High. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 106.

> The gret beauté tellyth owt
> Of such a maide of *he* parage.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 70.

HEAD. (1) *To be off the head*, to suffer in intellect. *To go at head*, to have the first bite at anything. *To head points*, to put the irons on them. *To give one's head for washing*, to submit to be imposed upon. *To drive a-head*, to force a passage through anything. *He took it up of his own head*, he taught himself. *To set their heads together*, to consult or conspire. *To turn the head*, to attend to. *To be upon the head of it*, very close to the jack, a phrase used at bowling. *Head nor tail*, nothing at all. *To head out*, to come to the earth or surface. *Heads and holls*, pell-mell, topsy-turvy. *Heads and plucks*, the refuse of timber-trees. *Heads and tails*, a common game of tossing up pence, and guessing the side before they touch the ground.

(2) To behead a man. *Palsgrave.*

(3) *To your head*, to your face. *Shak.* Still in use in the North of England.

(4) A head-dress. *Palsgrave.*

HEAD-ACHE. Corn poppy. *East.*

HEADBOROW. "Signifies him that is chief of the Frankpledge, and that had the principal government of them within his own pledge," Blount, in v.

HEAD-CORN. Mixed corn. *Yorksh.*

HEAD-GO. The best. *Var. dial.*

HEADGROW. Aftermath. *Salop.*

HEAD-KEEP. The first bite. *Norf.*

HEADLANDS. Same as *Adlands*, q. v.

HEADLETS. Buds of plants. *West.*

HEADLINE. To attach a rope to the head of a bullock. *Somerset.*

HEAD-MONEY. A kind of tax. "Heed money, *truaiye*," Palsgrave. Blount mentions head-pence.

HEAD-PIECE. The helmet. See Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 5.

HEAD-SHEET. A sheet which was placed at the top of the bed. Holme, 1688.

HEAD-SHEETS. A sloping platform towards the stern of a keel. *Newc.*

HEADSMAN. An executioner. *Shak.*

HEADSTRAIN. A nose-band for a horse.

HEADSWOMAN. A midwife. *East.*

HEAD-WAD. A hard pillow, sometimes carried by soldiers. *Blome.*

HEAD-WARK. The headache. *North.* A very common term in early receipts.

HEADY. Self-willed. See Gifford on Witches, 1603; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. Explained *brisk* in Craven Gloss.

HEAL. To lean or lie on one side, as a ship does. Spelt *heeld* in Bourne's Inventions, 4to. Lond. 1578. Hence, to hold downwards, or pour out of a pot, &c. Also, to rake up a fire. *South.* See further in *Hele.*

HEALER. A slater, or tiler. *West.*

HEALING-GOLD. Gold given by the king when touching for the evil. "Privy-purse healing-gold, £500," is mentioned in a Treasury Warrant dated November 17th, 1683, in my possession.

HEALINGS. The bed-clothes. *Oxon.* It occurs in MS. Gough, 46.

HEALTHFUL. In sound health. *West.*

HEAM. The secundine, or skin that the young of a beast is wrapped in.

HEAN. The hilt of any weapon. *Howell.*

HEAP. (1) A wicker basket. *North.*

(2) A large number. *Var. dial.* Hence *Heap-full*, brim-full.

(3) A quarter of a peck. *North.* To live at full heap, i. e. abundantly.

HEAPINGSTOCK. A stepping-stone. *Devon.*

HEAR. *To hear ill*, to be ill spoken of. *To hear well*, to be well spoken of.

HEARDEN. A headland. *Beds.*

HEARE. A furnace, or kiln.

HEARING-CHETES. The ears. *Dekker.*

HEARINGLES. Deaf. List of old words in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HEARKEN. *Hearken to the hinder end*, hear the rest of the story. *Yorksh.*

HEARN. Coarse linen cloth. *Newc.*

HEARSE. The name of the hind in its second year. Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEART. (1) The stomach. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Out of heart*, discouraged. *To have the heart in the mouth*, to be very much frightened. *To be heart and hand*, to be fully bent. *To tire one's heart out*, to be excessively troublesome. *To break the heart of anything*, to have almost completed it. *In good heart*, in good order. *Next the heart*, in a

morning fasting. *Poor heart*, an exclamation of pity. *As heart may think or tongue may tell*, a very common expression in old works, conveying intensity. *To feel one's heart come to one*, to take courage. *To have one's heart in a nutshell*, to be very penurious or mean-spirited, to act cowardly.

> For the payne thare es more bytter and felle
> Than hert may thynk or twng may telle.
> *Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 86.

HEART-AT-GRASS. To take heart at grass, i. e. to take courage. *Var. dial.* It is often spelt *Heart-of-Grace.*

HEART-BREAKER. A love-lock. *Nares.*

HEARTFUL. In good spirits. *Heref.*

HEARTGROWN. Very fond of. *North.*

HEARTGUN. The cardiacle. *Devon.*

HEARTS. Friends; bosom companions. See the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 14.

HEART-SCAD. Grief; vexation. *North.*

HEART-SCIRTS. The diaphragm. *Yorksh.*

HEARTSOME. Merry; lively. *North.*

HEART-SPOON. The navel. *Yorksh.*

HEART-TREE. The part of a gate to which the bars are fastened. *North.*

HEARTWHOLE. In good spirits, or order. *West.* Also spelt *heartwell.*

HEARTY. Having a good appetite; well.

HEASY. Hoarse. *North.*

HEAT. (1) Heated. See Nares, in v.

(2) To run a heat, or race. *Shak.*

HEATH. A kind of Staffordshire coal. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEATHER-BLEET. The bittern. *North.*

HEATHPOWT. A black-cock. *Cumb.*

HEAULDY. Tender; delicate. *Yorksh.*

HEAVE. (1) To pour corn from the scuttle before the wind. *North.*

(2) To throw; to lift. *Var. dial.*

(3) The horizontal dislocation which occurs when one lode is intersected by another having a different direction. A mining term.

(4) To supplant. *Dorset.*

(5) *Heave, how, and Rumbelow*, an ancient chorus, which is frequently alluded to under various forms. *With heave and how*, with might and main. A reference to Cotgrave, in v. *Cor*, would have extricated Nares, p. 228, from a difficulty.

(6) To rob. Dekker's Belman, 1616.

(7) A place on a common on which a particular flock of sheep feeds. *North.*

(8) To weigh. *Var. dial.*

HEAVER. A crab. *Kent.*

HEAVE-UP. A disturbance. *Devon.*

HEAVING. Lifting up; swelling.

> Where ground beares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from *heaving*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 300.

HEAVING-DAYS. Easter Monday and Tuesday, so called from the custom of lifting at that time. *Warw.*

HEAVING-OF-THE-MAW. A game at cards. See Archæologia, viii. 149.

HEAVISOME. Very dull or heavy. *North.*

HEAVLE. A dung-fork. *Heref.*

HEAVY-CAKE. A flat, compact, currant cake, so called in Cornwall.

HEAVYISH. Somewhat heavy. *Var. dial.*

HEAZE. To cough, or spit. *North.*

HEBBE. To heave. Rob. Glouc. p. 17.

HEBBEN. To have. Kyng Alisaunder, 4940.

HEBBER-MAN. A fisherman on the Thames below London Bridge.

HEBBLE. (1) A narrow, short, plank-bridge. *Yorksh.* See Hallamsh. Gl. p. 113.

(2) To build up hastily. *North.*

HEBEN. Ebony. (*A.-N.*) The juice of it was formerly considered poisonous.

HEBERD. Harboured; lodged. *Langtoft.*

HEBOLACE. A dish in cookery, composed of onions, herbs, and strong broth.

HE-BRIMMLE. A bramble of more than one year's growth. *Somerset.*

HECCO. The green woodpecker. *Drayton.*

HECH. (1) Each. See Rob. Glouc. p. 240.

(2) A hatch, or small door. *North.*

HECHELE. A hatchel for flax. See the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78, 81, 176.

HECK. The division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses; an inclosure of open-work, of slender bars of wood, as a hay-rack; the bolt or bar of a door. "With hek and mangeor," Arch. xvii. 203. *Heck-board*, the board at the bottom of a cart. *Heck-door*, the inner door, not closely panelled, but only partly so, and the rest latticed. *Half-heck*, the half or lower part of a door. *North.*

HECK-BERRY. The bird-cherry. *Yorksh.*

HECKEMAL. The tom-tit. *Devon.*

HECK-FAR. A heifer. Huloet, 1552.

HECKLE. (1) To dress tow or flax; to look angry, or to put oneself into an impotent rage; to beat. *North.*

(2) An artificial fly for fishing; a corslet or any other covering, as the heckle of a fighting-cock; the skin of an ox. *North.*

(3) Busy interference; intrusive meddling; impertinence. *Yorksh.*

(4) The name of an engine used for taking fish in the Owse. *Blount.*

HECKLED. Wrapped. *Skinner.*

HECKLE-SPIRE. Same as *Acrospire*, q. v.

HECKSTOWER. A rack-staff. *Yorksh.*

HECKTH. The highest. *Glouc.*

HECLEPYN. Called. *Ritson.*

HECTE. Highest. *Hearne.* We have *hecth*, height, Akerman's Wiltsh. Gloss.

HED. (1) Heeded; cared for. *Derbysh.*

(2) Head. (*A.-S.*) *On his hed*, on pain of losing his head. *To laie the hed in wed*, to kill or slay. *Hed mas peny*, a penny offered at the mass said for a person's soul at his funeral. See Blount.

HEDARE. One who beheads. *Pr. Parv.*

HEDDE. Hidden. *Chaucer.*

HEDDER. Hither. See Tundale, p. 40.

HEDDIR. An adder. See Apol. Loll. p. 97. *Heddre*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.

HEDDLES. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed. *North.*

HEDE. (1) To behead. See Torrent, p. 90.

(2) Habit; dress. Perceval, 1103. (*A.-S.*)

HEDEN. A heathen. *Weber.*

HEDER. A male sheep. *Linc.*

HEDE-RAPYS. Head-ropes. A sea term.

Thane was *hede-rapys* hewene that helde upe the mastes;
Thare was contcke fulle kene, and crachynge of chippys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 91.

HEDGE. To mend hedges. "Thresh and dig and hedg," MS. Ashmole 208. *The sun shines both sides of the hedge*, said of summer. *To be on the wrong side of the hedge*, to be mistaken. *To hedge in a debt*, to secure it cunningly.

HEDGE-ACCENTOR. The hedge-sparrow. *East.* See Forby, ii. 155.

HEDGE-ALEHOUSE. A very small obscure ale-house. *Var. dial.*

HEDGE-BELLS. Great bindweed. *South.*

HEDGE-BORE. Rough, unskilful, applied to a workman. *West.*

HEDGE-BOTE. Timber; fire-wood. (*A.-S.*)

HEDGE-CREEPER. A wily crafty vagabond and thief. "*Un avanturier vagabond qui fait la regnardiére de peur des coups*, a hedge-creeper," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

HEDGE-HOGS. Small stunted trees in hedges unfit for timber. *Chesh.*

HEDGE-HOUND. A stinking species of fungus growing in hedges. *Var. dial.*

HEDGE-MARRIAGE. A secret clandestine marriage. *North.* The term *hedge* in composition generally implies deterioration. *Hedge-priest*, a very ignorant priest. *Hedge-whore*, a very common whore. "A doxie, common hackney, hedgewhore," Cotgrave, in v. *Cantonniere.*

HEDGE-RISE. Underwood used for making up hedges. *North.*

HEDGE-SPEAKS. Hips. *Glouc.*

HEDGE-TACKER. A hedge-mender. *Devon.*

HEDLAK. A kind of cloth.

HEDLY-MEDLY. Confusion. *Hall.*

HEDLYNG. Headlong. *Weber.*

HEDOES. Hideous. See Robson, p. 64.

HEDON. Went. Chronicon Vilodun. p. 118.

HEDOYNE. A kind of sauce?

Sythene herons in *hedoyne* hyled fulle faire,
Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeurs. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 55.

HEDUR-COME. Arrival; hither-coming.

HEDYRWARDE. Hitherward. "Herkenes now hedyrwarde," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 53.

HEE. (1) Eye. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 71.

(2) High. Still in use in the North.

To se the dere draw to the dale,
And leffe the hilles *hee*,
And shadow hem in the leves grene
Undur the grene-woode tre. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 49, f. 125.

HEEDER. A male animal. *Linc.*

HEEDISH. Headstrong; testy; flighty.

HEEDS. Necessity. *Northumb.*

HEEL. (1) The inside thick part of the hand, from the second joint of the thumb to the wrist. *Cornw.*

(2) The rind of cheese. *Var. dial.* Also, the crust of bread. *Dorset.*

(3) To upset a bucket. *Glouc.*

(4) *To kick one's heels*, to stand idly in a place waiting for something. *Var. dial.*

HEELE. Danger. *Ritson.*

HEELER. A quick runner, from a fighting-cock, formerly so called. *North.*

HEEL-RING. The ring which secures the blade of a plough. The wedges are called heel-wedges. *Var. dial.*

HEELS. (1) The game of nine-pins.

(2) *To turn up the heels*, to die. *To take to the heels*, to run away. *Out at heels*, in debt.

He toke a surfet with a cup,
That made hym *tourne his heels up*. *The Boke of Mayd Emlyn.*

HEEL-TAP. The heel-piece of a shoe. Also, wine or liquor left at the bottom of a glass. *Var. dial.*

HEEL-TREE. The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Linc.*

HEEM. Near; handy; convenient. *Salop.*

HEENT. Have not. *Suffolk.*

HEERS. A hearse. Archæologia, x. 95.

HEEST. Highest. *Craven.*

HEET. Commanded. *Weber.*

HEEZE. To elevate; to raise. *North.*

HEFDE. The head. *Rob. Glouc.*

HEFE. Lifted up. Also, to lift up.

A man *hefe* ones at the fonte
A mayde chylde, as men are wonte. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 64.

HEFFLE. To hesitate; to prevaricate. *North.*

HEFFUL. A woodpecker. *Craven.*

HEFLY. Heavenly. Cov. Myst. p. 255.

HEFT. (1) Weight; pressure. A common term in provincial architecture. Metaphorically, need or great necessity. As a verb, to lift. *To be done to the heft*, exhausted, worn out.

(2) A haft, or handle. *Loose in the heft*, of dissipated habits. See Howell, p. 14.

(3) A haunt. *North.*

(4) A heaving, or reaching. *Shak.*

(5) Command; restraint. *Weber.*

HEFTED. Accustomed; usual. *Durham.*

HEFTERT. After. *North.*

HEFTPOIP. A temporary handle used in grinding knives, &c. *Yorksh.*

HEFY. Heavy. Hampole's Stim. Conscien.

HEGE. A hedge. *Somerset.*

Tho thou thorowe the *hege* ren,
Thou shal be hongut be the throte. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48, f. 110

HEGEHEN. Eyes. *Ritson.*

HEGGAN. A hard dry cough. *Devon.*

HEGGE. A hag. "A witche that chaungeth the favour of children, the hegge or fairie," Elyot, in v. *Strix.* Harrison, p. 218, says, old coins

found in Kent were called *hegs pence* by the country people.

HEGGLING. Vexatious; trying; wearisome. *Sussex.* Hall uses the word.

HEGH. A hedge. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HEGHE. To exalt. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

For-thi God hase *heghede* hyme, and gyffene hym name that es abowne al that name beres.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 246.

HEGHTE. Eight. MS. Morte Arthure.

Sir Degrevaunt, that hende knyght,
With *heghte* helmys on hyghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 31.

HEGHTENE. The eighth. (*A.-S.*)

And one the *heghteno* viij. day, thay fande a basilisc, that mene callez a cocatrys, a grete and ane horrible. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 38.

HEGHYN. To hedge; to inclose. It occurs in MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 78.

HEGLICHE. Highly. Sevyn Sages, 2028.

HEI. (1) They. Weber, i. 232. Also, high.

(2) An egg. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HEIAR. Higher. See Apol. Loll. p. 31.

HEIDEGYES. Sports; dances.

Kisse Endimion, kisse his eyes;
Then to our midnight *heidegyes*.
Lilly's Endimion, 1632, sig. E. iv.

HEIE. Tall. See Havelok, 987. (*A.-S.*)

HEIFKER. A heifer. *Norf.*

HEIGH. An exclamation to arrest any one's progress. *Var. dial.*

HEIGHAW. A woodpecker. "*Oriot*, a heighaw or witwall," Cotgrave.

HEIGHE. To hie, or go in haste. *All in heighe*, all in haste. Still in use. *On heigheing*, in haste. See Lay le Freine, 214.

HEIGHEING. Command, or proclamation.

HEIGHEN. To heighten. *Norf.*

HEIGH-GO-MAD. In great spirits; highly enraged. *North.*

HEIGH-HOW. (1) To yawn. *North.*

(2) An occasional assistant in a house or kitchen. Lincolnshire MS. Gloss.

HEIGHMOST. The highest. *Yorksh.*

HEIGHT. To threaten. *Height nor ree*, neither go nor drive, said of a wilful person.

HEIHOW. The herb alchoof.

HEIK. To swing, or jerk. *Yorksh.* A board for see-saw is called a *heikey*.

HEIKE. The same as *Huke*, q. v.

HEILD. Decrease; wane. *Nash.*

HEILDOM. Health. Sir Tristrom.

HEIND. A hand. *Weber.*

HEIR. (1) To inherit from any one. *North.*

(2) A young timber tree. *Hants.*

HEIRE. Air. Also, higher. See Ritson.

HEIRERES. Harriers. Twici, p. 58.

HEISED. Eased. *R. de Brunne.*

HEISTE. Highest. See Chester Plays, ii. 143.

HEISUGGE. The hedge-sparrow. *Chaucer.*

HEIT. To throw, or toss up. *West.*

HEIVY-KEIVY. Tottering; hesitating; uncertain. Hence, tipsy. *North.*

HEIȝING. Speed. Will. Werw. p. 88.

HEIȝTTE. Was called. (*A.-S.*)

HEK. Also. *Hearne.*

HEKES. Racks. See *Heck.*

Hekes and hakkenays, and horses of armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77

HEL. A hill. See Weber, ii. 237.

And now this day is corven oute of stone,
Withoute hondis, of that holy *hel*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

HELASS. Alas! *Palsgrave.*

HELDAR. Rather; before. *North.* More, in a greater degree. *Gawayne.*

HELDE. (1) To throw, or cast; to put; to give way, or surrender. It occurs in the last sense in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln.

(2) Fidelity; loyalty. *Hearne.*

(3) The wild tansy. *Culpeper.*

(4) Covered. Sir Degrevant, 1185.

(5) Health. See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 40.

(6) Beheld. Also, hold. *Weber.*

(7) To incline, or bend. *Pr. Parv.*

(8) To ride; to follow; to move; to advance; to go down; to lead. *Gawayne.*

(9) A very small apple. *Devon.*

HELDING. Quick; fast; pelting. *West.*

HELDISH. Bucolic; appertaining to cattle.

HELE. (1) Health; salvation. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Also, to heal, to help. It is common in early English.

(2) To hide; to cover. (*A.-S.*) Hence, in Devon, to roof or slate, to earth up potatoes, to cover anything up.

Onder the schadow of thi wynges *hele* me fra the face of the wicked, that me has tourmentid.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 94.

(3) To pour out. *Wilts.*

HELELES. Helpless. *Chaucer.*

HELEN. Caves. (*A.-S.*)

HELFRINGWORT. The plant *consolida media*. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

HELING. Hidden. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.

HELINGS. The eyelids. *Palsgrave.*

HELISE. Elysium. *Chaucer.*

HELKS. Large detached crags. Also, large white clouds. *North.*

HELL. (1) A term at the game of *Barley-break*, q. v. See Patient Grissel, p. 26.

These teach that dauncing is a Jezabell,
And barley-break the ready way to *hell*.
Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 105.

(2) A tailor's hell was the place where he deposited his cabbage.

(3) To pour out, as *Hele*, q. v. It occurs in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 287.

And belyve he garte *helle* downne the water on the erthe before alle his mene, and whenne his knyghtis saw that, thay ware hugely comforthede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

(4) A cant term for the darkest and worst part of the *hole*, an obscure dungeon in a prison. Massinger, ed. Gifford, iv. 7.

HELLA. The nightmare. *West.*

HELL-CAT. A furious vixen or scold. *Grose.*

HELLECK. A rivulet. *Miege.*

HELLERED. Swollen. *Yorksh.*

HELLFALLERO. A great tumult. *South.*

HELL-HOUND. A wicked fellow.

HELLIER. A thatcher, or tiler. *West.* Wat

Tyler is called Walterus Helier by Walsingham. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HELLIN. Hardened soot. *Yorksh.*

HELL-KETTLES. The name given to three pools of water near Darlington. Bishop Tonstall is said to have ascertained their wonderful depth by putting a goose into one of them, which was afterwards found in an adjoining river. See Harrison, p. 130; Brome's Travels, p. 166.

HELL-O-ONE-SIZE. At a great rate; the whole hog. *South.*

HELL-RAKE. A large rake, with long iron teeth. *Var. dial.*

HELL-WAIN. A supernatural waggon, seen in the sky at night. *North.*

HELLY. Hellish. See Nares and Todd, in v.

HELM. (1) A handle. Also, a hovel; a kind of outhouse. *North.*

(2) A heavy mountain cloud. *Cumb.*

(3) To cut the ears of wheat from the straw before thrashing it. *Glouc.*

HELME. A helmet. Perceval, 1225. *Helmed*, armed with a helmet.

HELME-HOOP. A helmet. (*A.-S.*)

HELOE. Bashful; modest. *North.* "Hee is verie maidenly, shamefac'de, *heloe*," Cotgrave, in v. *Coiffé.*

HELON. To cover; to hide. *Sussex.*

HELP. To mend, or repair. *North.*

HELPLY. Helping; helpful; assisting.

HELP-UP. To assist, or support. *East.*

HELSUM. Wholesome. Apol. Loll. p. 6.

HELT. (1) Poured out. See Ritson, i. 16.

(2) Healthy. *Hearne.*

(3) Likely; probable; perhaps. *Lanc.*

(4) To soil, or dirty; to make a mess of. *Linc.*

HELTER. A horse-collar made of hemp. Also, a halter. *North.*

With quat pride come this Lorde thider,
As a kyng shuld do?
Barleg on a *heltird* horse,
And 3et barfote also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 88.

HELTER-SKELTER. Confusedly; disorderly; promiscuously. See Florio, pp. 20, 96.

HELVE. (1) A stone pitcher. *Glouc.*

(2) A haft. Sevyn Sages, 384. *To throw the helve after the hatchet*, to be in despair.

(3) To gossip. Also a subst. *Sussex.*

HELWALLS. The end outside walls of a gable house. *Oxon.*

HELYCH. Loudly. (*A.-S.*)

They herde in theire herbergage hundrethez fulle many,
Hornes of olyfantez fulle *helych* blawene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

HEM. (1) Very. *Sussex.*

(2) Them; he, or him. *West.* The first sense is common in old English.

(3) Home. See Cov. Myst. p. 30.

(4) The partition between the hearth and the oven, open at the top, in a place for baking calamine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEM-A-BIT. Certainly not. *Sussex.*

HEMATITE. The blood-stone.

HEMBLE. A hovel; a stable; a shed. *North.*

HEMELY. Closely; secretly. (Dan.)

HEMEN. Them. (*A.-S.*)

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to 3ow, do 3e the same to *hemen*.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 146.

HEMINGES. A piece of the hide of an animal slain in the chase, cut out to make shoes for the huntsmen. (*A.-S.*)

HEMMES. Tops; sides. (*A.-S.*)

Fyndez theme helmede hole and horsesyde on stedys,
Hovande one the hye waye by the holte *hemmes*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

HEMPEN-WIDOW. The widow of a man who has been hanged. *Var. dial.*

HEMP-HECKLER. A flax-dresser. *North.*

HEMPY. Mischievous. *North.*

HEMSELVE. Themselves. (*A.-S.*)

HEMTON. Hempen; made of hemp.

A *hemton* halter then he tooke,
About his necke he put the same,
And with a greevous pittious looke
This speech unto them did he frame.

Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.

HEMUSE. A roe in its third year. See Hawkins, iii. 238; Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEN. (1) To throw. *Somerset.*

(2) Money given by a wedded pair to their poor neighbours to drink their healths.

(3) Hence. Still in use in Lincolnshire.

Damysell, seyde Befyse then,
Speke on and go *hen*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

HEN-AY. A hen's egg. (*A.-S.*)

HEN-BAWKS. A hen-roost. *North.*

HENBELLE. Henbane. It is mentioned in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 287.

HEN-CAUL. A chicken-coop. *North.*

HENCE. Sylvester makes a verb of *to hence*, to go away. See his Panaretus, p. 875, quoted by Nares, p. 229.

HENCH-BOY. A page; an attendant on a nobleman, sovereign, or high personage. More usually called a *henchman*, as in Chaucer.

HEN-COWER. The position of a person sitting on his heels. *Durh.*

HEND. (1) At hand; near at hand. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61. "Nether fer ne hende," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) To seize, take, or hold. *Spenser.*

HENDE. Gentle; polite. (*A.-S.*) *Hendelich*, politely, Arthour and Merlin, p. 54; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 97.

Hys kynne was wondur yoyfulle than
That he waxe so feyre a man;
Hende he was and mylde of mode,
All men speke of hym grete gode;
With a swyrde he cowde welle pleye,
And pryck a stede in a weye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

HENDELAYK. Courtesy. *Gawayne.*

HENDER. More gentle; kinder. (*A.-S.*)

HENDY. Same as *Hende*, q. v.

And he is curteys and *hendy*,
Thi God him lete wel endy.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. f. 29.

HENE. Abject; in subjection. (*A.-S.*)

HENEN. Hence. *Chaucer.*
HENEPE. Same as *Hen-pen*, q. v.
HENES. Behests; commands. *Lydgate.*
HENETE. A lizard. Nominale MS.
HEN-FAT. Same as *Fat-hen*, q. v.
HENG. To hang. *Chaucer.*
For I dar never, said the scherof,
Cum before oure kyng;
For if I do, I wot serten
For sothe he wil me *heng.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.
HENGE. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 96.
HENGET. Hung up. *Lydgate.*
HENGLE. A hinge. Nominale MS.
HEN-GORSE. Ononis arvensis. *North.*
HEN-HARROW. A kind of buzzard. *North.*
HEN-HURDLE. A hen-roost. *Chesh.*
HENHUSSY. A meddling officious person; a cotquean. *West.*
HENK. Ink. See the Apol. Loll. p. 91.
HENKAM. Henbane. Lincoln MS.
HENNES. Hence; from this time. (*A.-S.*)
HENNOT. Have not. *North.*
HEN-PEN. (1) The dung of fowls. *North.*
(2) The herb yellow-rattle. *Var. dial.*
HEN-POLLER. A hen-roost. *Norf.*
HEN-SCRATTINS. Same as *Filly-tails*, q. v.
HEN'S-NOSE-FULL. A very small quantity of anything. *East.*
HENT. (1) The plough up the bottom of the furrow. Craven Gloss. i. 222.
(2) To wither; to dry, or become dry. *Somerset.*
(3) Hold; opportunity. *Shak.*
(4) To sow corn. Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.
HENTE. To seize, hold, or take. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes the part. past.
He starte up verament,
The steward be the throte he *hente.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.
The pore man *hente* hyt up belyve,
And was therof ful ferly blythe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.
A knyfe in hir hande she *hent* ful smerte,
And smote hir modur to the herte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48 f. 44.
HENTER. A thief. *Lydgate.*
HENTING. (1) A rude clown. *North.*
(2) A furrow. *Hent-furrow*, the last one.
HEO. She; he; they; this. (*A.-S.*)
HEORE. Their. *Ritson.*
HEOTE. Ordered; commanded. (*A.-S.*)
HEPE. (1) A hip, or fruit of the dog-rose. See Robin Hood, i. 37. "*Cornus*, a hepe tre," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 40. *Hepen*, Kyng Alisaunder, 4983, ap. Weber, i. 207.
(2) A company; a troop. (*A.-S.*)
HEPE-BOON. A hip-bone.
Woundyd sore and evyll be-gone,
And brokyn was hys *hepe-boon.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.
HEPPEN. Dexterous; handy; active; ready; neat; handsome. *North.* Sometimes for *unheppen*, not dexterous, &c.
HEPPING-STOCK. A horse-block. *Cornw.*
HER. Hair; their; here; hear; ere, or before; higher. In the provinces, it is heard indiscriminately for *he*, *she*, or *him.*
HERALDIZED. Blazoned. *Warner.*
HERALDYE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)
As he whiche hath the *heraldye*
Of hem that usen for to lye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.
HERAUDE. A herald. *Chaucer.*
Tille on a tyme that it befelle,
An *herauda* comys by the way.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.
HERB-A-GRACE. Rue. It is jocularly used by Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 195.
HERBARJOURS. The king's harbingers.
Thane come the *herbarjours*, haragcous knyghtez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.
HERBARS. Herbs. *Spenser.*
HERB-BENNET. Hemlock. *Gerard.*
HERBELADE. A confection of herbs. See MS. Sloane 1201, ff. 32, 52.
HERBER. Lodging. It is also used for an harbour, or a garden. See Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 97.
Within hys awen modyr body,
Whare hys *herber* wythin was dyght.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 24.
HERBERGAGE. A lodging. (*A.-N.*)
They herde in theire *herbergage* hundrethez fulle many.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.
He came to hys *herbergye*,
And fonde hys felowes hendlye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.
Tharfore maketh he none *herbergerye*
There he fyndeth byfore envye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.
HERBERY. A cottage garden; a herb garden. *Devon.* See *Herber.*
HERBIVE. The forget-me-not. *Gerard.*
HERB-PETER. The cowslip. *Gerard.*
HERBROWLES. Without lodging. (*A.-S.*)
I thursted, and ye yave me to drinke; I was *herbrowles*, and ye herbrowde me; I was nakid, and ye clothid me. *MS. Rawl.* C. 209, f. 12.
HERD. (1) Fallen; prostrate. *Linc.*
(2) A keeper of cattle. *North.*
The kyng to the *herde* seid than,
Off whens art thou, gode man?
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.
(3) In hunting, this term was applied to flocks or companies of harts, wrens, swans, cranes, &c. MS. Porkington 10.
HERDELES. Hurdles. *Pegge.*
HERDES. Coarse flax; dressed flax. *Chaucer.* Still in use in Shropshire.
HERDESS. A shepherdess. *Browne.*
HERDESTOW. Heardest thou. *Weber.*
HERDLENGE. Dressing the roebuck, after he has been killed in a chase. Gent. Rec. ed. 1686, ii. 87.
HERDOM. Whoredom. *Hearne.*
HERE. (1) Host; army. (*A.-S.*)
Ze salle hym knawe thurghe alle the *here*;
Zoure sleve he wille hafe on his spere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106.
Tho come Avelot into this londe,
With hoste gret and *here* strong.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 105.
(2) To hear. Nominale MS.

Sum man myȝt *here* the,
The were bettur be stille.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

(3) *That is neither here nor there*, nothing to the purpose. A very common phrase.

(4) Hair. *Heren*, made of hair. (*A.-S.*)

(5) Hire; reward. Kyng Alisaunder, 5221.

(6) To plough. Apol. Loll. p. 112.

(7) Hoar frost; mist. *Lanc.*

HEREAWAYS. Hereabout. *Var. dial.*

HEREDE. Praised. *Hearne.*

HEREHOUNE. The herb horehound.

HERE-LACE. A hair-band. *Skelton.*

HERELY. Early. *Lydgate.*

Then come he withe gret haste to his grave one the Sondaye *herely* at morne, and toke agayne his blissede body owt of the grave, and wente forthe thurghe his aghene myght.
MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 186.

HEREMITE. A hermit. (*A.-N.*)

HERENCE. Hence. *West.*

HERERIGHT. Directly; in this place. *West.*

HERES. The eyelashes. *W. Bibblesworth.*

HERE'S-NO. *Here's no vanity*, an ironical expression implying that there is great abundance of it, applied to any object. *Nares.*

HERE'S-TO-YE. A rustic form of drinking healths common in the Northern counties.

HEREY. Hairy. *Skelton.*

HERFEST. A harvest. *Wickliffe.*

HERFOR. For this reason.

HERGED. Invaded; plundered. (*A.-S.*)

In fourty houres after his ded *herged* he helle.
MS. Egerton 927.

HERIE. To honour. (*A.-S.*)

That thou arte as thou arte, God thanke and *herie*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259.

HERIGAUS. Upper cloaks. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 548, absurdly glossed *dew-claws, spurrs.*

HERIOT. Warlike apparatus. (*A.-S.*)

HERITAGELIK. Inheritably; in fee simple. See Langtoft, p. 251. *Heriter*, an inheritor, MS. Addit. 5467, f. 71.

HERIȝYNG. Praising. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 225.

HERKYN. Hearken; listen.

Joly Robyn, he seid, *herkyn* to me
A wordo or tweyne in priveté.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HERLE. Twist; fillet. *Gawayne.*

HERLOTE. A ribald, or *harlot*, q. v.

HERLOTS. White latchets formerly used to tie the hose with. (*A.-N.*)

HERMAN. A soldier. (*A.-S.*)

HERMELINE. Ermine. See Topsell, p. 218.

HERN. (1) A heron. *Cotgrave.*

(2) Hers; belonging to her. *Var. dial.*

HERNAYS. Harness; armour.

HERNDE. An errand. See *Arnd.*

His lif and his soule worthe i-shend,
That the to me this *hernde* haveth send.
MS. Digby 86.

HERNE. A corner. (*A.-S.*) Still applied to a nook of land. See Forby, ii. 157.

HERNE-PANNE. The skull. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78. (*A.-S.*)

Of wilke the prykkes ware swa scharpe thane,
That they percede nere thurghe the *herne-panne*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Hittes hym on the hede that the helme bristis;
Hurttes his *herne-pane* an haunde-brede large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

HERNIST. Yearnest; desirest. (*A.-S.*)

HERNSEWE. A kind of strainer used in ancient cookery.

HERNSHAW A heron. "*Ardeola*, an hearnesew," Elyot, 1559. *Hernsew*, MS. Linc. Gloss. *Herunsew*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

HEROD. The fierceness of this character in the old mysteries has been well illustrated by the Shakespearian commentators. Hence the expression, *it out-Herod's Herod*, his language being always of the most fiery and extravagant character.

HERONERE. A hawk made to fly only at the heron. (*A.-N.*)

HEROUD. A herald. Sir Degrevant, 1141.

HERPLE. To walk lame; to creep. *North.*

HERRE. (1) Same as *Harre*, q. v.

The londe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also juggement
Aȝen the man, and make him werre,
Therwhile himselfe stante oute of *herre*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

(2) A hinge. *Prompt. Parv.*

HERRET. A pitiful little wretch. *West.*

HERRIN. Urine. *Salop.*

HERRINGCOBS. Young herrings. It was formerly a generic term for anything worthless. "The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention," A Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d. *Herring-fare*, the season for catching herrings.

HERRORIOUS. Full of error? "Lorde Cobham herrorious," Hardyng, f. 208.

HERRY. To plunder, or spoil. *Herry with long nails*, the devil. *North.*

HERSALL. Rehearsal. *Spenser.*

HERSE. (1) A dead body. *Heywood.*

(2) A framework whereon lighted candles were placed at funerals. Also, a frame set over the coffin, whereon was placed a cloth called the *herse-clothe*, which was often richly embroidered. See Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 13.

HERSTOW. Hearest thou? (*A.-S.*)

Herstow, felow? hast thou do
The thyng that I seid the to?
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

HERSYVE. A hair-sieve. *Pegge.*

HERTE. (1) Hurt. *Chaucer.*

(2) To be heartened, or encouraged.

Bere it to sir Howelle that es in harde bandez,
And byd hyme *herte* hym wele, his enmy es destruede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

HERTECLOWRE. The plant germander.

HERTELES. Without courage. (*A.-S.*)

HERTEN. Buckskin. Ritson, iii. 293.

HERTHE. Earth; mould. *Lydgate.*

HERTLES. Cowardly. *Pr. Parv.*

HERTLY. Hearty; strong; severe.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lyngez,
And of his *hertly* hurte helyde he never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

HERT-ROWEE. A dish in cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 79.

HERTS. Whortleberries. *West.* See Sherwen's Introd. to an Examination, 1809, p. 16.

HERTYS-OF-GRESE. Fat harts.

Me thynke his *hertys of grese*
Berys na letters of pese.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

HERUNDE. An errand. See Chron. Vil. p. 136.

HERVESTEN. To make harvest. (*A.-S.*)

HERY. Hairy. *Lydgate.*

Her armes *hery* with blac hide,
Her elbowes were sett in her side.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 51.

HERYE. To plunder, or spoil. (*A.-S.*)

To his manere he wente;
A faire place was ther schent,
His husbandes that gaffe hym rent
Heryede in plighte. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 130.

HERYING. Praise. *Chaucer.*

HES. Has. Towneley Mysteries.

HESELYCHE. Hastily. *Hearne.*

HESLYNE. Composed of hazle trees. "*Corulus*, a hesyl tre," Nominale MS.

Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

HESP. A hasp, or latch. *North.* "A hespe, *haspa*," Nominale MS.

HESPALL. To harass. *Heref.*

HESPE. A hank of yarn. *North.*

HESTE. A command; a promise. (*A.-S.*)

HESTERN. Of yesterday. *Nares.*

HESTRIS. State; condition. (*A.-N.*)

HET. (1) Heated. *North.* It occurs in Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

(2) It. Also, to hit or strike. *West.*

(3) Promised. Towneley Mysteries, p. 39.

(4) Hight, or named. *Lanc.*

(5) Have it. *North.*

HETCH. (1) A thicket; a hedge. *Suffolk.*

(2) To turn upside down. *North.*

HETE. (1) To promise. Also a subst. (*A.-S.*)

The scheperde seid, I wille with the goo,
I dar the *hete* a foule or twoo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(2) To be called, or named. (*A.-S.*)

HETELICH. Hotly; eagerly. "Hethely in my halle," MS. Morte Arthure.

And Guy hent his sword in hand,
And *hetelich* smot to Colbrand.
Romance of Guy of Warwick.

HETEL-TONGUED. Foul-mouthed. *Durh.*

HETHCROPPER. A horse bred on a heath. *Dorset.*

HETHEN. Hence. (*A.-S.*)

HETHENNES. Heathen land.

Farre in *hethennes* ys he
To werre in Goddys grace.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

HETHER. (1) An adder. *Salop.*

(2) Nearer. Holinshed, Chron. Scotl. p. 31.

(3) Rough; ugly; bearish. *North.*

HETHEVED. A head. (*A.-S.*)

HETHING. Contempt; mockery. (*A.-S.*)

Skorne he had and grete *hethyng*
Of them that made so grete bostyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 126.

And alle that hym aboute stode
Wende that man hade bene wode,
And lowȝ hym to *hethyng*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

Tille the was done thare at the begynnyng
Many fawlde dispyte and *hethynge*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

HETING. A promise. (*A.-S.*)

This *hetynge* was that tyme ful mykel,
But his was ful fals and fikel.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

HETLIK. Fiercely; vehemently. (*A.-S.*)

Hetlik he lette of ilk fere;
To Godd self wald he be pere.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

HETTER. Eager; earnest; keen; bitter; cross; ill-natured. *North.*

HETTLE. Hasty; eager. *Yorksh.*

HEUCK. A crook, or sickle. Also, the hip-bone of a cow. *Heuck-fingered*, thievish. *North.*

HEUDIN. The leather connecting the hand-staff of a flail with the swingle. *North.*

HEUF. A shelter; a home. *Yorksh.*

HEUGH. A rugged steep hill-side; a ravine. *North.*

HEUKS. The hiccough. *Devon.*

HEUNT. A mole. *Worc.*

HEUSTER. A dyer. Nominale MS. "Diers and hewsters," Chester Plays, i. 7.

HEVE. To heave; to raise; to labour; to put in motion. (*A.-S.*)

HEVED. A head. (*A.-S.*) *Hevedlond*, a head-land, MS. Arund. 220.

HEVEDE. (1) Had. MS. Harl. 2253.

(2) To behead. See *Head.*

Sithen of Jones baptisyng,
And how him *heveded* Heroude the kyng.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

HEVEL. Fine twine. *Somerset.*

HEVELLE. Evil. Chron. Vilodun. p. 91.

HEVEN-QUENE. The queen of Heaven; the Virgin Mary. (*A.-S.*)

HEVENRICHE. The kingdom of heaven.

As he whiche is his nexte liche,
And forthest fro the *hevenriche*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

HEVENYNG.

But God, that forȝeteth nothyng,
He sente tharfore grete *hevenyng*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 65.

HEVESONG. Evening song. Chron. Vil. p. 40.

HEVIED. Become heavy. This occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. Ps. 37.

HEVYS. Hives. See Lydgate, p. 154.

HEWE. (1) Colour; appearance. (*A.-S.*)

For penaunce chaunged was hys *hew*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39

(2) A husbandman; workman. (*A.-S.*)

(3) In cookery, to cut or mince.

(4) To knock one ankle against the other. *North.*

(5) "I hewe in a dere as they do that set the wyndlesse, *je hue*," Palsgrave. "Go hewe the dere while I seke me a standynge," ib.

(6) A corn, or bunnion. *Somerset.*

HEWED. Coloured. *Chaucer.*

HEWER. A coal-worker. *Lanc.*

HEWFUN. Heaven. Nominale MS.

HEWING. A method of cutting wheat with one hand. *Devon.*

HE-WITCH. A wizard. *Lanc.*

HEWKES. Heralds' coats. *Percy.*

HEWSON. (1) The leather which is placed on the top of a horse's collar. *Beds.*

(2) A term of reproach, applied to a blind inconsiderate person. *North.*

HEWSTRING. Short-breathed. *Exmoor.*

HEWT. High; haughty. "Such *hewt* exploits," MS. Ashmole 208.

HEWYLL. Evil. Nominale MS.

HEWYRYN. An iron chisel, held in a twisted hazle-rod, and used in cutting portions from bars of iron.

HEXT. Highest. (*A.-S.*)

> The erchebischop of Canturberi,
> In Engelonde that is *hext.*
> *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57.

HEY. (1) High. *Lydgate.*

(2) To make haste. *Yorksh.* Also, to sport, play or gambol; to kick about.

(3) A term of exaltation. *To play hey,* to be in a very great passion.

(4) Yes. Also, to have. *North.*

HEY-BA. A great noise. *Yorksh.*

HEYEN. Eyes. See Weber, ii. 33.

HEYERE. To hear. It occurs in Lydgate.

> Lo, my sone, now as thou myth *heyere*
> Of al thys thyng to my matyere.
> *Gower, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 41.

HEYET. Height. Apol. Loll. p. 41.

HEYGYNG. Urging. Chron. Vilodun. p. 104.

HEYHOE. The green woodpecker. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 84.

HEYHOVE. The plant *edera terrestris.* See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

HEYING. Haste. *Weber.* (*A.-S.*)

HEYLAW. A halloo. *Cotgrave.*

HEYLDE. Aileth. Lydgate, Rawlinson. MS. *Heylyght,* Coventry Myst. p. 139.

HEYLE. To hide, or conceal. (*A.-S.*)

> Yf y have ony thyng myswroght,
> Say hyt now, and *heyle* hyt noght,
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

HEYLUNSY. A headlong fall. *Beds.*

HEYLY. Highly; honourably. (*A.-S.*)

> In hire wrytynge and in here bokis oolde
> Of apostelis most *heyly* magnified.
> *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 21.

HEYMAN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)

HEYMENT. A boundary, or fence. *Salop.* More properly *haynent.*

HEY-MUSE. The name of the roebuck in his third year. More commonly *He-muse,* q. v.

HEYN. Eyes. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 13.

HEYNDLY. Courteously. (*A.-S.*)

> Herkynes me *heyndly,* and holdys 3ow stylle,
> And I salle telle 3ow a tale that trewe es and nobylle.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 53.

HEYNE. (1) Hence. *North.*

> Hye us hastylye *heyne* or we mone fulle happene.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 79.

(2) A miser; a worthless person.

(3) To raise, or exalt. *Pr. Parv.*

HEYN3OUS. Heinous; disgraceful.

> Hethely in my halle, wyth *heyn3ous* wordes,
> In speche dissprysede me and sparede me lyttille.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 56.

HEY-PASSE. A term used by jugglers. See Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.

HEYRES. Young timber trees. *East.*

HEYSE. (1) Same as *Barton,* q. v.

(2) Ease. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 69.

HEYVE-KEYVE. Tottering. *Yorksh.*

HEYVOL. See *Ayfull.* This word is wrongly spelt in Rob. Glouc. pp. 194, 377.

HEY3. Hay. Psalms, Rawlinson MS.

HEZ. Hath. *Linc.* Gil gives this word in his Logon. Anglic. 4to. Lond. 1619.

HEZZLE. Loose; sandy. *Yorksh.*

HE3ER. Higher. See Robson, p. 58.

HE3TIST. Promisest. (*A.-S.*)

> Adam, quoth the kyng, blessed thou be!
> Here is bettur then thou *he3tist* me.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

HI. They. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99.

> Costroye there was, the amiral,
> With vitaile great plenté,
> And the standard of the sowdon royal,
> Toward Mantrible ridden hi.
> *Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis,* ii. 394.

HIBBY. A colt. *Devon.*

HICE. To hoist up anything. *Palsgrave.*

HICHCOCK. To hiccough. Florio, p. 501. Also, a term of contempt.

HICK. To hop, or spring. *Var. dial.*

HICKERY. Ill-natured. *North.*

HICKET. The hiccough in horses. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 435.

HICKEY. Tipsy. *Grose.*

HICKINGLY. A term applied by Topsell, p. 377, to a hacking cough.

HICKLE. To manage, or make shift. *East.*

HICKLEBARNEY. Hell. *Northumb.*

HICKLEPY-PICKLEBY. In confusion. *Higledy pegledy, higledepigle,*—Florio, pp. 20, 96. *Var. Dial.*

HICKOL. A woodpecker. *West.*

HICK-SCORNER. There was an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde. Hick-Scorner is represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion, and the term appears to have been applied to any one who did so, and to the vice in a play. "The vice or hicscorner," Stanihurst, Desc. Ireland, p. 14.

HICK'S-MARE. Higins, Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298, mentions "a kind of gamball called the haltering of Hix Mare."

HICKUP-SNICKUP. The hiccough. *North.*

HICKWAY. A woodpecker. "A hicway, or woodpecker, *virco,*" Withals, ed. 1608, p. 21. *Hickwall,* Florio, p. 203. *Highawe,* Cotgrave, in v. *Bequebo, Epeiche, Epiche.* "Hygh-whele, *picus,*" MS. Arundel 249, f. 90.

HICTIUS-DOCTIUS. A canting phrase among jugglers, said to be corrupted from *hic est inter doctos.* See Blount, in v.

HIDE. (1) To beat, or flog. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Hide and find,* a common game amongst children, consisting in one of them hiding, and the remainder searching him out. More

usually now called *Hide and Seek*, as in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80. The game is called *Hidy-buck* in Dorset.

(3) A field. Kyng Alisaunder, 458.

HIDE-BOUND. Stingy. *Var. dial.*

HIDE-FOX. A game mentioned in Hamlet, iv. 2, supposed to be the same as *Hide and Seek*. It was, perhaps, the same as the game of *Fox* mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. *Lamibaudichon*, "a word used among boyes in a play (much like our Fox), wherein he to whom tis used must runne, and the rest indevor to catch him."

HIDEL. A hiding-place; an ambush. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

> And whenne the pryncez that slewe Darius wiste that Alexander was comene into the citee, thay went and helde thame in *hidile* ay tille thay myste gete knawcynge of Alexander will.
>
> *Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS.* f. 20.

HIDERWARD. Hitherto. *Hearne.*

HIDE-THE-HORSE. A gambling game mentioned in the Times, June 6th, 1843.

HIDE-WINK. To blind; to hoodwink. Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

HIDLANDS. Secretly. *North.* In some counties we hear *hidlock*, and *hidnes* occurs in Langtoft, p. 77, explained *secret places*.

HIDOUS. Dreadful; hideous. (*A.-N.*)

> Y wyst myself *hydus* and blak,
> And nothyng hath so moche lak.
>
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 83.

HIDUR. Hither.

> *Hidur* thei come be mone-liȝt,
> Ete therof welle apliȝt,
> And schewe no curtasye.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

HIE. Haste; diligence. (*A.-S.*) *In hie, on hie*, in haste. Spelt *hieghe* in Wickliffe. *Highe*, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107. The verb is still in use in the North of England.

> And callyd the portar, gadlyng, be gone,
> And bad hym come faste and *hye* hym soon.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

HIERDESSE. A shepherdess. (*A.-S.*)

HIERE. Higher. (*A.-S.*)

HIESSEN. To forbode evil. *Dorset.*

HIG. A passion; a sudden and violent commotion of any kind. *North.*

HIGGLE. To effect anything slowly and pertinaciously. *East.*

HIGGLER. A huckster. *North.*

HIGH-DAYS. Great feasts. *Var. dial.* "High days and holidays."

HIGH-DE-LOWS. Merry-makings. *Devon.*

HIGHENESSE. The top. *Baber.*

HIGH-IN-THE-INSTEP. Proud. *West.*

HIGH-JINKS. An absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup. See further in Guy Mannering, ed. 1829, ii. 83. *He is at his high jinks*, he is out larking.

HIGH-KICKED. Conceited. *Var. dial.*

HIGH-LONE. See *A-High-Lone.*

HIGH-LOWS. High shoes, fastened by a leather tape in front. *Var. dial.*

HIGH-MEN. A term for false dice, so loaded as to produce high throws. See Florio, p. 186; Middleton, ii. 313.

HIGH-ON-END. Dear. *Yorksh.*

HIGH-PAD. The high way. *Harman.*

HIGH-PALMED. Said of a stag whose horns are full grown. *Drayton.*

HIGHT. (1) Called. Also, promised. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North.

(2) To dandle, or dance up and down; to hop; to change one's position often. *Linc.*

(3) To deck, adorn, or make fine. Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HIGH-TIME. Quite time. *Var. dial.* See the Leicester Letters, p. 386.

> The kyng his stede he can stride,
> And toke his love for to ride;
> Hym thoȝt it was *hye tyme*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

HIGHTY. (1) Pleasant; cheerful. *West.*

(2) A child's name for a horse. *North.*

HIGRE. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. *Nares.* Drayton mentions it in his Polyolbion. See *Acker*, and *Eager*.

HII. They. (*A.-S.*) Also, high.

HIKE. To swing; to put in motion; to toss; to throw; to strike; to hoist; to go away; to hurry. *Var. dial.* Toads killed by being jerked from a plank are said to be *hiked*.

HIKEY. A swing. *North.*

HILBACK. Extravagance in apparel. It occurs in Tusser. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HILD. (1) Held. *Shak.* This form is often used by Warner. It also occurs in Hall.

(2) The sediment of beer. *East.*

(3) To lean, or incline. *Palsgrave.* "Hildes doune," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

(4) To skin an animal. See Pegge, and Gesta Rom. p. 134. "*Hylt*, flead, skin pulled off," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

> And take ij. shepe-hedys that ben fatte, and lete *hylde* hem, and clene hem, and sethe hem til they be tendyr, and than take, &c. *MS. Med. Rec.*

HILDEBRAND. The family name of Pope Gregory VII., who was so abused by the early reformers, that his name became proverbial for violence and mischief.

HILDER. The elder. *Norf.* This form occurt in MS. Arundel 220.

HILDING. A low person. A term of reproach, formerly applied to both sexes. Kennett explains it "an idle jade." The word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling*, or *hinderling*.

HILE. (1) To cover over. (*A.-S.*) See Depos. Ric. II. p. 25; Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Langtoft, p. 224; Ywaine and Gawin, 741. Still in use, applied to plants.

> Thei *hiled* hem, I telle hit the,
> With leves of a figo tre.
>
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5.
>
> When thaire horses were *hilled*,
> Thay prikkede fast thorow the felde;
> Bathe with spere and with schelde,
>
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 134.

(2) A cock of wheat-sheaves, generally consisting of eleven. *South.*
(3) To strike with the horns. *West.*
(4) To offer; to present. *Linc.*

HILING. A covering. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35. See Chester Plays, i. 29; Florio, p. 122. Now spelt *hilling.* Left unexplained by Ritson, iii. 180, coverlets.

HILL. To pour out. *Wilts.*

HILLARIMESSE. Hilary-tide. (*A.-S.*)

HILLERNE. The elder tree. *Pr. Parv.*

HILLETS. Hillocks. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 131.

HILL-HOOTER. An owl. *Chesh.*

HILLOCKY. Full of hillocks. *North.*

HILT. (1) The handle of a shield.
(2) A young sow for breeding. *West.*

HILTS. Cudgels. *Jonson.* She is loose in the hilts, i. e. frail; a common phrase.

HILWORT. The herb pennyroyal. *Gerard.*

HIM. To believe. *Somerset.*

HIMP. To halt; to limp. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius, in the Bodl. Lib.

HIMPE. The succour of a tree.

HIMSELF. He is not himself, i. e., he is out of his mind. *North.*

HIMSEN. Himself. *Leic.*

HINCH. To be miserly. *Linc.*

HINCH-PINCH. "*Pinse morille*, the game called, Hinch pinch, and laugh not," Cotgrave. Compare Miege.

HIND. A servant or bailiff in husbandry. *North.* See *Hine.*

HIND-BERRIES. Raspberries. *North.*

HIND-CALF. A hind of the first year. See Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 66.

HINDER. (1) Remote; yonder. *Var. dial.*
(2) To bring damage, or hurt. *Palsgrave.*
(3) To go backwards. *Somerset.*

HINDER-ENDS. Refuse, applied especially to refuse of corn. *North.*

HINDEREST. The hindmost. (*A.-S.*)

HINDERS. Fragments. *Salop.*

HINDERSOME. Retarding; hindering.

HINDGE-BAND. The band in which the hinge of a gate is fastened. *Hall.*

HIND-HECK. The back end-board of a cart. *North.*

HIND-HEEL. The herb tansey. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "*Ambrosia*, hindehele," MS. Harl. 978. *Hyndehale*, MS. Sloane 5, f. 2. Culpeper explains it, the wild sage.

HINDROUS. Same as *Hindersome*, q. v.

HINE. (1) A servant, serf, rustic, or labourer. (*A.-S.*) It was sometimes applied to any person in an inferior grade of society.

> The knyght went on his waye,
> Whare the ded mene laye,
> And says oft in his playe,
> Thir were stoute *hyne*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 137.

> His *hyne* holly and he
> Trowely trowede thare to the.
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 233.

(2) Hence; before long. *North.* Hine of a while, i. e. after a while.
(3) Behind; posterior. *Somerset.*
(4) A hert, or hind. Nominale MS.

HINEHEAD. Kindred; a distant degree of relationship. *Linc.*

HING. To hang. *North.* This form is very common in early writers. *To hing for rain*, to look like rain. *Hynkyng*, hanging. *Weber.*

> He *hynge* himselfe upon a stake.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 81.

HINGE. Active; supple; pliant. *Chesh.* Off the hinges, i. e. out of health. *To hinge up*, to entangle, to get in a mess.

HINGERS. The ears. *North.*

HINGIN. A hinge. *Suffolk.*

HINGLAND. England. *R. de Brunne.*

HINGLE. (1) A small hinge. Also, a snare of wire. *East.*
(2) The neck of a bottle. *Linc.*

HINNEY-HOW. An exclamation of surprise, accompanied with gladness.

HINNY. (1) To neigh. (*A.-N.*)
(2) A favourite term of endearment. A corrupted form of *honey.*

HINT. (1) Seized; took.

> Levy for wrooth a 3erde *hint*,
> And smot him on the heed a dint.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

(2) A cause, or subject. *Shak.*

HIP. (1) *To have any one on the hip*, to have the advantage of him. "*Estre au dessus du vent encontre*, to have the wind, advantage, or upper hand of, to have on the hip," Cotgrave. *Hip and thigh*, completely, entirely.
(2) To hop, or skip over.

HIP-BRIAR. The wild rose. *North.*

HIPE. To push; to rip or gore with the horns of cattle. *North.* Also, to make mouths at, or affront; to censure.

HIPHALT. Lame in the hip. This term occurs in Gower and Lydgate.

HIPPANDE. Limping; hopping. (*A.-S.*)

> Som gas wrythande to and fraye,
> And som gas *hippande* als a kae.
> *John de Wageby*, p. 8.

HIPPANY. A wrapper for the hips of an infant. *East.*

HIPPED. Melancholy. *Var. dial.*

HIPPETY-HOPPETY. In a limping and hobbling manner. *West.*

HIPPING-HOLD. A loitering place; a corner for idle gossips. *North.*

HIPPING-STONES. Large stepping-stones in a brook for passengers. *Hippinable*, passable by means of such stones.

HIPPLES. Small hay-cocks. *North.*

HIPPOCRAS. A beverage composed of wine, with spices and sugar, strained through a cloth. It is said to have taken its name from *Hippocrates' sleeve*, the term apothecaries gave to a strainer.

HIR. Of them. Gen. pl. of *he.*

HIRCHEN. A hedgehog. (*A.-N.*) Spelt *hirchoun* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HIRD. Heart. *Sir Tristrem.*

HIRDEMEN. Attendants. (*A.-S.*)

HIRDUM-DURDUM. An uproar. *North.*

HIRE. (1) To take a farm. *East.*

2) To borrow, said of money. *Suffolk.*

(3) Their; her. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To hear. *Somerset.*

And sayde, A, syster, lett me *hyre*
Wat ben they that ryden now here.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.

(5) A host; an army. (*A.-S.*)

HIREN. Irene, the fair Greek. Peele wrote a play in which this character is introduced. It seems to have been a cant term for a sword. See Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 173.

HIRING. A fair for servants. *North.*

HIRNE. (1) A corner. (*A.-S.*) *Hyrne*, Pr. Parv. p. 93. *Hyron*, Chron. Vil. p. 100.

The stone that wos reprovyd
Of men that were biggand,
In the hede of the *hirne*
Is now made liggande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

(2) To run. *Somerset.*

HIRNES. Irons. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

HIRPLE. To limp, or walk lame. Also, to bring forth, or litter. *North.*

HIRSEL. (1) A flock of sheep, or lambs. *Cumb.*

(2) To move about; to fidget. *North.*

HIRSELVENE. Herself. (*A.-S.*)

HIRST. That part of a ford in the Severn, over which the water runs roughly. Also, a bank or sudden rising of the ground.

HIRSTE. A branch, or bough. (*A.-S.*)

Than they heldede to hir heste alle holly at ones
Tho hegheste of iche a *hirste*, I hette yow forsothe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

HISK. To draw breath with difficulty. Also, to speak. *North.*

HISN. His own. *Var. dial.* Chapman wrote *hern*, her own, in 1599.

HISPANISH. Spanish. (*Lat.*)

HISSEL. Himself. *Var. dial.*

HIST. The hearing. Arch. xxx. 409.

HISTER. Be off! *Linc.*

HISTORIAL. Historical. (*A.-N.*) Skelton, i. 74, has *historious*.

HIT. (1) A good crop. *West.* Also, to promise well for a good crop.

(2) To find. Also, to agree. *North.*

(3) *To hit the nail on the head*, to take the right course. *Mind your hits*, embrace your opportunity. *To hit on a thing*, to find it. *A decided hit*, any great piece of good luck or clever management.

HITCH. (1) An elevation or depression of a stratum of coal. *North.*

(2) To move; to change places; to fidget; to hop. *North.*

(3) A slight twitching pain. *East.* To have a hitch in his gait, to be lame. A horse is said to hitch, when he knocks his legs in going.

(4) To become entangled. *To hitch up*, to suspend or attach slightly; to fasten, or tie. *West.*

HITCHAPAGY. A Suffolk game. Moor mentions *Hitchy Cock Ho.* Suffolk Words, p. 238.

HITCHER. The chape of a buckle. *Cornw.*

HITCHING. Any corner or part of a field ploughed up and sowed, and sometimes fenced off, in that year wherein the rest of the field lays fallow. *Oxon.*

HITE. To hite up and down, to run about idly. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HITHE. A small port; a wharf. (*A.-S.*)

For now is Culham *hithe* i-com to an ende,
An al the contré the better, and no man the worse.
Lelandi Itinerarium, ix. 201.

HITHEN. Hence, R. de Brunne, p. 26.

HITHER. *Hither and yon*, here and there. *Hithertoward*, towards or up to this time or place. *East.*

HITTEN. To hit. (*A.-S.*)

HITTERIL. Pimples on the skin, attended with itching. *North.*

HITTY-MISSY. At random. *East.* Cotgrave has, "*Conjecturalement*, conjecturally, by ghesse, or conjecture, habnab, hittie-missie."

HITTYNE. To hit. See *Flyne.*

HITY-TITY. (1) See-saw. *Somerset.*

(2) Haughty; flighty. Also, an exclamation of surprise. *North.*

HIVE. To urge in vomiting. *West.*

HIVES. Water-blebs on the skin. *North.*

HIVY-SKYVY. Helter-skelter. *Linc.*

HIWE. Hue; colour. (*A.-S.*)

HIZY-PRIZY. A corruption of *Nisi Prius.*

HIȝR. Her. Arch. xxx. 409.

HIȝTLY. Fitly. *Gawayne.*

HO. (1) Who. Kyng Alisaunder, 6218.

What art thou, womman, that makyst swych cry?
Ho hath made thy chyld so blody.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5.

(2) *Out of all ho*, out of all bounds. *There is no ho with him*, he is not to be restrained. *Ho* was formerly an exclamation commanding the cessation of any action, as at tournaments, and hence perhaps these phrases may be derived. "Let us ho," i. e. stop, Towneley Myst. p. 31. See the Erle of Tolous, 153, and further in *Hoo.* There's neither hau nor ho with him, i. e. he is neither one thing or the other, a North country phrase.

Scollers, as they read much of love, so when they once fall in love, there is no *ho* with them till they have their love. *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608.

But alas, alas, we have passed all bounds of modestie and measure; there is no *hoe* with us.
Dent's Pathway, p. 43.

Howbeit they would not crie *hoa* here, but sent in post some of their covent to Rome.
Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 26.

(3) To long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.*

(4) He; she; they. *Linc.*

HOAP. Helped. *Essex.*

HOAR. Mouldy. Shakespeare has also the verb *hoar*, to become mouldy. "*Horie*, mouldie or fenoed," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. Still in use in Somerset.

HOARD. A heap, or collection. *Var. dial.*

HOAR-STONES. Stones of memorial; stones marking divisions between estates and parishes.

They are still found in several parts of England, and are frequently mentioned in old cartularies.

HOAST. (1) A cough. Also, hoarse. *North.*

(2) The curd for cheese before it is taken from the whey. *Cumb.*

HOASTMEN. An ancient gild or fraternity at Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal.

HOAZED. Hoarse. *Exmoor.*

HOB. (1) The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney. *Var. dial.*

(2) The shoe of a sledge. *Yorksh.*

(3) A country clown. We have *hoball* in Roister Doister, p. 39. It is the short for Robert.

(4) An error, or false step. *North.*

(5) To laugh loudly. *Somerset.*

(6) *Hob and nob*, the act of touching glasses in pledging a health. To hob-nob, to pledge in that way.

(7) A two-year old sheep. *Cornw.*

HOB. A small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny, or piece made on purpose, in order to strike down the hob, and by that means throw down the half-pence; and all that lie with their heads upwards are the pitcher's, and the rest, or women, are laid on again to be pitched at.

HOBBETY-HOY. A lad between boyhood and manhood, "neither a man nor a boy," as the jingling rhyme has it. Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept "under Sir Hobbard de Hoy." The phrase is very variously spelt. *Hobbledehoy*, Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540. Children give this name to a large unmanageable top.

HOBBIL. An idiot. *North.*

HOBBINS. Rank grass, thistle, &c. left in a pasture by cattle. *North.*

HOBBLE, (1) A place for hogs. *East.*

(2) To tie the hind feet of a horse to prevent him straying. *North.*

(3) To trammel for larks. *Palsgrave.*

HOBBLE-BOBBLE. Confusion. *Suffolk.*

HOBBLE-DE-POISE. Evenly balanced. Hence, wavering in mind. *East.*

HOBBLEDYGEE. With a limping movement.

HOBBLERS. Men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *West.*

HOBBLES. (1) Rough stones. *East.*

(2) A wooden instrument to confine a horse's legs while he is undergoing an operation.

HOBBLY. Rough; uneven. *Var. dial.*

HOBBY. (1) A small horse; a poney. The hobby came originally from Ireland. See Harrison's England, p. 220; Stanihurst, p. 20; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. *Hobby-headed*, shag-headed like a hobby.

(2) *Sir Posthumous Hobby*, one very fantastical in his dress; a great fop.

(3) A goose. *Durham.*

(4) A very small kind of hawk. See Dorastus and Fawnia, p. 34; *hobe*, MS. Addit. 11579; Harrison, p. 227; Cotgrave, in v. *Hobreau*, *Obeseau*. Still in use.

> As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and tooke sanctuary in the coach. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.* p. 160.

HOBBY-HORSE. (1) The dragon-fly. *Cumb.*

(2) An important personage in the morris dance, obsolete for two centuries, although the dance is still practised. The hobby-horse consisted of a light frame of wicker-work, fastened to the body of the person who performed the character, whose legs were concealed by a housing, which, with a false head and neck, gave the appearance of a horse. Thus equipped, he performed all sorts of antics, imitating the movements of a horse, and executing juggling tricks of various kinds. A ladle was sometimes suspended from the horse's mouth for the purpose of collecting money from the spectators. To play the hobby-horse, i. e. to romp. In the following passage, the may-pole is supposed to be speaking:—

> The *hobby-horse* doth hither prance,
> Maid Marrian and the Morris dance,
> My summons fetcheth far and near
> All that can swagger, swil, and swear,
> All that can dance, and drab, and drink,
> They run to me as to a sink. *MS. Harl.* 1221.

HOBBY-HORSE-DANCE.

"Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby Horse Dance: a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church," Mirror, xix. 228.

HOBBY-LANTHORN. An ignis-fatuus. Also termed a Hob-lantern. *Var. dial.*

HOBCLUNCH. A rude clown. See 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2.

HOB-COLLINGWOOD. A name given to the four of hearts at whist. *North.*

HOBELEN. To skip over. (*A.-S.*)

HOBELER. A light horseman; one who rode on a hobby. Formerly, some tenants were bound to maintain hobbies for their use in case of their services being required for the defence of their country in an invasion, and were called hobelers. *Hobellars*, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 69. See also Octovian, 1598, "hobelers and squyers."

HOBERD. A simpleton; a fool, or idiot.

HOBGOBBIN. An idiot. *North.*

HOBGOBLIN. A ghost, or fiend. Sometimes termed a *Hobhoulard.*

HOB-HALD. A foolish clown. *North.*

HOBKNOLLING. Spunging on the good-nature of one's friends. *North.*

HOB-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *South.*

HOBLER-HOLE. The hinder-hole at a boy's game, alluded to in Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 255.

HOBLERS. Sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the Governor when they had any intelligence to communicate. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOBLESHOF. A great confusion.

HOB-MAN-BLIND. See *Hoodman-Blind.*

HOB-NAIL. A rude clown. *Var. dial.*

HOBOY. A hautboy. *Beaumont.*

HOB-PRICK. A wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. *North.*

HOB-SHACKLED. Having the hands or feet fastened. *Lanc.*

HOBSON'S-CHOICE. That or none. This saying is said to have taken its rise from Hobson, a carrier and livery-man at Cambridge, who never permitted his customers to choose their horses, but compelled them to take them in succession. Hobson died on January 1st, 1631, and was for many years the carrier of letters between London and Cambridge. Many memorials of him are preserved at the last-named town.

HOB-THRUSH. A goblin, or spirit, generally coupled with Robin Goodfellow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Loup-garou*; Tarlton, p. 55. The millepes is called the Hob-thrush-louse.

> If he be no *hob-thrush* nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 222.

HOBUB. A hubbub; a hue and cry. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 156. *Hooboob*, Florio, p. 51. Still in common use.

HOBYING. Riding on a hobby. *Lydgate.*

HOC. The holyhock. (*A.-S.*) *Hocks*, Cotgrave, in v. *Rose.*

HOCCAMORE. Old hock. *Butler.*

HOCHE. A coffer, or chest. *Pr. Parv.*

HOCHEPOT. A mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot. (*A.-N.*) Now spelt *hotch-potch.* See a pun on the term in the Return from Parnassus, p. 262.

HOCHON. Each one. Audelay, p. 50.

HOCK. An old game at cards, borrowed from the Dutch, and mentioned by Taylor.

HOCK-CART. The harvest-home cart; the last loaded waggon. See Herrick, i. 139.

HOCKER. To climb upon anything; to scramble awkwardly; To do anything clumsily; to stammer, or hesitate; to loiter. *North.*

HOCKERHEADED. Rash. *North.*

HOCKET. A large lump. *Glouc.*

HOCKETIMOW. An instrument for cutting the sides of ricks, generally formed of a scythe-blade fixed to a pole or staff. *Warw.*

HOCKEY. Same as *Hawkey*, q. v.

HOCKLE. To hamstring. *Skinner.*

HOCKS. To hack. *West.*

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which began the fifteenth day after Easter. Money was formerly collected at this anniversary for the repairs of the church, &c. Laneham has described the Hox Tuesday play, annually acted at Coventry.

HOCUS. To cheat. Hence the more modern term *hoax.* Spirits that have laudanum put into them are said to be *hocussed.*

HOD. (1) To hold; to snatch. *North.*

(2) A heap of potatoes, covered with straw and soil. *West.*

(3) A hood, cap, or helmet. Also, any kind of covering. (*A.-S.*)

(4) The crick in the neck. *North.*

(5) A hole under the bank of a rock, a retreat for fish. *Yorksh.* See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 15.

(6) A chimney-hob. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HODDEN-YOWS. Ewes intended to be kept over the year. *North.*

HODDER. A thin vapour. *Yorksh.*

HODDING-SPADE. A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. *East.*

HODDON. Had. *Hearne.*

HODDY. Well; in good spirits. *East.*

HODDY-DODDY. (1) A term of contempt, a weak foolish fellow. See Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, p. 21. *Hoddy-peke* is used in a similar sense. See Hawkins, i. 205. Skelton has *hoddypoule.* Florio, p. 98, has *hoddydod*, a snail-shell, but I cannot trace any positive evidence of a connexion between the two words. "Hoddymandoddy, a simpleton," Cornw. Gloss. p. 95.

(2) A revolving light. *Devon.*

HODENING. A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve, when a horse's head was carried in procession. This is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called *hodening.*

HODER-MODER. Hugger-mugger. *Skelton.*

HODGE. To ride gently. *North.*

HODGEPOCHER. A goblin. "A hobgoblin, a Robin Goodfellow, a hodgepocher," Florio, p. 190. *Hodye poker*, ibid. p. 191.

HODIT. Hooded. *Lydgate.*

HODMAN. A nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

HODMANDOD. (1) A snail-shell. *South.* Sometimes, the snail itself.

> So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well,
> And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.
> *The New Bath Guide*, ed. 1830, p. 96

(2) A scarecrow. *West.*

HODMEDOD. Short; clumsy. *West.*

HODRED. Huddled. Langtoft, p. 273.

HODS. Cases of leather, stuffed with wool, put over the spurs of cocks when fighting to prevent their hurting each other.

HOE. Same as *Ho*, q. v.

HOES. Hills. Anturs of Arther, v. 5.

HOFEN. Lifted, or heaved up. (*A.-S.*)

> Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
> Untyl it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
> When he was *hofen* at fount-stane,
> And hys crystendom thare had tane.
> *Hampole, MS Bowes*, p. 98.

Hertelike til him he wente,
And Godrich ther fulike shente;
For his swerd he *hof* up heye,
And the hand he dide of fleye,
That he smot him with so sore;
Hw mithe he don him shame more? *Havelok*, 2750.

HOFEY. A cow. *North.* Also, a term used in calling cows.

HOFF. (1) The hock. Also, to throw anything under the thigh. *North.*

(2) To make fun of; to mock. *Linc.*

HOFTE. Head. Skelton, ii. 246.

HOFUL. Prudent; careful. (*A.-S.*)

HOG. (1) A term for a sheep from six months old till being first shorn. Some say from a lamb; others, a sheep of a year old. The last meaning is the one intended by early writers.

(2) Same as *Hod*, q. v.

(3) A shilling. An old cant term. According to some, sixpence.

(4) *To drive hogs*, to snore. *To bring one's hogs to a fine market*, an ironical saying of any one who has been unsuccessful. *A hog in armour*, a person finely but very awkwardly dressed.

(5) To hog a horse's mane, to cut it quite short.

(6) To carry on the back. *North.*

HOGATTES. "*Bidens*, a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or *hogattes*," Elyot, 1559.

HOG-COLT. A yearling colt. *Devon.*

HOGGAN-BAG. A miner's bag, wherein he carries his provisions. *Cornw.*

HOGGASTER. A boar in its third year. Twici, p. 32; Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. The term was also applied to a lamb after its first year.

HOGGE. (1) Care; fear. (*A.-S.*) *Hoggyliche*, fearfully, Chron. Vilodun. p. 112.

(2) Huge. Langtoft's Chron. p. 31.

HOGGEPOT. "Gees in hoggepot," Forme of Cury, p. 24. Now termed hodge-podge. *Hog-poch* was used very early in the metaphorical sense, as in Audelay's Poems, p. 29.

HOGGERDEMOW. An instrument used for cutting hedges with. *Warw.*

HOGGERS. Same as *Cockers*, q. v.

HOGGET. A sheep or colt after it has passed its first year. *Var. dial.*

HOGGINS. The sand sifted from the gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads. *Essex.*

HOGGREL. A young sheep. *Palsgrave.*

HOG-GRUBBING. Very sordid. *East.*

HOGH. A hill. See *Hoes.*

HOG-HAWS. Hips and haws. *South.*

HOGHE. (1) Oweth; ought. (*A.-S.*)

And drede wyl make a man sloghe
To do the servyse that he *hoghe*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

(2) High. Towneley Mysteries, p. 262.

HOGLIN. (1) A boar.

Be that lay that y leve ynne,
My lytylle spote *hoglyn*,
Dere boghte thy dethe schalle bee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) An apple-turnover. *East.*

HOGMAN. A kind of loaf. See the Ord. and Regulations, p. 69.

HOGMENA. A name given to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day; a new-year's-day offering. Hogmena-night, New-year's eve. See Brockett.

HOGMINNY. A young girl very depraved. *Devon.*

HOG-MUTTON. A sheep one year old. *Lanc.*

HOGO. A bad smell. *Var. dial.* It meant formerly any strong flavour accompanied with a powerful smell. See Skinner.

HOG-OVER-HIGH. Leap-frog. *East.*

HOG-PIGS. Barrow pigs. *North.*

HOG-RUBBER. A clownish person.

HOG-SEEL. The thick skin on the neck and shoulders of a hog. *East.*

HOGSHEAD. *To couch a hogshead*, to lay down to sleep. A cant phrase.

HOG'S-HOBBLE. See *Hobble* (1).

HOGS-NORTON. "I think thou wast born at Hoggs-Norton, where piggs play upon the the organs," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16. This proverbial phrase was commonly addressed to any clownish fellow, unacquainted with the rules of good society.

HOG'S-PUDDING. The entrail of a hog, stuffed with pudding, composed of flour, currants, and spice. *South.*

HOG-TATURS. Bad potatoes of a blue colour, only fit for hogs. *Beds.*

HOGWEED. Knot-grass. *Norf.*

HOG-WOOL. The first fleece in shearing lambs. *East.* It is omitted by Forby.

HOGY. Fearful. See Tundale, p. 15.

HOH. High. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan Havelok herde that she radde,
Sone it was day, sone he him cladde,
And sone to the kirke yede,
Or he dide anl other dede,
And bifor the rode bigan falle,
Croiz and Crist bi[gan] to kalle,
And seyde, Loverd, that al weldes,
Wind and water, wodes and feldes,
For the *hoh* milce of you,
Have merci of me, Loverd, now!
Havelok, 1361.

HOI. A word used in driving hogs.

HOICE. To hoist. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 77. *Hoising*, Harrison, p. 129.

HOIDEN. The name of some animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions, conjectured by Gifford to be a leveret. It was formerly applied to the youth of both sexes.

HOIL. To expel. *Sheffield.*

HOILE. Whole; sound. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth multitude hys fader was constrayned,
Mawgré hys myghte, into a toure to fle;
Hys sone unkynde hath of hym disdeyned,
And yette, for alle hys straunge adversyté,
Of his corage the magnanimité
Yn hys persone stode *hoile*, lyst not vary,
Thoughe fortune was to hym contrarie.
Lydgate's Bochas, Rawlinson MSS.

HOILS The beards of barley. *Dorset.* This seems to be the same as *holiz* in an early gloss in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

HOINE. To harass, worry, or oppress. Also, to whine. *Linc.*

HOIST. Voice. Also, a cough. *East.*

HOISTER. To support. *Essex.*

HOISTING-THE-GLOVE. A Devonshire custom of carrying a hand with the first two fingers erect, and surrounded by flowers. This was formerly practised at Lammas fair.

HOIT. (1) A newt. *Bucks.*

(2) An awkward boy; an ill-taught child. *North.*

(3) To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. *Webster.*

(4) A large rod, or stick. *Lanc.*

HOIT-A-POIT. Assuming airs unsuitable to age or station. *East.*

HOITY-TOITY. See *Hity-tity.*

HOK. An oak-tree. See a very early list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

HOKE. (1) A hood. Nominale MS.

(2) To gore with the horns. *West.*

(3) A nook, or corner. *Kennett.*

(4) To romp, or play; to gambol. *Somerset.*

HOKER. (1) Frowardness. (*A.-S.*) *Hokerlich*, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 204.

(2) A shoplifter. See Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620, sig. B. iii. "A cunning filcher, a craftie hooker," Florio, p. 167. See Harrison's England, p. 183. "Hooking and stealing," Florio, p. 217.

HOKET. (1) Scorn; contempt. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A plaything. (*A.-N.*)

HOKY-POKY. Hocus-pocus. *North.*

HOL. Whole; sound. *Ritson.*

HOLARD. A ribald, or harlot. *Holers*, Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 26. In Clifton's translation of Vegecius, *holoures* are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights. MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

HOLBEARDES. Halberts. Unton, p. 1.

HOLD. (1) A fortress. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cry *hold!* an authoritative way of separating combatants, according to the old military laws at tournaments, &c.

(3) *Hold thee*, i. e. take the letter, &c. See Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 347.

(4) A dispute, or argument. *East.*

(5) Trust; faithfulness. *There is no hold in him*, i. e. he is false and treacherous.

(6) To take care; to beware.

(7) A stag was said to take his hold, when he went into cover. See the Gent. Rec.

(8) *To hold one's own*, to persist in the same conduct. *To hold one tack*, to keep close to the point. *To hold for good*, to approve. *To hold household*, to live thriftily. *To hold one in hand*, to persuade him, to amuse in order to deceive. *To hold one with a tale*, to keep him dawdling with trifling conversation. *Hold belly hold*, glutted, satiated. *Not fit to hold the candle to*, very inferior to. *To hold with*, to agree in opinion. *To be in hold*, to be grappling with one another.

(9) To bet a wager. *To hold a penny*, to bet a trifle. *Shak.*

(10) To put a price on a thing. "What hold you this book at?" Also, to agree to a bargain.

HOLDE. (1) Old. Nominale MS.

O wy ne where y 3yt a mayde,
For so thes *holde* wyflys sayde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 2.

(2) Held; considered.

Humilité was tho biholde,
And pride was a vice *holde*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

(3) Friendship; fidelity. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, faithful.

Ant suore othes *holde*,
That huore non ne sholde
Horn never bytreye. *Kyng Horn*, 1259.

HOLDERS. (1) The fangs of a dog. *West.*

(2) Sheaves placed as ridges on corn stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. *Derb.*

HOLD-FAST. A phrase used to horses to move from one cock of hay to the next in carting it, as well as to caution the men on the top to hold fast. *Var. dial.*

HOLD-FUE. Putrid blood. *North.*

HOLDING. (1) A farm. *Cornw.*

(2) The burden of a song. *Shak.*

HOLDYN. Beholden. Ipomydon, 1849.

HOLDYNLYCHE. Firmly. Translated by *tenaciter* in MS. Egerton 829.

HOLE. (1) A game played by ladies, mentioned by Miege, in v. *Trou.* It consisted in trundling little balls into eleven holes at the end of a bench, and is the same game as *Trunks*, q. v. This game is mentioned in Taylor's Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv. "*Trou Madame*, the game called trunkes, or the Hole," Cotgrave.

(2) The name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison. *To hole a person*, to send him to gaol, Craven Dial. i. 231.

(3) To undermine. *North.* To make holes, or bore. Pr. Parv. p. 243.

(4) Entire; whole; sound. (*A.-S.*) "Be hole hundrethez on hye," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 77. Also a verb, to heal or cure.

Vschalle in a lytulle stownde
Make thys knyghte *hole* and fere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 155.

(5) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless.

(6) A scrape, or difficulty. *Var. dial.*

(7) Concealed. See Octovian, 1355.

(8) To earth, as a fox, &c. *North.*

(9) To hide. Middleton, ii. 400.

(10) Middle. See Craven Gloss. i. 231.

(11) *Hole in one's coat*, a blemish or imperfection. *Var. dial.*

HOLELYCHE. Wholly. *Hearne.*

HOLETTEZ. Holes.

And he hadd grete merveylle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir *holettes* duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 30.

HOLGH. Hollow; empty. (*A.-S.*) *Holke*, Forme of Cury, p. 78. *Holket*, hollow, sunk, Antars of Arther, ix. 12. "His eighen waxes holle," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

HOLIMAUL. To beat. *Somerset.*

HOLINTRE. A holly-tree. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

HOLITE. Holiness. (*A.-S.*)

In heven shal thai wone with me,
Withouten pyne with *holité*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 14.

HOLL. (1) To throw. *Var. dial.*
(2) A narrow, or dry ditch. *East.*
(3) Hollow. See *Holgh.*

So it felle that a knyghte of Macedoyne, that hyȝte Zephilus, fand water standynge in an *holle* stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 27.

HOLLAND-CHEESE. Dutch cheese. See the Citye Match, fol. 1639, p. 10.

HOLLARDS. Dead branches of trees. *Sussex.*

HOLLARDY-DAY. Holy-rood day. *West.*

HOLLE. Sound; well. (*A.-S.*) "Whil he was *holle* and sounde," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51. It occurs in R. de Brunne.

HOLLEK. A holyhock. Nominale MS.

HOLLEN. The common holly. *North.* See Percy's Reliques, p. 281.

HOLLER. Better in health. (*A.-S.*)

He cussed tho ȝerdes knelyng there,
Was he never *holler* ere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 51.

HOLLING. The eve of the Epiphany, so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession of an ash tree, lighted on the tops of its branches, to which combustible matter has been tied. This custom is in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East.

HOLLOBALOO. A tumultuous noise; confusion, accompanied with noise.

HOLLOCK. A kind of sweet wine. It is mentioned in Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, Lond. 1576; Florio, p. 17.

HOLLOW. *To beat a person hollow*, to gain a contest thoroughly, where much less exertion would have carried the point. *Hollow or flat*, a game mentioned in the Nomenclator, 8vo. Lond. 1585, p. 298.

HOLLOW-MEAT. Poultry, rabbits, &c., any meat not sold by butchers. *East.* Also called *hollow-ware.*

HOLLY. Entirely; wholly. (*A.-S.*) *Hollyche*, Chron. Vilodun. p. 19.

HOLM. (1) Flat land; a small island; a deposit of soil at the confluence of two waters. Flat grounds near water are called holms. "Some call them the holmes, bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse," Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 43.
(2) The holly. Some apply the term to the evergreen oak, but this is an error.

HOLM-SCREECH. The missel-thrush. *West.*

HOLN. Hid; concealed. (*A.-S.*)

HOLONDIS. High lands; dry ground.

HOLPE. Helped. Still in use. *Holpyn* occurs in the same sense.

And for thou hast *holpyn* me now,
Ever more felowes I and thow.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 58.

HOLSTER. To bustle. *Exmoor.*

HOLSUM. Wholesome. *Lydgate.*

HOLSY. To tie by twisting, &c. *Beds.*

HOLT. (1) A grove, or forest. (*A.-S.*) *Holtes hore*, the hoary woods, a very common expression in early poetry. The term is still in use for a small plantation, and appears even in early times to have been generally applied to a forest of small extent. Brockett says it is "a peaked hill covered with wood," a sense which exactly suits the context in the quotations given by Percy. "A hoult, or grove of trees about a house," Howell.

Now they hye to the *holte*, thes harageous knyghttes,
To herkene of the hye mene to helpene theis lordez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

(2) *Holt* for *holdeth*. See Maundevile, p. 182; Reliq. Antiq. i. 111.
(3) To halt, or stop. *Var. dial.*
(4) A holing, going into a hole, or putting a ball into a hole, which is required at several games. I gained three points at one holt, i. e. at one holing.
(5) Same as *Hod* (5).

HOLTLESS. Careless; heedless. *Heref.*

HOLUS-BOLUS. All at once. *Linc.*

HOLY-BYZONT. A ridiculous figure. *North.*

HOLYMAS. All Saints-day. *East.*

HOLYROP. Wild hemp. *Gerard.*

HOLYS. Hulls; husks. *Warner.*

HOLY-STONE. A stone with a hole through it naturally, and supposed to be of great efficacy against witchcraft. *North.*

HOLY-WAKE. A bonfire. *Glouc.*

HOLY-WATER. *Holy-water font, holy-water vat*, the vessel containing holy-water carried about in religious processions. *Holy-water stone*, the stone vessel for holy-water, placed near the entrance of a church. The latter is called a *holy-water stock* by Palsgrave. *Holy-water clerk*, a satyrical name for a poor scholar. "*Aquebajulus*, a holiwatur clerke," (Nominale MS.) a person who carried the holy-water. The term occurs in Lydgate.

Anthony Knevet hath opteyned the Bisshoprik of Kildare to a symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitye, not worthy to bee a *haily-water clerc*. *State Papers*, ii. 141.

HOMAGER. A vassal. (*A.-N.*)

And ever withowttyne askyng, he and his ayers
Be *homagers* to Arthure, whilles his lyffe lastis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

And aftur kyngys xv.,
That *homagerys* to hym bene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

HOMARD. Homeward. See the Frere and the Boy, ed. Wright, st. 22.

HOMBER. A hammer. *West.*

HOMBLE. A duck. *Dorset.*

HOME. (1) Them. See Sir Degrevant, 2.
(2) Closely; urgently. *East.*

HOMEBREDS. Young kine, bred at home, or on the premises. *East.*

HOMECOME. Arrival. *North.*

HOME-DWELLERS. Inhabitants of any place, as opposed to strangers.

HOME-HARVEST. A harvest-home. *Linc.*

HOMELINGS. Natives; residents. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 6.

HOMELLS. Large feet. *Warw.*

HOMELY. (1) Familiarly. To be homely with a woman, &c. Horman.

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
As *homely* as I did of thyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(2) Saucily; pertly. Ord. and Reg. p. 156.

HOMERE. To mumble. Nominale MS.

HOMERED. Hammered; struck. (*A.-S.*)

HOME-SCREECH. The missle-thrush. *West.*

HOMESTALL. A homestead. *East.*

HOME-TO. Except. *Somerset.*

HOMILELE. Humble. (*A.-S.*)
Love maketh in the land moni *homilele.*
MS. Digby 86.

HOMING. Ridiculous. *Westm.*

HOMLINESSE. Domestic management. (*A.-S.*)

HOMMERED. Decayed; mouldy. *Yorksh.*

HOMPEL. A kind of jacket. *North.*

HOMSOM. Wholesome; agreeable.
That groweth fulle of *homsom* flouris fayre.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

HOMUKS. Large legs. *Beds.*

HONDE. (1) A hound, or dog. (*A.-S.*) *Hondestonge*, the herb hound's-tongue, MS. Lincoln Medic. Rec. f. 283.

(2) A hand. *And hondo I the hete*, I promise you on my hand, Sir Degrevant, 832, 1272.
The Almayns flowe with ther brondys
Bryght drawen in ther *hondys.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 160.

HONDEN. Hands. Chron. Vilod. p. 79.

HONDENE.
Make oure ostage at ese, thise avenaunt childyrene,
And luk ȝe *hondone* them alle that in myne oste lenge.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

HONDER. A hundred. *Ritson.*

HOND-HABBING. Stealing. (*A.-S.*)

HONE. (1) Stockings; hose. *North.*

(2) To delay. Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

(3) Shame; mockery. (*A.-N.*)
Sir Gawayn answerd, als curtays,
Thou sal noght do, sir, als thou sais;
This honowr sal noght be myne,
Bot sertes it aw wele at be thine;
I gif it the her, withowten *hone*,
And grantes that I am undone.
Ywaine and Gawin, p. 154.

(4) A hand. (*A.-S.*) Also, a backbone.

(5) Any. "In hone way," MS. Douce 302.

(6) To long for; to desire. *North.* Lye has this as a Devonshire word.

(7) To swell; to increase. *Var. dial.*

(8) To ill treat, or oppress. *Craven.*

(9) A thin piece of dry and stale bread. *Devon.* Also, an oil-cake.

HONEST. (1) Noble; honourable. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Chaste. This sense is still retained in the phrase, *he has made an honest woman of her*, i. e. married her after having led her astray.

(3) To do honour to. *Jonson.*

HONESTEE. Honour; virtue; decency; good manners. (*A.-N.*)

HONESTNAS. Ornament. Black's notes to Chronicon. Vilodun. p. 64.

HONESTY. The herb bolbonach.

HONEY. To sweeten, or delight; coax, or flatter; to caress. It is still used as a term of endearment. Huloet, in his Abcedarium, 1552, has honeycomb in the latter sense.

HONEY-CRACH. A small plum, very sweet, mentioned by Forby, in v.

HONEY-LINGUED. Honey-tongued. (*Lat.*)

HONEY-POTS. A boy's game. They roll themselves up, and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover, and die. *Nares.*

HONEYSUCK. The woodbine. *West.*

HONEYSUCKLE. According to Culpepper, the white honeysuckle and red honeysuckle were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England, the red clover is still called honeysuckle. See also Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1187. The yellow-rattle is likewise so called.

HONGE. To hang. *Lydgate.*
In evylle tyme thou dedyst hym wronge;
He ys myn eme; y schalle the *honge.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

HONGET. Hanged. (*A.-S.*)
Sum of theim was bonde sore,
And afturwarde *honget* therfore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

HONICOMB. A flaw or defect in a piece of ordnance, or small cannon.

HONISHED. Starved with hunger and cold. *Lanc.* Hence, lean and miserable.

HONKOUTH. Strange; foreign. "An honkouth londe," Rembrun, p. 431.

HONORANCE. Honour. (*A.-N.*)
In *honorance* of Jhesu Cryst,
Sitteth stille and haveth lyst. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 62.
In the *honurance* of swete Jhesu,
That is Loverd ful of vertu,
Ane partie i-chulle eou rede,
Of is lilf and of is childhede. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 11.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITATIBUS. This word is presumed to be the longest in existence. It frequently occurs in old plays.

HONOUR. Obeisance. *Fletcher.*

HONOUR-BRIGHT. A very common protestation of integrity. *Var. dial.*

HONOURIDE. Adorned. (*A.-S*) *Honourmentys*, ornaments, Tundale, p. 59.

HONT. (1) A huntsman. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Haunt. Kyng Alisaunder, 6531.

HONTEYE. Dishonour; infamy. (*A.-N.*)

HONTLE. A handful. *North.*

HONY-SWETE. Sweet as honey. (*A.-S.*)

HOO. (1) Halt; stop. See *Ho* (2).
I see fulle fewe that saumple lere,
Who hathe so moche that can sey *hoo.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 26.
When thou art taghte that thou schuldest *hoo*
Of sweryng, but when hyt were nede,
Thou scornest them that seyn the soo,
Thou takest to myn heestys non hede.
MS. Ibid. f. 17.

(2) A cry in hunting.
Now is the fox drevin to hole, hoo to hym, hoo, hoo!
For and he crepe out he wille yow alle undo.
Excerpta Historica, p. 279.

HOOD. (1) Wood. *Somerset.*

(2) The same as *Coffin*, q. v.

HOOD-END. The hob of a grate. *Yorksh.*

HOODERS. The two sheaves at the top of a shock to throw off the rain. Also called hood-sheaves, and hoods. *North.*

HOODKIN. A leather bottle formerly used by physicians for certain medicines.

HOODMAN-BLIND. Blind-man's buff. See Florio, pp. 26, 301, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298; Cotgrave, in v. *Capifou, Cline-mucette, Savate;* Cooper, 1559, in v. *Mya.* It is called *Hob man blind* in the two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 113, and *Hoodwink* by Drayton. "The hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuf," Baret's Alvearie, 1580, H. 597.

HOODMOLD. A moulding projecting over a door or window. *Yorksh.*

HOOFE. To hove, hover, or stand off. (*A.-S.*)

And kaste downe a stone, and stonye manye knyȝtes,
Whyle we shalle *hoofe*, and byholde, and no stroke smyte. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 118.

HOOIND. Much fatigued. *Yorksh.*

HOOK. An instrument of a curved form with which some sorts of corn are cut. The difference between a hook and a sickle is that a hook is broad with a sharp edge, whilst a sickle has a narrow blade with a serrated edge. *By hook or by crook*, by one means or another; a very common phrase. It occurs in Du Bartas, p. 404; Florio, p. 72. *Hook* is a common term of reproach in early writers.

HOOK-BACKED. Hump-backed; crooked.

HOOKER. Same as *Hoker*, q. v.

HOOK-FISHES. Those kind of fishes that are caught by hooks. *Linc.*

HOOK-SEAMS. Panniers. *North.*

HOOLE. Wholly. Nominale MS.

That arte to God so acceptable and dere,
That *hoole* his grace is upon the falle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

HOOLY. Tenderly; gently. *North.*

HOOM. An oven. *Yorksh.*

HOOP. (1) A bull-finch. *Somerset.*

(2) A quart pot, so called because it was formerly bound with hoops, like a barrel. There were generally three hoops on the quart-pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his *hoop*, or third portion. The term is still in use, and explained as a measure consisting of four pecks; some say, one peck. "Half a hoop of corn," Tullie's Siege of Carlisle, p. 22. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, the hoop contained two pecks; but in his Glossary, p. 147, he says only one peck.

(3) *Hoop and Hide*, an in-door game. Daniel's Merrie England, i. 5.

(4) To boast, or brag. *Linc.*

HOOPER. A wild swan. *Kennett.*

HOOR. A whore. *North.* It occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

HOOROO. A hubbub. *Warw.* "Hoo-roo, the devil's to do," a proverb.

HOORS. Hoarse. (*A.-S.*) *Hoos* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 248. *Hoozy*, Cornwall Gloss. p. 95, and used also in Devon.

HOOSING. The husk of a nut. *North.*

HOOSIVER. However. *Yorksh.*

HOOT. Hotly; eagerly. (*A.-S.*)

He armyd hym as *hoot*,
And mannyd hys boot. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.

HOOTCH. To crouch. *Heref.*

HOOVING. Hoeing. *Worc.*

HOOZE. A difficult breathing, or half cough, peculiar to cattle. *North.* See the Pr. Parv. and *Hoors.*

HOP. (1) A dance. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, as in the following example.

But yf that he unto your grace atteyne,
And at a revell for to se yow *hoppe*. *MS. Fairfax* 16.

(2) *To hop the twig*, to escape one's creditors. Also, to die. The latter is more common.

(3) Wood fit for hop-poles. *Kent.*

(4) To jog, or jolt. *Howell.*

HOP-ABOUTS. Apple-dumplings. *West.*

HOP-ACRE. About half an acre, or that space of ground which is occupied by a thousand plants. *Heref.*

HOP-CREASE. The game of hop-scotch.

HOP-DOG. An instrument used to draw hop-poles out of the ground. *Kent.*

HOPE. (1) Helped. *Var. dial.*

(2) To expect; to trust; to think. Also, expectation. (*A.-S.*) "Some hoped he war the fend of hell," i. e. thought, Sevyn Sages, 2812. The occurrence of the word with the meanings here given has led some modern editors into many strange blunders.

(3) A valley. Also, a hill. *North.* The term occurs in the Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80, "thorowe hopes."

HOPE-RING. A hoop-ring?

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a *hope-ringe*.
MS. Ashmole 802, f. 56.

HOP-HARLOT. See *Hap-harlot.*

HOP-HEADLESS. When a king beheaded a person, he was said to make him *hop headless*, a phrase which occurs in many early writers, and was even applied to decapitation in battle. See Langtoft, p. 179; Hall, Edward IV., f. 3.

Vaspasiane in the vale the wowarde byholdethe,
How the hethen *hopped hedles* to the grounde.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.

HOP-HORSES. Ladders for the purpose of horsing hops. See *Horse* (5).

HOPHOULAD. A species of moth which appears in May. *Worc.*

HOPKIN. A treat to labourers after hop-picking. *Kent.*

HOP-O-DOCK. A lame person. *Craven.*

HOPOLAND. A military cloak, made of coarse cloth. See Test. Vetust., pp. 187, 218. The term was applied to several kinds of loose garments.

HOP-O-MY-THUMB. A very diminutive person. *Var. dial.* "Hoppe upon my thombe, *fretillon*," Palsgrave.

HOPPE. Linseed. *Prompt. Parv.*

HOPPEN. A maggot. *Somerset.*

HOPPER. A seed-basket. "A sedelepe or a hopere," MS. Egerton 829. *Hopperarsed,*

applied to a person with large buttocks. Kennett says, "any one whose lameness lies in the hip is called hopperarsed." Howell has the term hopper-hipped. Lex. Tet. sect. 21. *Hopper-cake*, a seed-cake with plums in it, with which the farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished.

HOPPER-FREES. When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called *hopper-frees*, being privileged in consequence of some extraordinary service which they performed in keeping the weirs upon the river in good repair. Hallamshire Gloss. p. 51.

HOPPER-TROUGH. The box in a mill into which the grain is put for grinding. *West.*

HOPPESTERES. Dancers. (*A.-S.*)

HOPPET. (1) To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) A hand-basket. *Var. dial.* Also, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in.

(3) An infant in arms. *Yorksh.*

HOPPING. (1) The game of prison-bars, in which the persons who play hop throughout the game. *Berks.*

(2) A dancing. A country fair or wake, at which dancing is a principal amusement, is so called in the North of England.

> Men made song and *hopinges*,
> Ogain the come of this kinges.
>
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 132.

HOPPING-DERRY. A diminutive lame person. *North.* Forby has *hopping-giles*, a common appellation of any one who limps.

HOPPING-MAD. Violently angry. *Glouc.*

HOPPIT. A small field, generally one near a house, of a square form. *Essex.*

HOPPLE. To tie the feet of an animal, to prevent it straying. Hence, *Cow-hopples.* Also, to manacle a felon, or prisoner.

HOPPLING. Tottering; moving weakly and unsteadily. *East.*

HOPPY. To hop, or caper. *West.* This form occurs in Skelton, i. 113.

HOP-SCOTCH. A common children's game. The object proposed in this game is to eject a stone, slate, or "dump" out of a form linearly marked on the ground in different directions, by hopping, without touching any of the lines. Called *Hopscore* in Yorkshire.

HOPSHACKLES. Conjectured by Nares to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race by the judges of the contest. The term is used by Ascham.

HOP-THUMB. See *Hop-o-my-thumb.*

> A cockney dandiprat *hopthumb*,
> Prettye lad Æneas. *Stanyhurst's Virgil*, 1583, p. 71.

HOP-TO. A grasping fellow, one who jumps at everything. *Suffolk.*

HOQUETON. The gambeson. (*A.-N.*)

HORCOP. A bastard. *Palsgrave.*

> For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre
> A *horcop* to be yowre heyre.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.
>
> Then was he an *horcopp!*
> Thou seyste sothe, maystyr, be my toppe!
>
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 138.

HORD. Treasure. (*A.-S.*)

> Hit shalbe thoust, if that I mow,
> Hit is wel kept in *horde.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

HORDAN. Whoredom. *Horehame*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 323. *Horedam*, Ritson.

> Covetys, *hordan*, envie and pride,
> Has spred this werld on lenth and wide.
>
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.* A. iii. f. 11.

HORDE. (1) A point, or edge. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A cow great with calf. Devon MS. Gl.

HORDE-HOWS. A shed for cattle. Also, a treasure house, or treasury.

> Ryghte above Rome yate,
> An *horde-howes* they have let make.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 137.

HORDEYNE. Appointed. R. Glouc. p. 452.

HORDOCK. A plant mentioned in some early 4to. editions of King Lear.

HORE. (1) Whoredom; adultery.

> Syth the tyme that Cryst Jhesu,
> Thorough hys grace and vertu,
> Was in this world bore
> Of a mayd withowt *hore*,
> And the world Crystendom
> Among mankynd first become,
> Many adventures hath be wrought,
> That after-men knoweth nought.
>
> *MS. Coll. Cail Cantab.* 107.

(2) Hoary; aged; grey. (*A.-S.*) To become hoary. Reliq. Antiq. i. 121.

> Leve we now of kyng Quore,
> And speke we of Armyn the *hore.*
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.
>
> Thys emperour waxe olde and *hore*,
> And thoght to sett hys sone to lore.
>
> *MS. Ibid.* f. 123.

(3) Mercy; grace; favour. (*A.-S.*)

> And mekelyche cryede hurre mercy and *hore.*
>
> *Chronicon. Vilodun.* p. 75.

HOREHOWSE. A brothel. *Prompt. Parv.*

HORELING. An adulterer. (*A.-S.*)

> And wende bi heom that is wiif
> And hire *horeling* it were. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 146.

HORELL. An adulterer. (*A.-S.*)

HORESHED. Hoarseness. Arch. xxx. 409.

HOREWORT. The herb cudweed.

HORHOWNE. The plant horehound. "An heved hor als horhowne," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.

HORN. (1) A corner. *Kent.* (*A.-S.*)

(2) To gore with the horns. *Norf.*

(3) *In a horn when the devil is blind*, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.*

HORNAGE. A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plough on lands within his jurisdiction. See Cotgrave, in v. *Droict.*

HORN-BOOK. A single sheet protected with horn, formerly used by children for learning their alphabet. It was usually suspended from the girdle. Pegge gives the phrase *to break one's horn-book*, to incur displeasure.

HORN-BURN. To burn the horns of cattle with the owners' initials. *North.*

HORNCOOT. An owl. *Bailey.*

HORNED. Mitred. MS. Bodl. 538.

HORNEN. Made of horn. *Var. dial.*

HORNER. (1) A cuckold. *Dekker.*
(2) A maker of horns. *Horneresser*, a female horner. *Palsgrave.*

HORNEY. A falsehood; a cheat. *North.* Also a name of the devil.

HORNEY-TOP. The end of a cow's horn, made like a top for boys to play with.

HORN-FAIR. An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons dispersed through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession, through that town and Greenwich, to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and at the fair there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the gingerbread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to Horn-Fair in women's clothes. See further in Grose and Brand.

HORNICLE. A hornet. *Sussex.*

HORNKECKE. The fish green-back. *Palsgrave.* It occurs apparently as a term of contempt, a foolish fellow, in Skelton, ii. 77.

HORN-MAD. Raving mad. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, pp. 47, 129, 165; W. Mapes, p. 285. *Hornewood*, Stanihurst, p. 26; Chester Plays, ii. 68.

HORN-PIE. The lapwing. *East.*

HORNS. To make horns at a person, to put the forefinger of one hand between the first and second finger of the other. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 15; Cotgrave, in v. *Ciron.*

HORN-SHOOT. To incline or diverge, said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of the wall. *North.*

HORN-THUMB. A case of horn, put on the thumb, to receive the edge of the knife, an implement formerly used by cut-purses. Hence the term was used generally for a pickpocket.

HORNY-HIC. A boys' game. Moor, p. 238.

HORNY-WINK. The lapwing. *Cornw.*

HOROLOGE. A clock. (*Lat.*)

HORONE. The white horehound. *Pr. Parv.*

HOROWE. Foul. *Chaucer.* Still used in Devon, pronounced *horry.*

HORPYD. Bold. (*A.-S.*)

> Hermyte, me pays wele with thee,
> Thou arte a *horpyd* frere. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

HORRIBLETE. Horribleness. (*A.-N.*)

HORRIDGE. A house or nest of bad characters. *Dorset.*

HORROCKS. A large fat woman. *Glouc.*

HORRY. The hoar-frost. *Suffolk.*

HORS. Horses. *Chaucer.*

HORSAM. Money. *Yorksh.*

HORSBAD. A term of reproach, perhaps corrupted from *whore's-bird.*

HORSBERE. A horse-litter. (*A.-S.*)

HORS-CHARGE. Horse-load. Will. Werw. p. 15.

HORSCHONE. Horse-shoes. *Lydgate.*

HORSE. (1) Hoarse. (*A.-S.*)
(2) An obstruction of a vein or stratum in a mine. *North.*
(3) A machine upon which anything is supported by laying it across. A plank to stand upon in digging in wet ditches is so called.
(4) *Horse and foot*, altogether, entirely. "*Horse and hattock* is said to be the fayery word when they go a gossuping," Urry's MS. Adds. to Ray.
(5) To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole. *Kent.*

HORSE-BALLET. A dance or ball performed by horses. *Blount.*

HORSE-BAZE. Wonder. *Northumb.*

HORSEBEECH. The hornbeam. *Sussex.*

HORSE-BRAMBLE. The wild rose. *Norf.*

HORSE-CHIRE. The herb germander.

HORSE-COD. A horse collar. *North.*

HORSE-CORN. The small corn which is separated by sifting. *Devon.* Harrison, p. 168, gives this term to beans, peas, oats, &c.

HORSE-COURSER. A horse-dealer. See Marlowe, ii. 178; Harrison's England, p. 220. The term *horse-couper* is still in use in the North of England.

HORSEDE. On horseback.

> The duke was *horsede* agayne,
> He prikked faste in the playne.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 134.

HORSE-GODMOTHER. A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. *Var. dial.*

> In woman, angel sweetness let me see;
> No galloping *horse-godmothers* for me.
> *Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode.*

HORSE-GOGS. A kind of wild plum.

HORSEHEAD. *Maris appetens*, applied to a mare. *Somerset.* Also, *horsehod.*

HORSEHELME. A kind of herb, mentioned in MS. Lincoln Med. f. 290.

HORSE-HOE. A break of land. *South.*

HORSE-KNAVE. A groom. (*A.-S.*)

> And trusse here haltris forth with me,
> And am but as here *horse-knave.*
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 112.

HORSE-KNOP. Knapweed. *Var. dial.*

HORSE-LAUGH. A loud hearty laugh.

HORSELDER. The herb *campanula.* It is called *horselle* in MS. Med. Linc. f. 281, elicampane. Compare Gerard, Suppl.

HORSE-LEECH. A horse-doctor, or farrier.

HORSE-LOAVES. A kind of bread, formerly given to horses. It was anciently a common phrase to say that a diminutive person was no higher than three horse-loaves. A phrase still current says such a one must stand on three penny loaves to look over the back of a goat, or, sometimes, a duck.

HORSE-MA-GOG. All agog. *East.* Also, a large coarse person, the latter being likewise a *horse-morsel*, or *horsemussel.*

HORSE-NEST. A troublesome repetition of an old tale. *Glouc.*

HORSE-NIGHTCAP. A bundle of straw.

HORSE-PENNIES. The herb yellow-rattle.

HORSE-PLAY. Rough sport. *West.*

HORSE-POND. A pond used chiefly for watering horses. *Var. dial.*

HORSE-SHOES. The game of coits, which was formerly played with horse-shoes.

HORSE-STINGER. A gad-fly. *West.*

HORSE-STONE. A horse-block. *Lanc.*

HORSE-STOPPLES. Holes made by the feet of horses in wet land. *South.*

HORSE-THISTLE. The wild lettuce.

HORSE-TREE. The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *North.*

HORSE-WARE. Horse-wash. *Beds.*

HORSHARDE. A keeper of horses. This term occurs in Nominale MS.

HORSING-STEPS. Same as *Horse-stone*, q. v.

HORSKAME. A curry-comb. "*Calamistrum*, a horskame," Nominale MS.

HORSTAKE. A kind of weapon. "Horstakes, laden with wylde fyer," are mentioned in the State Papers, iii. 543.

HORT-YARD. A garden, or orchard. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 93, 138.

HORVE. (1) To be anxious. *Dorset.*

(2) Come nearer! An exclamation usually applied to horses. *Derb.*

HOS. Hoarse. *Ritson.* See *Hoors.*

HOSCHT. Hushed. *Ritson.*

HOSE. (1) The throat; the neck. *Cumb.*

(2) The sheaf of corn. *North.*

(3) Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. The hose appears to have had many various shapes at different periods.

> Of gode sylke and of purpull palle,
> Mantels above they caste all;
> *Hosys* they had uppon, but no schone,
> Barefote they were every chone.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(4) To embrace. From *Halse*, q. v. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOSELY. To receive the sacrament. See Hearne's Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 659.

HOSERE. Whosoever.

> Also for *hosere* wold come theder tho.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 131.

HO-SHOW. The whole show; everything exposed to sight. *South.*

HOSIER. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready made.

HOSPITAL. Christ's Hospital was often called the Hospital by old writers. Foundlings were sent there on its first institution.

HOSPITALERS. Religious persons who attended the sick in hospitals. (*Lat.*)

HOSS. A horse. *Var. dial.*

HOSSE. To buzz about. *Palsgrave.*

HOST. (1) Tried. *Lanc.*

(2) To reckon without one's host, i. e. not to consider all circumstances. The following passage gives the original meaning of this phrase, which is still common.

> But thei reckened before their host, and so payed more then their shotte came to.
>
> *Hall, Henry VI.*, f. 49.

(3) To abode, or lodge. *Shak.*

(4) *To be at host*, i. e. at enmity.

HOSTAYE. To make a hostile incursion.

> Bee Estyre, sais the emperour, I ettylle myselfene
> To *hostaye* in Almayne with armede knyghtez.
>
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, f. 59.

HOSTE. To swell, or ferment. Arch. xxx.

HOSTELE. To give lodging; to receive into an inn. *Hostellere*, an innkeeper. See Maundevile, p. 214. The students in the ancient *hostels*, or small colleges, at Cambridge and Oxford, were called *hostelers*, Harrison, p. 152. *Hostelrie*, an inn, or lodging-house. Pegge has, *Host-house*, an ale-house for the reception of lodgers.

> And also that soldyors, ne others, shall take no horsemete, ne manues meate, in the said throughefares and borowghe townes, but at suche price as the *hostlers* maye have a reasonable lyveing, whiche shalle incurrage them to dwell ther.
>
> *State Papers*, ii. 506.

HOSTER. (1) An oyster. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of jug without a handle. *Devon.*

HOSTILEMENTS. Household furniture; any kind of utensils or implements. Sometimes, *hustlements*. (*A.-N.*)

HOSTING. A hostile incursion. See Stanihurst, p. 21; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 7, 27.

> Some sayeth, the Kinges Deputye useith to make so many greate rodes, jornayes, and *hosteinges*, nowe in the northe partyes of Wolster, now in the southt partes of Mownster, nowe into the west partyes of Connaught, and takeith the Kinges subgettes wyth hym by compulsion. *State Papers*, ii. 13.

HOSTOUR. A goshawk. It is the translation of *ancipiter* in MS. Addit. 11579.

HOSTRIE. An inn. (*A.-N.*)

HOSTYLDE. Hospitable. Also, put up at an inn or hostry. MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i.

HOT. (1) His. *Suffolk.*

(2) A finger-stall. *Lanc.*

(3) A kind of basket used for carrying dung. *Cumb.*

(4) What. *Somerset.*

(5) Hight; ordered. Tristrem Gloss.

(6) *Hot in the spur*, very earnest or anxious on any subject. *Neither hot nor cold*, under any circumstances. *Hot peas and bacon*, a game similar to *Hide and seek*, only the thing hid is often inanimate.

(7) To heat, or make hot. *Notts.*

HOTAGOE. To move nimbly, spoken chiefly of the tongue. *Sussex.*

HOTCH. To shake; to separate beans from peas, after they are thrashed; to limp; to be restless; to move by sudden jerks, or starts; to drive cattle; to boil a quantity of cockles together. *North.* When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that they may lie the closer, they are said to *hotch* them. Cockles also are said to be *hotched*, when a quantity of them has been boiled together. It is likewise used to signify an awkward or ungainly mode of progressing; as the old woman said, "I bustled through the crowd, and she *hotched* after me;" and when a man, walking with a boy, goes at such a rate as to keep the latter on the run, he is described as keeping him *hotching*. Most probably from the French *hocher*, which means to shake, jog, &c. *Linc.*

HOTCHEL. To walk awkwardly, or lamely; to shuffle in walking. *Warw.*

HOTCHENE. To beat? to chop?

Hittis thourghe the harde stele fulle hertly dynttis,
Sonne *hotchene* in holle the hethenne knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

HOT-COCKLES. A game in which one person lies down on his face and is hoodwinked, and being struck, must guess who it was that hit him. A good part of the fun consisted in the hardness of the slaps, which were generally given on the throne of honour. It was formerly a common sport at Christmas. See Hawkins, iii. 204; Florio, p. 26; Cotgrave, in v. *Bouchon*. Goldsmith mentions the game in his Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi. "*To sit upon hot cockles*, to be very impatient.

Pamph. It is edicted that every Grobian shall play at Bamberye *hott cockles* at the four festivalls.
Tant. Indeed, a veryе usefull sport, but lately much neglected to the molleficinge of the flesh.
Old Play, MS. Bodl. 30.

HOTE. (1) A vow, or promise. (*A.-S.*)

Wytnes of othe and of *hote*,
Yn hevene alle thyng they wote.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

(2) Heat. Kyng Alisaunder, 3386.

(3) Promised. Also as *Hot* (5).

And gif thou do as thou has me *hote*,
Then shalle I gif the a cote.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 46.

(4) To shout, or make a noise.

HOT-EVIL. A fever. *Devon.*

HOT-FOOT. Same as *Fote-hot*. q. v.

HOTH. A heath. Launfal, 250.

HOT-HOUSE. (1) A brothel. *Shak.*

(2) In salt-works, the room between the furnace and the chimney towards which the smoke is conveyed when the salt is set to dry.

HOT-PLANETS. The blight in corn.

HOT-POT. A mixture of ale and spirits made hot. *Grose.*

HOT-SHOOTS. A compound made by taking one third part of the smallest of any pit-coal, sea, or charcoal, and mixing them very well together with loam, to be made into balls with urine, and dried for firing.

HOT-SHOT. A foolish inconsiderate fellow. See Melton's Sixefold Politician, 1609, p. 53; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 4.

HOTSPUR. A rash person. "An headlong hotspur," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 97, 101. Also an adjective, warm, vehement.

HOTTEL. A heated iron. *North.*

HOTTER. To boil; to rage with passion; to trouble, or vex. *North.*

HOTTES. Huts. Also, oats.

HOTTLE. A finger-stall. *North.*

HOTTS. (1) Water-porridge. *North.*

(2) The hips. Craven Glossary, i. 235.

(3) Round balls of leather stuffed and tied on the sharp ends of the spurs of fighting-cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another.

HOT-WATERS. Spirits. *North.* This term occurs in Ord. and Reg. p. 352.

HOUDERY. Cloudy; overcast. *West.*

HOUGH. (1) A burrow, or den. *East.*

(2) To breathe hard; to pant. *South.*

(3) To disable an animal by cutting its houghs. *Linc.* See MS. Lansd. 1033.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to *hough* dogs with, or weares not a cock's fether in a thrumb hat like a cavalier.
Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.

(4) A hollow, or dell. *North.* See the Chron. Mirab. ed. Black, p. 4.

HOUGHER. The public whipper of criminals, the executioner of criminals. *Newc.*

HOUGHLE. The shank of beef. *North.*

HOUGHS. A dirty drab. *North.*

HOUGHTS. Large clumsy feet. *Suffolk.*

HOULE. An owl. Nominale MS.

HOUL-HAMPERS. Hollow and empty stomachs. *Craven.*

HOULT. Same as *Holm* (1).

HOUNBINDE. To loosen, or free. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNCES. The ornaments on the collar of a cart-horse. *East.*

HOUNCURTEIS. Uncourteous. (*A.-S.*)

Houncurteis ne willi be,
Ne con I nout on vilté. *MS. Digby* 86.

HOUNCY-JOUNCY. Awkward. *East.*

HOUND. (1) A common term of reproach, still in frequent use. To hound a person, to abuse him. *Yorksh.*

(2) To set on, as a dog, &c. *North.*

HOUNDBENE. The herb hoarhound.

HOUNDBERRY. The nightshade: *Gerard.*

HOUNDED. Hunted; scolded. *Devon.*

HOUND-FISH. The dog-fish. (*A.-S.*) *Hownd-fyssh*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

HOUNDYS-BERYE. The plant morel.

HOUNE. (1) A hound. *Chaucer.*

(2) Own. See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 12.

HOUNLAW. Against law. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNLELE. Disloyal. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNSELE. Unhappiness.

With muchel *hounsele* ich lede mi lif,
And that is for on suete wif. *MS. Digby* 86.

HO-UP. The hunters' halloo. Gent. Rec. 84.

HOUPED. Hooped, or hollowed. (*A.-N.*)

HOUPEN. To hoop, or shout. (*A.-S.*) *Houp* is the word generally used in catching cattle.

HOUPY. A horse. *Craven.*

HOURES. The Romish church service. (*A.-N.*)

HOURNYNG. Adorning. (*Lat.*)

HOURSCHES. Rush?

Bot ;itte the hathelleste on hy, haythene and other,
All *hourscheз* over hede harmes to wyrke.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

HOUS. Houses. *Hearne.*

HOUSALL. Domestic. *Cotgrave.*

HOUSE. (1) In a farm-house, the kitchen or ordinary sitting-room. Kennett says, the hall. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To put corn in a barn. *South.*

(3) To hide; to get hid. *Yorksh.*

(4) To grow thick, as corn does. *East.*

(5) A deep bing into which block tin is put after smelting. *Derbysh.*

(6) A partition in a chess-board.

(7) *To put the house out of windows*, to cause great disorder. *To be at the house top*, in a great rage. *North.*

(8) To stir up. Tim Bobbin Gloss.

(9) A child's coverlet. *Devon.*

HOUSE-DOVE. A person who is constantly at home. *West.*

HOUSELE. The Eucharist. Also, to administer the sacrament. *To ben houseled*, to receive the sacrament. (*A.-S.*) *Houslyng people*, people who were houseled, or communicants, spelt *husseling people* in Blount.

With-holy wordys into breed he can hym dresse,
And there he *housyde* that lady dere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

Doo calle me a confessour with Criste in his armes;
I wille be *howseide* in haste, whate happe so betyddys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

HOUSELINGS. Tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

HOUSELL. Housings. *Nicolas.*

HOUSEN. Houses. *Var. dial.* To housence, to stay at home. *Housing*, Harrison's Britaine, p. 33; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 36.

HOUSE-OF-OFFICE. A jakes. See Fletcher's Poems, p. 117; Arch. x. 401.

HOUSE-PLACE. Same as *House* (1). It is also called the Housestede.

HOUSING. (1) A petticoat. *Linc.*

(2) A niche for a statue. See Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, ed. 1844.

(3) The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. It is scarcely necessary to observe, the term was applied anciently to the coverings of a horse of various descriptions.

HOUSS. (1) Large coarse feet. *East.*

(2) A short mantle made of coarse materials, generally worn as a protection from showery weather. (*Fr.*) Dryden uses the word, and sad work does Forby make of it, ii. 167.

HOUT. Hold. Also, ought, anything.

HOUTE. A dunghill cock? *Junius.*

HOUTING. An owl. *Somerset.*

HOUTS. Pshaw! Nay! *North.*

HOUZE. To lade water. *Yorksh.*

HOVE. (1) To stop, or hover. (*A.-S.*)

Awhile they *hovid* and byheld
How Arthurs knightis rode that day.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.

Awhile she *hovyd* and byheld.
MS. Ibid. f. 118.

Two knyghtys sawe he *hove* and abyde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(2) To lift or heave. *North.* See Kyng Horn, 1277. In the following passages it appears to mean heaved or lifted at baptism.

Or 3yf a man have *hove* a chylde,
God hyt over forbede and shylde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Of hys godfadrys, maydyn or knave,
Hys brethren or sustren may at hore pay
Wedde, but he that *hove* never may.
MS. Ibid. f. 12.

(3) To behove. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 55.

(4) To take shelter. *Chesh.*

(5) To move. *Somerset.*

Quod hee, thanne *hove* oute of my sunne,
And lete it schyne into my tunne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 93.

(6) To float on the water, as a ship, &c.

(7) A child's caul. *Palsgrave.*

(8) The ground ivy, or alehoof.

(9) Dregs of oil, impurities floating on the surface. *Prompt. Parv.*

HOVE-DANCE. The court-dance.

Whereas I muste daunce and synge
The *hove-daunce* and carolynge,
Or for to goo the newe fot,
I may not wel heve up my foot.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

With harpe and lute, and with citole,
The *hove-daunce* and the carole.
Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 246.

HOVEL. A canopy over the head of a statue. *W. Wyrc.*

HOVELLERS. People who go out in boats to land passengers from ships passing by. *Kent.*

HOVEN. Swelled. *Hoven-bread*, leavened bread. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOVER. (1) Same as *Hod* (5).

(2) To pack hops lightly in order to defraud the mensure. *Kent.*

(3) Light, as ground is. *South.*

(4) Open. *Kent and Sussex.*

HOW. (1) A hunting-cry. See *Hoo* (2).

That halowyd here howndys with *howe*,
In holtis horde I never soche hew.
MS. Douce 302, f. 34.

(2) Whole. Tim Bobbin Gl.

(3) A hill. See Robin Hood, i. 106.

(4) Care. See Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 49; Chron. Vilodun. p. 26; Kyng Alisaunder, 1210. Also an adjective, anxious, careful.

Wel neighe wode for dred and *howe*,
Up thou schotest a windowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 43.

The *howe* wiif anon it fett,
And yede and held it bi the fer.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

(5) Deep, or low; hollow. *North.*

(6) Who. *Kent and Sussex.*

(7) Ought. Apol. for the Lollards, p. 4.

(8) To conglomerate. *Suffolk.*

(9) In such manner as. (*A.-S.*)

(10) An exclamation, Stop!

HOWAY. Come along. *Northumb.*

HOWBALL. A simpleton. Thynne, p. 48.

HOWBERDE. A halbert. MS. Ashm. 208.

HOWD. A strain. *North.*

HOWDACIOUS. Audacious. *Var. dial.*

HOWDEE. A salute; how do ye do?

HOWDER. To walk heavily. *Cumb.*

HOWDON-PAN-CANT. An awkward fall. *Howdon-pan-canter*, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding. *North.*

HOWDY-MAW. The conclusion of the day's labour. *Newc.*

HOWDY-WIFE. A midwife. *North.* As an example of the length to which absurdity in derivation may be carried, here follows the presumed origin of the term,—"Jhesus *hodie* natus est de virgine."

HOWE. Hugh. A proper name. *Pr. Pars.*

HOWED-FOR. Provided for. *Wilts.*

HOWELLED. Splashed; dirtied. *Linc.*

HOWEN. (1) Own. *Weber.*

(2) To hoot, or shout. Nominale MS.

HOWES. (1) Haws. See Isenbras, 167. A Suffolk form, according to Moor.
(2) Hoves; remains; tarries. (*A.-S.*)
Oure burlyche bolde kyng appone the bente *howes*,
With his bataile one brede, and baners displayede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.
HOWGATES. In what manner. (*A.-S.*)
Thise thre commandementes lerres mane *howgates*
he salle hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 201.
HOWGY. Huge; large. *West.* This form occurs in Skelton, ii. 24.
HOWK. To dig; to scoop. *North.*
HOWL. Same as *Hole*, q. v.
HOWLEGLASS. The hero of an old German jest-book, which was translated into English in Shakespeare's time, and his name seems to have been proverbial among our ancestors for any clever rascal.
HOWLET. The barn or white owl. Also, a term of reproach. *North.*
HOWL-KITE. The stomach. *North.*
HOWNTES. Hunts. *Lydgate.*
And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre,
Hountes and hewes downe the heythene tykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.
HOWNYD. Honied. Brit. Bibl. iv. 90.
HOW-POND. A fish-pond.
HOWSE. To take a habitation. (*A.-S.*)
Thereabowte ye shalle yow *howse*,
And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.
HOW-SEEDS. Husks of oats. *North.*
HOWSEHILLINGE. Roofing. *Pr. Parv.*
HOWSEWOLD. A household. *Weber.*
HOWSHE. Move on! An exclamation addressed to swine. *Dorset.*
HOWSING. Building; houses. (*A.-S.*)
Fro seynt Mary at Bowe to London Stone,
At that tyme was *howsyng* none.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.
Thise hende hovez on a hille by the holte eynes,
Behelde the *howsyng* fulle hye of hathene kynges,
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.
HOWSOMEVER. However; howsoever.
HOWTE. To hoot, or howl. Cov. Myst. p. 182.
HOWVE. A cap, or hood. (*A.-S.*)
HOWYN. An oven. Arch. xxx. 409.
HOX. (1) To cut the hamstrings. Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. xii.
(2) To scrape the heels and knock the ancles in walking. *Glouc.*
HOXY. Muddy; dirty. *South.*
HOY. (1) To heave, or throw. *North.* This seems to be the meaning in Tusser, p. 184.
(2) A cart drawn by one horse. *Cumb.*
HOYD. Hovered; abode. *Weber.*
HOYLE. Oil. Apol. Loll. p. 58.
HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill. *Drayton.*
HOYND. To make a hard bargain; to screw up. *Chesh.*
HOYSE-CUP. A toss-pot, or drunkard.
HOZED. Finely off. *Exmoor.* Grose has *hozee*, to be badly off. Gloss. p. 85, ed. 1839.
HOȝES. Houghs. *Gawayne.*
HU. Colour; complexion. (*A.-S.*)
HUB. (1) The nave of a wheel. *Oxon.*
(2) A small stack of hay; a thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat-bog, when digging for peat; an obstruction of anything. *North.*
(3) The mark to be thrown at in quoits or some other games. *East.*
(4) The hilt of a weapon. *Up to the hub*, as far as possible. *Suffolk.*
HUBBIN. A small anvil used by blacksmiths in making nails. *West.*
HUBBLE-BUBBLE. A device for smoking tobacco through water, which makes a bubbling noise; also, a person who speaks so confusedly as to be scarcely intelligible.
HUBBLESHOW. Confusion; tumult. Sometimes, hubble-te-shives. *North.* Also explained, a mob.
With that all was on a *hubble-shubble*.
Doctour Double Ale, n. d.
HUBBON. The hip. Tim Bobbin, Gl.
HUBSTACK. A fat awkward person.
HUCCHE. An ark or chest. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevile's Travels, p. 85.
HUCHONE. Hugh. A proper name.
HUCK. (1) A hook. *Var. dial.* See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 205.
(2) A husk or pod. *South.*
(3) To higgle in buying. "To haggle, *hucke*, dodge, or paulter," Cotgrave.
(4) Threw; tossed. *West.*
(5) A hard blow or knock. *Sussex.*
(6) In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Devon.*
HUCKER-MUCKER. Hugger-mugger. Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 35.
HUCKLE. The hip. *Var. dial.*
HUCKLE-BONES. A game formerly played by throwing up the hip-bone of some animal, on one side of which was a head of Venus, and on the other that of a dog. He who turned up the former was the winner.
HUCKLE-DUCKLE. A loose woman.
Here is a *huckle-duckle*,
An inch above the buckle.
Playe of Robyn Hode.
HUCKLE-MY-BUFF. A beverage composed of beer, eggs, and brandy. *Sussex.*
HUCK-MUCK. (1) A dwarf. *West.*
(2) A strainer placed before the faucet in brewing. *Wilts.*
HUCKSHEENS. The hocks. *Exmoor.*
HUCK-SHOULDERED. Hump-backed.
HUCKSY-BUB. The female breast. *Devon.*
HUD. (1) A hood. Also, to hood.
He stroked up his *hud* for tene,
And toke a cuppe, and made it clene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.
(2) A husk, or hull. *Worc.*
(3) To collect into heaps. *Salop.*
(4) To hide. Also, hidden. *Wilts.*
HUDDEL. A heap. *Somerset.*
HUDDERIN. A well-grown lad. *East.* Brockett has *hutherikin-lad*, a ragged youth, an uncultivated boy. Glossary. p. 163.
HUDDICK. (1) A finger-stall. *West.*

(2) The cabin of a coal-barge. *North.*
HUDDLE. (1) To embrace. *Var. dial.*
(2) A term of contempt for an old decrepid person. Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.
(3) To scramble. *Somerset.*
(4) A list of persons, or things. *Linc.*
HUDDLING. A Cambridge term for one of the ceremonies and exercises customary before taking degrees.
HUDE. Went. Chron. Vilodun. p. 91.
HUD-END. A hob. *Yorksh.*
HUDGE-MUDGE. Hugger-mugger. *North.*
HUDGY. Thick; clumsy. *Wilts.*
HUDKIN. A finger-stall. *East.*
HUDSTONE. The hob-stone. *North.*
HUE. He; she; they. *Ritson.*
HUEL. (1) A mine. An old term.
(2) A term of reproach. *North.*
HUEL-BONE. Whalebone; ivory from the teeth of walrus. Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 350.
HUER. Hair. Craven Glossary, i. 237.
HUERS. Persons placed on the Cornish cliffs to indicate to the boats, stationed off the land, the course of the shoals of pilchards and herrings. See Pennant, iv. 291.
HUERT. A heart. *Percy.*
HUFE. Same as *Hove*, q. v.

> He ayers by yone hilles, yone heghe holtez undyr,
> *Hufes* thare with hale stronghe of haythene kynges.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.*

HUFF. (1) To offend; to scold. Also, offence or displeasure. *Var. dial.*
(2) Light paste, or pie-crust. *Glouc.*
(3) A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. *East.*
(4) Strong beer. *Var. dial.*
(5) In chess, to remove a conquered man from the board. In draughts, to remove an adversary's man which has neglected to take another when an opportunity offered.
HUFF-CAP. (1) A species of pear used for making perry. *West.*
(2) Couch-grass. *Herefordsh.*
(3) Strong ale. "These men hale at *hufcap* till they be red as cockes, and litle wiser than their combs," Harrison's England, p. 202.
(4) A swaggering fellow. *East.*
HUFFING. Swaggering. Dekker, 1608.
HUFFLE. (1) To rumple. *Suffolk.*
(2) To shift; to waver. *Devon.*
(3) To blow unsteadily, or rough. *West.*
(4) A finger-stall. *Grose.*
(5) A merry-meeting; a feast. *Kent.*
HUFF-SNUFF. A bully. "A huff-snuff, one that will soone take pepper in the nose, one that will remember every small wrong and revenge it if hee can," Florio, p. 445.
HUFKINS. A sort of muffins. *Kent.*
HUFTY. A swaggerer. *Yorksh.*
HUFTY-CUFS. Blows. Florio, p. 179.
HUG. (1) To carry anything. *North.*
(2) The itch. *Somerset.*
(3) To huddle; to crouch up in one's bed for cold. *Palsgrave.*
HUG-BONE. The hip-bone. *North.*
HUGGAN. The hip. Craven Gl. i. 237.
HUGGEN-MUFFIN. The long-tailed tit.
HUGGER. An effeminate person.
HUGGERING. Lying in ambush. *Hall.*
HUGGER-MUGGER. In secret; clandestinely. See Florio, pp. 54, 72; Earle, p. 252.
HUGGLE. Same as *Hug* (3).
HUG-ME-CLOSE. A fowl's merry-thought, or clavicle. *Var. dial.*
HUGY. Huge. Peele's Works, iii. 5.
HUHOLE. An owl. Florio, p. 496, ed. 1611.
HUIS. A door or threshold. Nominale MS.
HUISSHER. An usher.

> In alle his wey he fyndeth no let,
> That dore can none *huissher* schet.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 75.

HUITAINE. A measure consisting of eight verses. (*Fr.*)
HUKE. (1) A kind of loose upper garment, sometimes furnished with a hood, and originally worn by men and soldiers, but in later times the term seems to have been applied exclusively to a sort of cloak worn by women. Minsheu calls it, "a mantle such as women use in Spaine, Germanie, and the Low Countries, when they goe abroad;" but Howell seems to make it synonymous with a veil, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it "a woman's capp or bonnet."
(2) A hook. See the Monast. Angl. iii. 175.
(3) The huckle-bone. *North.*
HUKE-NEBBYDE. Having a crooked nose or bill, like a hawk.

> *Huke-nebbyde* as a hawke, and a hore berde.
> *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64*

HUKKERYE. Huckstry. (*A.-S.*)
HUL. A hill. Also, held. *Hearne.*
HULCH. (1) A slice. *Devon.*
(2) Crooked. *Hulch-backed*, hump-backed. See Cotgrave, in v. *Bossu, Bossuër, Courbassé.* "By hulch and stulch," by hook and crook.
HULDE. To flay the hide. (*A.-S.*)
HULDER. (1) To hide, or conceal. *West.*
(2) To blow violently. *Devon.*
HULE. A husk, or pod. *Northumb.*
HULED. Covered. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 39.
HULFERE. The holly. (*A.-S.*)
HULIE. Slowly. Ellis, iii. 329.
HULK. (1) A heavy indolent lubberly fellow. *Var. dial.* The term is applied to a giant in Nominale MS. and Shakespeare has given the title to Sir John Falstaff.
(2) To be very lazy. *Somerset.*
(3) A ship; a heavy vessel.
(4) To gut, or pull out the entrails of any animal. *East.* The term occurs in Philastes.
(5) A heavy fall. *Var. dial.*
(6) An old excavated working, a term in mining. *Derb.*
(7) A cottage, or hovel. *North.* Hence, to lodge or take shelter.
(8) A hull, or husk. *Pegge.*
HULKING. Unwieldy. *Var. dial.*
HULKY. Heavy; stupid. *Salop.*
HULL. (1) To float. "Hulling in the channell,' Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 92.

(2) The holly. *Var. dial.*
(3) A pen for fattening cattle. *North.*
(4) A husk or shell. Any outside covering, as the bark of a tree. Also, to take off the husk. "*Utriculus*, the huske or hull of all seedes," Elyot, 1559. See Cleaveland's Poems, p. 60; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 12.
(5) To throw, or cast. *West.*
(6) A pigsty; a hovel. *Yorksh.*
(7) Room in a grinding-wheel. *North.*
(8) The proverb alluded to in the following lines is constantly quoted by old writers.

There is a proverbe, and a prayer withall,
That we may not to three strange places fall;
From *Hull*, from Hallifax, from Hell, 'tis thus,
'From all these three, Good Lord, deliver us.
This praying proverb's meaning to set downe,
Men doe not wish deliverance from the towne:
The town's nam'd Kingston, Hul's the furious river,
And from Hulls dangers, I say, Lord deliver!
At Hallifax the law so sharpe doth deale,
That whoso more then 13. pence doth steale,
They have a jyn that wondrous quicke and well,
Sends thieves all headlesse unto heav'n or hell.
From Hell each man sayes, Lord, deliver me,
Because from Hell can no Redemption be:
Men may escape from *Hull* and Hallifax,
But sure in Hell there is a heavier taxe.
Let each one for themselves in this agree,
And pray, From Hell, good Lord, deliver me!
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 12-13.

Taylor, the Water Poet, in the same tract, mentions *Hull cheese*. It is, he says, "much like a loafe out of a brewers basket; it is composed of two simples, mault and water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England."

HULLART. An owl, *Somerset*. The north country glossaries have *hullet*.
HULLE. To kiss, or fondle. *Withals.*
HULLIES. Large marbles used at a game, now nearly obsolete, called *Hulliwag*.
HULLINGS. Husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hillings or coverlets.
HULLUP. To vomit. *East.*
HULLY. A long wicker trap used for catching eels. Brome, in his Travels, ed. 1700, p. 160, mentions a machine so called in Yorkshire, "which is much like a great chest, bored full of holes to let in the sea, which at high water always overflows it, where are kept vast quantities of crabbs and lobsters, which they put in and take out again all the season, according to the quickness or slowness of their markets." Compare Jennings, p. 48.
HULSTRED. Hidden. (*A.-S.*)
HULTE. Held. Chron. Vilodun. p. 68.
HULVE. To turn, or throw over. *West.*
HULVER. The holly. *East.* See *Hulfere*, which occurs in Chaucer.
HULVER-HEADED. Stupid. *East.*
HULWORT. The herb poley. *Gerard.*
HULY. Peevish; fretful. *Durh.* (Kennett.)
HUM. (1) To deceive. *Var. dial.* All a hum, i. e. quite a deception. To hum and haw, i. e. to stutter, a common phrase.

Full many a trope from bayonet and drum
He threaten'd;—but, behold! 'twas all a *hum*.
Peter Pindar, i. 436.

(2) To whip a top. *Kent.*
(3) Very strong ale. It would seem from a passage quoted by Gifford, that the term was formerly applied to a kind of liqueur, but it evidently means strong ale in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 30.
(4) To throw violently. *North.*
HUMANE. Courteous. *Palsgrave.*
HUMANITIAN. A grammarian; one skilled in polite literature. Stanihurst, pp. 40-41.
HUMATION. Interment. (*Lat.*)
HUMBLE. (1) To stoop. Shirley, iv. 437.
(2) To break off the beards of barley with a flail. *North.*
(3) To eat humble pie, i. e. to be very submissive. *Var. dial.*
HUMBLE-BEE. A drunkard. *Linc.*
HUMBLEHEDE. Humility. (*A.-N.*)
HUMBLESSE. Same as *Humblehede*, q. v.
HUMBLING. A humming. *Chaucer.*
HUMBUG. A person who hums, or deceives. The term is also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. "A humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear," Dean Milles' MS.
HUMBUZ. (1) A cockchafer. *West.*
(2) A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, yields a humming or buzzing sound.
HUMBYBLE. Condescending. (*A.-N.*)
HUMDRUM. A small low cart, drawn usually by one horse. *West.*
HUME. A hymn. *East.*
HUMELOC. The herb hemlock. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.
HUMGUMPTION. Nonsense. *South.* "A man of humgumption," one of great self-importance. *Var. dial.*
HUMMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*
HUMMELD. Without horns. *Craven.*
HUMMER. (1) To neigh. *Var. dial.*
(2) To make a humming noise. *North.*
(3) A falsehood. *Suffolk.* From *Hum* (1).
HUMMING. Strong; heady. "Such humming stuff," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 6.
HUMMING-TOP. A large hollow wooden top, which makes a loud humming noise when it spins. *Var. dial.*
HUMMOBEE. The humble-bee. *Lanc.*
HUMMOCK. A mound of earth. *West.*
HUMOUROUS. Moist; humid. Also, capricious. *Shak.*
HUMOURS. Manners; qualities; oddities. The term was constantly used with various shades of sense in our early dramatists. A tipsy person was said to be in his humours. Ben Jonson has given a capital history of the word, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of the following epigram:

Aske Humors what a feather he doth weare,
It is his *humour* (by the Lord) he'll sweare;
Or what he doth with such a horse-taile locke,
Or why upon a whore he spendes his stocke,—

He hath a *humour* doth determine so:
Why in the stop-throte fashion he doth goe,
With scarfe about his necke, hat without band,—
It is his *humour*. Sweet sir, understand
What cause his purse is so extreame distrest
That oftentimes is scarcely penny-blest;
Only a *humour*. If you question why
His tongue is ne'er unfurnish'd with a lye,—
It is his *humour* too he doth protest:
Or why with sergeants he is so opprest,
That like to ghosts they haunt him ev'rie day;
A rascal *humour* doth not love to pay.
Object why bootes and spurres are still in season,
His *humour* answers, *humour* is his reason.
If you perceive his wits in wetting shrunke,
It cometh of a *humour* to be drunke.
When you behold his lookes pale, thin, and poore,
The occasion is his *humour* and a whoore:
And every thing that he doth undertake,
It is a veine for senceless *humour's* sake.
Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

HUMOURSOME. Capricious. *Var. dial.*

HUMP. (1) A hunch, or lump. *West.* In Norfolk, a small quantity.
(2) To insinuate. *Craven.*
(3) To growl, or grumble. *East.*

HUMPHREY. See *Duke-Humphrey.*

HUMPSTRIDDEN. Astride. *Lanc.*

HUMPTY. Hunch-backed. *Humpty-dumpty*, short and broad, clumsy.

HUMSTRUM. (1) A musical instrument, out of tune, or rudely constructed. A jew's harp.
(2) The female pudendum. *Warw.*

HUNCH. (1) To shove; to heave up; to gore with the horns. *Var. dial.*
(2) A lump of anything. *Var. dial.*
(3) Angry; excited. *Linc.*

HUNCHET. A small hunch. *Grose.*

HUNCH-RIGGED. Hump-backed. *North.*

HUNCH-WEATHER. Cold weather. *East.*

HUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts. The "vulgar call them" so in Wiltshire, according to Aubrey's MS. History in Royal Soc. Lib.

HUNDES-BERIEN. The herb *labrusca.*

HUND-FICH. Dog-fish. Nominale MS. *Hundefisch*, MS. Morte Arthure.

HUNDRED-SHILLINGS. A kind of apple. See Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.

HUNDY. Same as *Hunch* (1).

HUNGARIAN. An old cant term, generally meaning an hungry person, but sometimes a thief, or rascal of any kind.

HUNGER. To famish. *Craven.* Hungerbaned, bitten with hunger, famished. *Hunger-starved*, Minsheu. *Hungerlie*, hungrily, ravenously, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 18. *Hunger-poisoned*, ill from want of food.

HUNGERLIN. A kind of furred robe.

HUNGER-ROT. A miser. *North.*

HUNGER-STONE. A quartze pebble. *Linc.*

HUNGRELS. Rafters. *Chesh.*

HUNGRY. (1) Stingy; very mean. *Devon.*
(2) Poor, unproductive, barren soil. *North.*

HUNK. Same as *Hunch*, q. v.

HUNKERED. Elbowed; crooked. *North.*

HUNKERS, Haunches. *North.*

HUNKS. A miser; a mean old man. *Var. dial.*

HUNNE. Hence. MS. Harl. 2277.

HUNNIEL. The same as *Hunks*, q. v.

HUNNY. To fondle. See *Honey.*

HUNSUP. To scold, or quarrel. *Cumb.*

HUNSY. Same as *Hunch*, q. v.

HUNT. (1) A huntsman. (*A.-S.*)
(2) Hounds are said to *hunt change*, when they take a fresh scent, and follow another chase. *To hunt at force*, to run the game down with dogs, in opposition to shooting it. *To hunt counter*, to hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards; also, to take a false trail. See the Gent. Rec.

HUNTING. Most of the principal old hunting terms will be found under their proper heads in the alphabetical order, but the following lists are here given for the use of those who are more especially interested in the subject, or who may have occasion to explain any early passages referring to this genuine old English sport. They are in some degree taken from Sir H. Dryden's edition of Twici, 4to. 1844, and most of the terms will also be found in Blome's Gentleman's Recreations. It should be recollected that, in hunting, there is a peculiar phraseology adapted to each separate animal.

1. *Ordure of Animals.*

Hart and hind, *fumes, fewmets, fewmishings.* Hare, *croteys, crotels, crotisings, buttons.* Boar, *freyn, fiants, lesses.* Wolf, *freyn, lesses, fiants, fuants.* Buck and doe, *cotying, fewmets, fewmishings.* Fox, *waggying, billetings, fiants, fuants.* Marten, *dirt, fiants, fuants.* Roe-buck and doe, *colying, fewmets, fewmishings.* Otter, *spraits, spraints.* Badger, *werdrobe, fiants, fuants.* Coney, *crotels, croteys, crotisings.* Twici applies the word *fiants* to the ordure of the boar, but the proper term in France is *laissees*, and in England *lesses.* The author of the Maystre of the Game applies *cotying* to the buck and roe-buck, but no other writers do so.

2. *Dislodgement, or starting.*

Hart and hind, *to unharbour.* Hare, *start, move.* Boar, *rear.* Wolf, *raise.* Buck and doe, *dislodge, rouse.* Fox, *find, unkennel.* Marten, *bay.* Roe-buck and roe, *find.* Otter, *vent.* Badger, *dig, find.* Coney, *bolt.*

3. *Lodgement of animals.*

Hart and hind, *to harbour.* Hare, *seat form.* Boar, *couch.* Wolf, *train.* Buck or doe, *lodge.* Fox, *kennel.* Martin, *tree.* Roe-buck or roe, *bed.* Otter, *watch.* Badger, *earth.* Coney, *sit, earth, burrow.* The bed of harts, bucks, and roebuck, and their females, is *the lair;* of a hare, *the form;* of a fox, *the earth or kennel;* of a badger, *the earth;* of a coney, *the burrow.*

4. *The terms for skinning.*

Hart and hind, *flean, flayed.* Hare, *stripped, cased.* Boar and wolf, *stripped.* Buck and doe, roebuck and roe, *skinned.* Fox, marten, otter, badger, coney, *cased.*

5. *Integument and fat.*

Hart and hind, *leather, hide; tallow, suet.* Hare, *skin; grease, tallow.* Boar, *pyles, leather, hide, skin; grease.* Wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, and coney, *pyles, skin; grease.* Buck and doe, *skin, leather, hide; tallow,* suet. Roebuck and roe, *leather, hide; bevy grease.*

6. *Companies of beasts.*

Hart and hind, *herd.* Hare, *huske, down.* Boar, *singular.* Wild swine, *sounder.* Wolf, *rout.* Buck and doe, *herd.* Fox, *skulk.* Marten, *richess.* Roebuck and roe, otter, *bevy.* Badger, *cete.* Coney, *nest.*

7. *Ages of deer.*

THE HART. First year, *calf,* or *hind-calf.* Second, *knobber, brocket.* Third, *spayard.* Fourth, *staggart.* Fifth, *stag.* Sixth, *hart of first head.* Seventh, *hart of second head.* THE HIND. First year, *calf.* Second, *hearse, brocket's sister.* Third, *hind.* THE BUCK. First year, *fawn.* Second, *pricket.* Third, *sorrell.* Fourth, *soar.* Fifth, *buck of first head.* Sixth, *buck, great head.* THE DOE. First year, *fawn.* Second, *teg.* Third, *doe.* THE ROEBUCK. First year, *kid.* Second, *girle.* Third, *hemuse.* Fourth, *buck of first head.* Fifth, *fair roebuck.* THE ROE. First year, *kid.* Fourth, *roe.*

8. *The attire of deer.*

Of a stag, if perfect, the *bur,* the *pearls,* the *beam,* the *gutters,* the *antler,* the *sur-antler, royal, sur-royal,* and all at the top the *croches.* Of a buck, the *bur,* the *beam,* the *brow-antler,* the *back-antler,* the *advancer, palm,* and *spellars.* If you are asked what a stag bears, you are only to reckon the croches he bears, and never to express an odd number; for, if he has four croches on his near horn, and five on his far, you must say *he bears ten;* if but four on the near horn, and six on his far horn, you must say *he bears twelve.*

9. *Noise at rutting time.*

A badger *shrieks;* a boar *freams;* a buck *groans* or *troats;* a fox *barks;* a hare *beats,* or *taps;* a hart *belleth,* or *bells;* an otter, *whines;* a roe *bellows;* a wolf *howls.*

10. *For their copulation.*

A boar goes to *brim;* a buck to *rut;* a coney, to *buck;* a fox, a *clicketting;* a hare to *buck;* a hart, to *rut;* an otter *hunts for his kind;* a roe, to *tourn;* a wolf, to *match* or *make.*

11. *The mark of their feet.*

The *track* of a boar; the *view* of a buck and fallow deer; the *slot* of a hart or red deer; of all deer, if on the grass and scarcely visible, the *foiling;* the *print* or *foot* of a fox; the *prick* of a hare, and, in the snow, her path is called the *trace;* an otter *marks* or *seals.*

12. *Terms of the tail.*

The *wreath* of a boar; the *single* of a buck; the *scut* of a hare or rabbit; the *brush* of a fox; the white tip is called the *chape;* the *single* of the stag or hart; the *stern* of a wolf. A fox's feet are called *pads;* his head, the *front.*

13. *The noises of hounds.*

When hounds are thrown off, and hit upon a scent, they are said to *challenge* or *open.* If they are too busy, and open before they are sure of the scent, they *babble.* When hounds carry the scent well, they are said to be in *full cry.* When hounds lag behind, or puzzle upon the scent, they are said to *tye* or *plod.*

14. *The career of a deer.*

When a deer stops to look at anything, he is said to *stand at gaze;* when he rushes by, he *trips;* and when he runs with speed, he *strains.* When he is hunted, and leave the herd, he *singles;* and, when he foams at the mouth, he is *embossed.* When he smells anything, they say he hath this or that in the *wind;* when he holds out his neck at full length, declining, they say *he is spent;* and, being killed, *he is done.*

The stag, buck, and boar, sometimes *take soil* without being forced; and all other beasts are said to *take water,* except the otter, and he is said to *beat the stream.*

15. *Technical Hunting Terms.*

A cote, is when a dog passes his fellow, takes in, obstructs his sight, and turns the hare. *A form,* where a hare has set. *At gaze,* looking steadfastly at any object when standing still. *A layer,* where a stag or buck has lodged. *Beat counter,* backwards. *Bend,* forming a serpentine figure. *Blemishes,* when they make short entries, and return. *Blink,* to leave the point or back, run away at the report of the gun, &c. *Break field,* to enter before you. *Chap,* to catch with the mouth. *Curvet,* to throw. *Doucets,* the testicles or stones. *Embossed,* tired. *Flourish,* to twist the stern, and throw right and left in too great a hurry. *Going to vault,* a hare's going to ground. *Handicap,* the gentleman who matches the dogs. *Hard-nosed,* having little or no sense of smelling. *Hug,* to run close side by side. *In and in,* too near related, as sire and daughter, dam and son, &c. *Inchipin or pudding,* the fat gut. *Jerk,* an attempt to turn, by skipping out. *Lapise,* to open or give tongue. *Mort,* the death of deer. *Near-scented,* not catching the scent till too near. *Plod,* to hang upon the trajonings or doublings. *Run riot,* to run at the whole herd. *Sink,* to lie down, cunningly drawing the feet close, and bearing the nose on the ground, to prevent the scent flying. *Skirt,* to run round the sides, being too fond of the hedges. *Slip,* losing the foot. *Speans or deals,* the teats. *Spent,* when the deer is nearly dead, which you may know by his stretching his neck out straight. *Straineth,* when at full speed. *Tappish,* to lurk, sculk, and sink. *To carry or hod,* when the earth sticks to their feet. *Trajoning,* crossing and doubling. *Trip,* to force by you. *Tuel,* the vent. *Twist,* a sudden turn of the head, when the scent is caught sideways. *Vick,* to make a low noise. *Watch,* to attend to the other

dog, not endeavouring to find his own game, but lying off for advantages. In coursing it is called *running cunning*. *Wiles or Toils* are engines to take deer with. *Wrench*, a half-turn.

HUNTING-POLE. A pole by which hunters turned aside branches in passing through thickets. (Gent. Rec.)

HUNTING-THE-FOX. A boy's game mentioned in the Schoole of Vertue, n. d. There are other games called *Hunting the slipper*, and *Hunting the whistle*.

HUNTING-THE-RAM. A custom formerly prevalent at Eton, but discontinued about the year 1747. It was usual for the butchers of the College to give on the election Saturday a ram to be hunted by the scholars. MS. Sloane 4839, f. 86.

HUNTING-THE-WREN. The custom still prevalent in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and some other places, on St. Stephen's Day, of hunting the wren, is one of very considerable antiquity. Its origin is only accounted for by tradition. Aubrey, having mentioned the last battle fought in the North of Ireland between the Protestants and the Papists, says:—"Near the same place a party of the Protestants had been surprised sleeping by the Popish Irish, were it not for several wrens that just wakened them by dancing and pecking on the drums as the enemy were approaching. For this reason the wild Irish mortally hate these birds to this day, calling them the devil's servants, and killing them wherever they can catch them; they teach their children to thrust them full of thorns; you'll see sometimes on holidays a whole parish running like madmen from hedge to hedge a wren-hunting." In the Isle of Man, on St. Stephen's Day, the children of the villagers procure a wren, attach it with a string to a branch of holly, decorate the branch with pieces of riband that they beg from the various houses, and carry it through the village, singing the following ridiculous lines:—

We'll hunt the wran, says Robin to Bobbin;
We'll hunt the wran, say Richard to Robin;
We'll hunt the wran, says Jack o' th' land;
We'll hunt the wran, says every one.

Where shall we find him? says Robin to Bobbin;
Where shall we find him? says Richard to Robin;
Where shall we find him? says Jack o' th' land;
Where shall we find him? says every one.

In yon green bush, says Robin to Bobbin;
In yon green bush, says Richard to Robin;
In yon green bush, says Jack o' th' land;
In yon green bush, says every one.

How shall we kill him? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we kill him? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we kill him? says Jack o' the land;
How shall we kill him? says every one.

With sticks and stones, says Robin to Bobbin;
With sticks and stones, says Richard to Robin;
With sticks and stones, says Jack o' th' land;
With sticks and stones, says every one.

How shall we get him home? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we get him home? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we get him home? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we get him home? says every one.

We'll borrow a cart, says Robin to Bobbin;
We'll borrow a cart, says Richard to Robin;
We'll borrow a cart, says Jack o' th' land;
We'll borrow a cart, says every one.

How shall we boil him? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we boil him? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we boil him? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we boil him? says every one.

In the brewery pan, says Robin to Bobbin;
In the brewery pan, says Richard to Robin;
In the brewery pan, says Jack o' th' land;
In the brewery pan, says every one.

HUNT'S-UP. A tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen very early in the morning, to awaken them. Hence the term was applied to any noise of an awakening or alarming nature. "A hunt is up or musike plaid under ones windowin a morning," Florio, p. 304. "*Resveil*, a hunts-up, or morning song for a new-maried wife the day after the mariage," Cotgrave. "*Hunsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry," Craven Gl. One ballad of the *hunt's-up* commences with the following lines:—

The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away.

Mr. Black discovered a document in the Rolls-house, from which it appeared that a song of *the Hunt's up* was known as early as 1536, when information was sent to the council against one John Hogon, who, "with a crowd or a fyddyll," sung a song with some political allusions to that tune. Some of the words are given in the information:

The hunt is up, the hunt is up, &c.
The Masters of Arte and Doctours of Dyvynyté
Have brought this realme ought of good unyté.
Thre nobyll men have take this to stay,
My Lord of Norff. Lorde of Surrey,
And my Lorde of Shrewsbyrry;
The Duke of Suff. myght have made Inglond mery.

The words were taken down from recitation, and are not given as verse. See Collier's Shakespeare, Introd. p. 288.

Maurus last morn at's mistress window plaid
An *hunts up* on his lute; but she (its said)
Threw stones at him; so he, like Orpheus, there
Made stones come flying his sweet notes to heare.
Wit's Bedlam, 1617.

HUORK. Ache; pain. Arch. xxx. 367.

HUP. Hook. Perhaps a corruption.

So what with *hup*, and what with crook,
They make here maystir ofte wynne.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 145.

HUPE. Hopped; leapt. Rob. Glouc. p. 207. *Huppe*, to hop. (*A.-S.*) *Hupte*, hopped, MS. Harl. 2277.

HURCH. To cuddle. *Somerset.*

HURCHED. Ajar, as a door. *Linc.*

HURCHEON. A hedgehog. *Northumb.*

HURDAM. Whoredom. (*A.-S.*)

The syxte comaundyth us also
That we shul nonne *hurdum* do.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

HURDE. Heard. *Hearne.*
HURDEN. Same as *Harden*, q. v.
HURDER. A heap of stones. *North.*
HURDICES. Hurdles; scaffolds; ramparts; fortifications; large shields termed pavises. (*A.-N.*) See Weber's Gl. to Met. Rom.
HURDIES. The loins; the crupper. *North.*
HURDIS. Ropes. *Ritson.*
HURDLE. (1) A gate. *I. Wight.*
(2) The same as *Harle*, q. v.
HURDREVE. The herb centaury.
HURDS. The same as *Hards*, q. v.
HURE. (1) A covering for the head. *Pilleus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati*, Anglice, a hure or a pyllyon, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12.
(2) Hair. Also, a whore. *North.*
(3) Hire; reward. (*A.-S.*)
HUREN. Theirs. Gen. pl. (*A.-S.*)
HURE-SORE. When the skin of the head is sore from cold. *Chesh.*
HURGIN. A stout lad. *North.*
HURKLE. To shrug up the back. "Hurckling with his head to his sholders," Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 135.
HURL. (1) A hurdle. *Kent.*
(2) A hole or corner; a closet. *Yorksh.*
(3) To be chilled. Craven Gl.
(4) To rumble, as wind does, &c.
HURL-BONE. A knee-bone. "*Internodium*, a hurlebone," MS. Bodl. 604, f. 4.
HURLEBAT. A kind of dart. *Howell.*
HURLEBLAST. A hurricane. This term occurs in Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.
HURLEPOOLE. A whirlpool. Florio, p. 81.
HURLERS. A number of large stones, set in a kind of square figure, near St. Clare in Cornwall, so called from an odd opinion held by the common people, that they are so many men petrified, or changed into stones, for profaning the Sabbath-day by hurling the ball, an exercise for which the people of that county have been always famous. The hurlers are oblong, rude, and unhewed, and have been conjectured to be sepulchral monuments. See a Brief Account of Certain Curiosities in Cornwall, 1807, p. 14.
HURLES. The filaments of wax.

It is so sweet that the pigges will eate it; it growes no higher than other grasse, but with knotts and *hurles*, like a skeen of silke. *Aubrey, Ashmole MSS.*

HURLEWIND. A whirlwind. *Harrington.*
HURLING. (1) A young perch. *West.*
(2) Harrowing a field after the second ploughing. *Chesh.*
(3) The game of ball. *West.*
(4) Strife; conflict. Nominale MS.
HURLUK. Hard chalk. *Beds.*
HURLY. A noise, or tumult. *Shak.*
HURN. (1) To run. *Somerset.*
(2) A hole, or corner. *Yorksh.* "From hale to hurne," Wright's Political Songs, p. 150.
HURON. Hers. Chron. Vilodun. p. 74.
HURPLE. The same as *Hurkle*, q. v.
HURR. A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string, and whirled round in the air.
HURRE. To growl, or snarl. *Jonson.*
HURRIBOB. A smart blow. *North.*
HURRICANO. A water-spout. *Shak.*
HURRION. A slut, or sloven. *Yorksh.*
HURRISOME. Hasty; passionate. *Devon.*
HURROK. Quantity; heap. *Durham.*
HURRONE. To hum, as bees do. *Pr. Parv.*
HURRY. (1) To bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.*
(2) To subsist; to shift; to shove, or push; to quarrel. *Yorksh.*
(3) A small load of corn or hay. *East.*
HURRYFUL. Rapid; hasty. *West.*
HURRY-SKURRY. Fluttering haste; great confusion. *Var. dial.*
HURSLE. To shrug the shoulders. *Cumb.*
HURST. A wood. (*A.-S.*)
HURT-DONE. Bewitched. *North.*
HURTELE. To meet together with violence; to clash together. (*A.-N.*)

Bot scho mervelle of itt
Why thaire clothis were so slytt,
As thay in *hurtelyng* had bene hitt.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

Whan thei made here menstracie, eche man wende
That heven hastili and erthe schuld *hurtel* to-gader.
William and the Werwolf, p. 180.

The fedrus hemself they burst there tho ato,
And *hurtuldon* so azeynne the wall of stone.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 123.

HURTER. The iron ring which is in the axis of a cart. *North.*
HURTLE. A spot. *Heref.* It has also the same meaning as *Hurkle*, q. v.
HURTLEBERRY. The bilberry. *Devon.*
HURTYNGE. Hurt; harm.

Wyth the grace of hevyn kynge,
Hymselfe had no *hurtynge*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

HUS. A house. (*A.-S.*)
HUSBAND. (1) A pollard. *Kent.*
(2) A husbandman, or farmer.
(3) A thrifty man; an economist. See Hobson's Jests, p. 32. *Husbandrie*, thrift, economy. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in Chaucer.
HUSBEECH. The hornbeam. *Sussex.*
HUSBOND-MAN. The master of a family. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 7350.
HUSE. A hoarseness. See *Hoors.*
HUSEAN. A kind of boot. (*A.-N.*)
HUSH. To loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water. *North.*
HUSHING. Shrugging up one's shoulders. *Exmoor.*
HUSHION. A cushion. *Yorksh.*
HUSHTA. Hold fast. *Yorksh.* Carr says "hold thy tongue."
HUSK. (1) A disease in cattle.
(2) A company of hares. A term used in ancient hunting. See Twici, p. 32.
(3) Dry; parched. *Linc.*
HUSKIN. A clownish fellow. *Linc.*
HUSPIL. To disorder, destroy, or put to incon-

venience. See Salop. Antiq. p. 470: Pr. Parv. p. 255. (*A.-N.*)

HUSS. (1) To buz. See Palsgrave.

(2) The dog-fish. *Rousette*; Palsgrave.

HUSSER. A dram of gin. *South.*

HUSSITES. The followers of Huss.

> Of Brownist, *Hussite*, or of Calvinist,
> Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.
>
> *Taylor's Motto*, 1622.

HUST. Silence; whist. (*A.-S.*)

HUSTINGS. A court of judicature for causes within the city of London. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HUSTLE. Same as *Hurkle*, q. v.

HUSTLE-CAP. A boy's game, mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi. It is played by tossing up half-pence.

HUSTLEMENT. Odds and ends. *Yorksh.*

HUTCH. (1) To shrug. *Craven.*

(2) The same as *Hucche*, q. v.

(3) A coop for an animal. *Var. dial.* Also, a trough or bin.

HUTCH-CROOK. A crooked stick. *Yorksh.*

HUTCH-WORK. Small ore as it is washed by the sieve. *Cornw.*

HUTIC. The whinchat. *Salop.*

HUTT. A fire-hob. *Derb.*

HUTTER. To speak confusedly. *North.*

HUWES. Hills. *Gawayne.*

HUXENS. Hocks; ankles. *Devon.*

HUYLDETH. Hold. *Hearne.*

HUYSSELES. Flames, or sparks of fire.

HUZ. (1) Us. *North and West.*

(2) To hum, or buz. Baret's Alvearie, 1580.

HUZZIN. A husk. *North.*

HUZZY. A housewife. *Devon.* Also *huzz.*

HWAN. When. MS. Arundel. 57.

HWAT. What. *Somerset.*

> Here may ȝe here now *hwat* ȝe be,
> Here may ȝe cnow *hwat* ys that worlde.
>
> *MS. Douce* 302, f. 35.

HWEL. A whale or grampus. (*A.-S.*)

> Grim was fishere swithe god,
> And mikel couthe on the flod;
> Manl god fish ther inne he tok,
> Bothe with neth, and with hdk,
> He took the sturgiun, and the qual,
> And the turbut, and lax withal;
> He tok the scle, and the *hwel*;
> He speddo ofte swithe wel. *Havelok*, 755.

HWIL-GAT. How; in what manner. (*A.-S.*)

HWOND. A hound. Nominale MS.

> He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell
> Withinne that hows that was full foll:
> Of that hond grette dredo he had;
> Tundale was never so adrad.
> Wen he had seyn that syght,
> He bysoght of that angell bryght
> That he wold lett hym away steyll,
> That he com not in that fowle hell.
>
> *Visions of Tundale*, p. 25.

HWOR. Whereas. Havelok, 1119.

HY. (1) *Upon hy*, on high.

> The pellican and the popynjay,
> The tomor and the turtil trw;
> A hundirth thousand upon *hy*,
> The ryȝtyngale with notis new.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 60.

(2) She; they. Also as *Hie*, q. v.

HYAN. A disease amongst cattle, turning their bodies putrid. *North.*

HYDUL-TRE. The elder tree. *Ortus Vocab.*

HYE. An eye. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 23.

HYEE. Quickly. *Weber.*

HYEL. The whóle; all. *North.*

HYELY. Proudly. (*A.-S.*) "Hyely hailsez that hulke," MS. Morte Arthure. Also, loudly. "He thanked God hylye," MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65. See Syr Gawayne.

HYEN. A hyena. *Shak.*

HYGHINGLI. Hastily; speedily. (*A.-S.*) *Yn hyghynge*, Emaré, 511.

HYIE. High. Degrevant, 840.

HYL. A heap. (*A.-S.*)

> Alle made he hem dun falle,
> That in his gate yeden and stode.
> Wel sixtene laddes gode.
> Als he lep the kok til,
> He shof hem alle upon an *hyl*;
> Astirte til him with his rippe,
> And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok*, 892.

HYN. Him; it. *Wills.* It occurs in the last sense in early English.

HYNDE. Gentle; courteous.

> Sche was bothe curtes and *hynde*;
> Every man was hur frynde.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

HYNNY-PYNNY. "In my younger days I remember a peculiar game at marbles called *hynny-pynny*, or *hyssy-pyssy*, played in some parts of Devon and Somerset. I am unable to explain its precise nature, but a hole of some extent was made in an uneven piece of ground, and the game was to shoot the marbles at some object beyond the hole without letting them tumble in it. The game occasionally commenced by a ceremony of no very delicate description, which sufficed to render the fallen marbles still more ignominious," MS. Gloss.

HYNONE. Eyes. Nominale MS. *hinene.*

> He toke his leve with drere chere,
> With wepyng *hynone* and hert full cold.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 53.

HYRNEHARD. The herb ball-weed.

HYRON. A corner. See *Hirne.*

> And sey hem in an *hyron* there so lorche,
> And askelle hem what they dedon ther tho.
>
> *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 100.

HYRT. An assembly. (*A.-S.*)

HYRYS. Praise. (*A.-S.*)

> To the and to alle thy ferys,
> I schalle yow ȝylde fulle lethur *hyrys*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

HYSEHYKYLLE. An icicle. Pr. Parv. p 259.

HYYETH. Highest. Octovian, 1771.

HYȝE. (1) An eye. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 4.

> I serve, I bowe, I loke, I loute,
> Myn *hyȝe* foloweth hire aboute.
>
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111.

(2) High. Nominale MS.

> Therefore I schall telle the a saw,
> Who so wold be *hyȝe* he schall be law. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

HYȝT. (1) Called. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Promised. See further in *Hight.*

> My fadur was a Walsshe knyȝt,
> Dame Isabelle my modur *hyȝt*.
>
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

1) Sometimes repeated in conversation, "I know it, I." Instances are frequent in our early dramatists. This vowel was constantly used for *ay*, yes, and is still found in the provincial dialects in that sense. A curious example occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ed. 1623, p. 66.

(2) An eye. See Skelton's Works, ii. 98.

(3) It is very common in early English as an augment or prefix to the imperfects and participles of verbs, being merely a corruption of A.-S. *ge*. It has been considered unnecessary to give many examples. They will be found in nearly every English writer previously to the sixteenth century, but perhaps the following references will be found useful:—*I-bene*, been, Torrent of Portugal, p. 99; *i-blent*, blinded, Warton, ii. 399; *i-blesced*, blessed, Reliq. Antiq. i. 159; *i-bult*, built, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 108; *i-cast*, cast, W. Mapes, p. 344; *i-cnowe*, know, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; *i-core*, chosen, St. Brandan, p. 33; *i-kaut*, caught, Reliq. ii. 274; *i-kend*, known, ib. i. 42; *i-last*, lasted, Rob. Glouc. p. 509; *i-lawt*, bereaved, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; *i-melled*, mixed together, St. Brandan, p. 13; *i-mente*, designed, contrived, Chester Plays, i. 18, 103; *i-tened*, injured, Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; *i-pult*, put, Rob. Glouc. p. 466; *i-quytt*, avenged, Torrent, p. 89; *i-sacred*, consecrated, Rob. Glouc. p. 494; *i-siist*, seest, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277; *i-slawe*, slain, Rob. Glouc. p. 488; *i-spilt*, destroyed, W. Mapes, p. 343; *i-srive*, shrived, confessed, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; *i-stounge*, wounded, ibid. ii. 278; *i-strawȝt*, stretched, ibid. ii. 190; *i-swore*, sworn, Robin Hood, i. 37; *i-swrun*, Sir Degrevant, 1054; *i-tȧke*, taken, Robin Hood, i. 50; *i-tel*, tell, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 85; *i-the*, prosper, MS. Laud. 108; *i-went*, gone, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; *i-wonne*, won, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339; *i-worred*, warred, Rob. Glouc. p. 3; *i-ȝiven*, given, W. Mapes, p. 342.

I-BAKE. Baked. (*A.-S.*)

> Of fiss and of flesse, of foules *i-bake*,
> He lette senden in cartes to his fader sake.
> *MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10.*

I-BEO. Been. See St. Brandan, p. 3.

I-BOEN. Ready; prepared. (*A.-S.*)

I-BOREWE. Born. Sevyn Sages, 826.

I-BUYD. Bowed up. See Wright's Middle-Age Treatises on Science, p. 139.

IBYE. To abie. See Torrent, p. 52.

ICCLES. Icicles. *North.* We have also *ice-shoggles*, *ice-shackles*, &c. Also, spars in the form of icicles.

ICE. *To break the ice*, to open a business or conversation. *Var. dial.*

ICE-BONE. The edge-bone of beef.

ICE-CANDLES. Icicles. *Var. dial.*

ICH. (1) To eke out, or prolong. *North.*

(2) I. Also, each. (*A.-S.*)

ICHET. The itch. *Somerset.*

ICILY. An icicle. *Kent.* Urry MS.

IDEL. *In idel*, in vain. (*A.-S.*)

IDELICHE. Vainly; fruitlessly. (*A.-S.*)

> Thus may ȝe sen my besy whel,
> That goth not *ideliche* aboute.
> *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111

I-DELVD. Divided. (*A.-S.*)

> Thilke was *i-deled* in twoo.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 97.*

IDLE. Wandering; light-headed. An occasional use of the word in old plays. Also, sterile, barren. Othello, i. 3.

IDLE-BACK. An idle fellow. *North.*

IDLEMEN. Gentlemen *Somerset.*

IDLETON. A lazy person. *Somerset.* This word is formed similarly to *simpleton*. The Soliloquy of Ben Bond the Idleton is printed in the dialect of Zummerzet, 1843, p. 6.

> The old merry monosyllable is quite obliterated, and in its stead, each *idleton*, and loitering school-boy with a previous d—n, writes B—ng.
> *Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 27.

IDLE-WORMS. Worms bred in the fingers of lazy girls, an ancient notion alluded to by Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

I-DO. Done. "What heo wolde hit was i-do," Vernon MS. f. 9.

IDOLASTRE. An idolater. (*A.-N.*)

IEN. Eyes. Nominale MS.

> Of al this ryght nowght y-wis ye reche,
> Ne newre moo myn *ien* two ben drie.
> *Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 81.*

I-FAKINS. In faith. *North.* In some counties, *i-fags* is common.

IF-ALLE. Although. (*A.-S.*)

> *If-alle* the knyghte were kene and thro,
> Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro.
> *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 102.*

IFE. The yew tree. *Suffolk.*

I-FET. Fetched. "Forre *i-fet* and dere i-bowȝt is goode for ladys," MS. Douce 52, f. 13.

I-FICCHID. Fixed. (*A.-S.*)

> That after-clap in my mynde so depe
> *I-ficchid* is, and hath suche rote cauȝte,
> That alle my joye and mirthe is leyde to slepe.
> *Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 255.

IFTLE. If thou wilt. *North.*

IGH. An eye. Nominale MS.

> Noo tunge can telle, noon erthly *ight* may see.
> *MS. Harl. 3869.*

IGHT. Owes; possesses? (*A.-S.*)

> The beest to slauȝte shal go thou,
> And the lord that hit *ight*.
> *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 42.*

IGNARO. An ignorant person. (*Ital.*)

> This was the auncient keeper of that place,
> And foster-father of the gyaunt dead;
> His name *Ignaro* did his nature right aread.
> *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, I. viii. 31.

IGNOMIOUS. Ignominious. *Peele.* Shakespeare has *ignomy* several times.

IGNORANT. Unknown. *Hooper.*

IGNOTE. Unknown. (*Lat.*)

I-GROTEN. Wept. (*A.-S.*)

> The kinges douther bigan thrive,
> And wex the fayrest wman on live;
> Of all thewes w[as] she wis,
> That gode weren and of pris.
> The mayden Goldeborn was hoten;
> For hire was mani a ter *i-groten*. *Havelok*, 295.

I-HALDE. Held. (*A.-S.*)

In a toun, that Cane is calde,
A bridale was there on *i-halde*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 83.

IHIT. Yet. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 149.

IIS. Ice. Piers Ploughman, p. 476.

IK. I; each; eke, also. (*A.-S.*)

IKE. Contr. of Isaac. *North.*

IKLE. An icicle. Nominale MS.

ILCE. Each. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 6.

ILD. To yield, or requite. *North.*

ILDE. An island. Langtoft, p. 56.

ILDEL. Each deal, or part. Arch. xxx. 409.

ILE. An island.

And the day was y-sett
Of the batell, withowten lett;
In a place where they schulde bee,
Yn an *yle* wythynne the see.
Who was gladd but kynge Adelston,
And hys lordys everychone,
That the pylgryme wolde take on hande
For to fyght wyth Collebrande?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 212.

ILES. Small flat insects found in the livers of sheep. *Cornw.*

I-LICHE. Alike; equally.

For thouje I sumtyme be untrewe,
His love is ever *i-liche* newe.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

ILK. The same. (*A.-S.*) *Ilka*, each, every. *Ilkadel*, every part, every one. *Ilkon*, each one, every one. Still in use.

My name, he seid, is Joly Robyn;
Ilke man knowes hit welle and fyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

The emperowre answeryd also tyte,
I graunte well that he be quyte:
All forgeve y here Tyrrye,
My evyll wylle and my malycolye:
I schall delyvyr hym all hys lande,
And all the honowre into hys hande;
And y wyste where he were,
Y schulde delyvyr hym lesse and more.
Gye answeryd, yf y may,
Ye schall hym see thys *ylke* day.
My frende, he seyde hastelye,
Go seke me Erle Tyrrye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 209.

ILKE. The wild swan. *Drayton.*

ILKER. Each. (*A.-S.*)

The feste fourti dawes sat,
So riche was nevere non so that.
The king made Robert there knith,
That was ful strong and ful with,
And Willam Wendut, bet his brother,
And Huwe Raven, that was that other,
And made hem baroums alle thre,
And yaf hem lond, and other fe,
So mikel, that *ilker* twent[i] knihtes
Havede of genge, dayes and nithes.
Havelok, 2352.

ILL. To slander, or reproach. *North.* To be *ill in one's self*, to be affected by an internal disease. *Ill-willed*, malevolent. *Ill-a-hail*, bad luck to you! *Illan*, a bad fellow. *Ill-conditioned, ill-contrived*, bad-tempered, perverse, self-willed. *Ill-convenient*, inconvenient. *Ill-farand*, bad conditioned, ill-looking. See Thornton Rom. p. 309. *Ill-part, ill-relished*, disagreeable. *Ill-set*, in difficulties.

ILLE. *Likede swithe ille*, disliked it much. *Ille maked*, ill treated. (*A.-S.*)

Sho was adrad, for he so throtte,
And dursie nouth the spusing lette,
But they hire *likede swithe ille*,
Thouthe it was Godes wille. *Havelok*, 1165

ILLFIT. An ale vat. *Salop.*

ILLIFY. To reproach, or defame. *North.*

ILL-MAY-DAY. A name given to the 1st of May, 1517, when the London prentices rose up against the foreigners resident in that city, and did great mischief. Stowe says their captain was one John Lincoln, a broker. See also MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv.

ILL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. *Devon.*

ILLUSTRATE. Illustrious. *Higgins.* Hall has *illustre*, "the union of the two noble and *illustre* famelies of Lancastre and Yorke."

ILLUSTRE. To bring to light. (*A.-N.*)

ILL-WIND. It is an ill wind which blows no body any good, a common phrase, implying that most events, however untoward to some, are productive of good to others. "That wind blowes ill, where she gaines not something," The Smoaking Age, or the Man in the Mist, 12mo. Lond. 1617, p. 164.

I-LOKE. Locked up. (*A.-S.*)

With on worde of the maide spoke,
The Holy Goost is in here brest *i-loke*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28.

I-LOME. Often; frequently. (*A.-S.*) "Over the see caste *i-lome*," St. Brandan, p. 24.

I-LOWE. Lied. *Weber.*

ILT. A gelt sow. *Devon.*

ILTHIN. An inflamed sore. *West.*

IMAGEOUR. A sculptor. *Lydgate.*

IMAGERIE. Painting; sculpture. (*A.-N.*)

IMAGINATIF. Suspicious. (*A.-N.*)

IMAGINOUS. Imaginative. *Chapman.*

IMBARN. To enclose; to shut up.

IMBASE. To degrade. Harrison, p. 205.

Unpittied might he bee,
That *imbases* his degree,
With this indignitie.
Marocous Extaticus, 1595.

IMBECELLED. Embezzled; stolen.

He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here reposited; but in the late warres, much of the armes was *imbecell'd*.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 240.

IMBESIL. To counsel; to advise.

IMBOST. The same as *Embossed*, q. v.

IMBRAID. To upbraid; to reproach.

Sara the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the impropory and *imbraiding*, as it would appear, of a certain default.
Becon's Works, 1843, p. 131.

IMBREKE. House-leak. *Gerard.*

IMBRERS. Embers. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

IMBROCADO. In fencing, a thrust over the arm. (*Ital.*) Florio says, p. 236, "a thrust given over the dagger." See the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv.

IMBUSHMENT. An ambush. *Latimer.*

IMBUTE. Embued; taught. *Hall.*

IME. (1) Hoar frost. *North.*
(2) The tip of the nose. *Somerset.*

I-MELE. Together. (*A.-S.*)

IMEZ. Near. *Warw.*

IMITATE. To try, or attempt. *East.*

IMMANUABLE. Listless. *Topsell.*

IMMARCESSIBLE. Unfading. *Hall.*

IMMOMENT. Unimportant. *Shak.*

IMNER. A gardener. Nominale MS.

I-MOULED. Spotted; stained. (*A.-S.*)

> And with his blode shall wasshe undefouled
> The gylte of man with rust of synne *i-mouled.*
> *Lydgate, MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 25.

IMP. (1) A shoot of a tree; a cutting; a bud; grass, or pasturage; a graft. It is frequently used metaphorically for young offspring, children, &c., and is still in use.

(2) To add; to eke out. Also, an addition, an insertion. In hawking, to insert a new feather in the place of a broken one.

(3) One length of twisted hair in a fishing line. *North.*

(4) To rob a person. *Lanc.*

IMPACY.

> One vow they made religiously,
> And were of one societie;
> And onely was their *impacie*
> The forme of either phantasie.
> *Phillis and Flora*, 1598.

IMPALE. To encircle; to enclose.

IMPARLE. To speak; to debate. (*Fr.*)

IMPARTERS. Persons induced to part with their money by artful pretences.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes for *partial.*

IMPATIENCE. Anger. *Shak.*

IMPEACHMENT. An hinderance. *Shak.*

IMPED. Planted. *Chaucer.*

IMPER. A person who plants. (*A.-S.*)

IMPERANCE. Command; mastery. (*Lat.*) *Imperate*, commanded, Hardyng, f. 50.

IMPERIAL. (1) A kind of cloth.

(2) A game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

IMPETRATE. To obtain by entreaty. See Hall, Richard III. f. 22. *Impetre*, Vitæ Patrum, f. 97. (*A.-N.*)

IMPINGANG. An ulcer. *Devon.* It is also called an *impingall.*

IMPING-NEEDLES. Needles used by falconers in imping hawks. See *Imp* (2).

IMPLEACH. To intertwine. *Shak.*

IMPLUNGED. Plunged in.

> That so they might get out of the most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherin multitudes are *implunged.*
> *Dent's Pathway*, p. 324.

IMPLY. To fold up; to entangle. *Spenser.*

IMPONE. To interpose. (*Lat.*) Jocularly, to lay a wager. Hamlet, v. 2.

IMPORTABLE. Intolerable; impossible.

> For he alone shall tread down the winepress, and take upon his back the great and *importable* burden of your sins all. *Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 53.

IMPORTANCE. Importunity. Not peculiar to Shakespeare, as supposed by Nares and Todd. The word is used by Heywood. *Important*, importunate. (*Fr.*)

IMPORTLESS. Unimportant. *Shak.*

IMPORTUNACY. Importunity. *Shak.* Chaucer has *importune.*

IMPORTURE. A stratagem. *Hall.*

IMPOSE. Imposition; command. *Shak.*

IMPOSTEROUS. Deceitful; cheating. *Imposturious*, Hamblet, p. 155.

IMPOTENT. Fierce; uncontrollable. (*Lat.*)

IMPRESS. A motto, or device.

IMPRIME. To unharbour the hart. Also the same as *Emprime*, q. v.

IMPRINT. To borrow. (*A.-N.*)

IMPROPERY. Impropriety. *Hall.*

IMPROVE. To reprove; to refute. (*Lat.*) It also means, to prove.

> *Improve*, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.
> 2 *Tim.* iv. 2, *as quoted in Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 3.

IN. (1) Upon; within. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To carry in corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

> After that herveste *ynned* had his schoves.
> *MS. Bodl.* 221.

(3) *To be in with a person*, to be on good terms with him. A common phrase.

(4) That; if; than. *North.*

INACTIOUS. Anxious. *Leic.*

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by two or three persons with four dice. It was formerly in fashion at ordinaries.

> I call to minde I heard my twelve-pence say
> That he hath oft at Christmas beene at play;
> At court, at th' innes of court, and everywhere
> Throughout the kingdome, being farre and neere.
> At Passage and at Mumchance, at *In and In*,
> Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne;
> Where Fullam high and low-men bore great sway,
> With the quicke helpe of a Bard Cater Trey.
> *Travels of Twelve-Pence*, 1630, p. 73.

> Your ordinaries, and your gaming-schooles;
> (The game of Mercuries, the mart of fooles)
> Doe much rejoyse when his gold doth appeare,
> Sending him empty with a flea in's eare;
> And when hee's gone, to one mother laugh,
> Making his meanes the subject of their scoffe,
> And say, its pity he's not better taught,
> Hee's a faire gamester, but his luck is nought.
> In the meanetime, his pockets being scant,
> Hee findes a lurcher to supply his want,
> One that ere long, by playing *in-and-in*,
> Will carry all his lordship in a skin.
> *The Young Gallant's Whirligig*, 1629.

IN-BANK. Inclining ground. *North.*

INBASSET. An embassy. Cov. Myst. p. 77.

IN-BETWEEN. Between; in a place that is between. *Var. dial.*

IMBOWED. Made in bows or loops.

INBRED. Native. *Somerset.*

INBROTHERING. Embroidering. *Inbrowdyd* occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 261.

INCAPABLE. Unconscious. *Shak.*

INCARNATION-POWDER. A kind of powder "for to clere the syȝte veré welle," thus described in an early MS. of medical receipts xv. Cent.—"Take sowȝ-moterne, ysope, flowres of sowthernewod, calamynte, berys of the jeneper tre, of eche leche moche, and the lekuris of fenelle sede as moche as of alle the erbis, and than make alle these to powdur, and than strew it on metes, or ete it, and it wolle kepe the seyȝte, and claryfy the stomoke from alle humeres; and also it wolle make

the have a good appetite, and it wolle stere the lowynges, and kepe the lyver in gode state."

INCESTANCY. Incest. Middleton, i. 268.

INCH. An island. *Shak.* (Sc.)

INCHES. To be at inches with them, i. e. to be very near to them. *Devon.*

INCHESSOUN. Reason; cause. (*A.-N.*)

For love that was theym bytwene,
He made *inchessoun* for to abyde.

MS. Hart. 2252, f 66.

INCH-MEAL. A word similar in formation and sense to *piece-meal*. Still in use in Warwickshire. *Shak.*

IN-CHORN. The inner pocket or pouch of a fishing-net. *Warw.*

INCH-PIN. The sweet-bread of a deer. See Cotgrave, in v. *Boyau.*

INCIDENTS. Chance, incidental expences.

INCISE. To cut in. (*Lat.*)

INCLEPE. To call upon. (*A.-S.*)

Thei in cartis and thei in hors, but we in the name of oure Lord God schal *inclepe*.

MS. Tanner 16, f. 51.

INCOLANT. An inhabitant. (*Lat.*)

INCOMBROUS. Cumbersome. (*A.-N.*)

INCOME. Arrival. Also, to arrive.

Bot Kayous at the *income* was kepyd unfayre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

INCONSTANCE. Inconstancy. (*A.-N.*)

INCONTINENT. Suddenly; immediately. Used for *incontinently*, the adverb.

INCONVENIENT. Unsuitable; unbecoming. A frequent sense in old plays.

INCONY. Fine; pretty; sweet; delicate. A term of endearment.

Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble,
Whilst I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

O super-dainty canon, vicar *incony!*
Make no delay, Miles, but away;
And bring the wench and money.

A Tale of a Tub, vi. 201.

IN-COS. In partnership. *Sussex.*

INCREATE. Uncreated. (*Lat.*)

Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

INCULE. To inculcate. (*Lat.*)

INCUSS. To strike. State Papers, i. 280.

INCUSTUMED. Accustomed. *Hall.*

INCUTE. The same as *Incuss*, q. v.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 93.

INDE. Azure-coloured. (*A.-N.*)

The tother how next to fynde
Is al blew, men callen *ynde*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 62.

INDEED-LA! The exclamation of a whining puritanical person. Shakespeare uses the phrase, the right use of which has not been previously explained.

INDEL. In doors. *Devon.*

INDENT. To bargain. From *Indenture.*

INDER. A large quantity. *East.*

INDEX. A list of the chapters to a book; any explanation prefixed to a piece of entertainment.

INDIFFERENT. Impartial. *Shak.*

INDIGNE. Unworthy. (*A.-N.*)

INDIGNIFY. To insult, or offend.

INDIRLY. Carefully; zealously.

Than whan sche wiste it *indirly*,
Myr hope schulde be the more.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74

INDISH. Belonging to India.

INDUCTION. A beginning; an introduction to a poem, or play. (*Lat.*)

INDULTYF. Indulgence; luxury. (*A.-N.*)

Than of brod cloth a zerde be my lyf,
Me thinketh this is a verry *indultyf*.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252

INDUMENTS. Endowments. (*Lat.*)

INDURATE. To endure. Arch. xxviii. 148.

INDUTE. Clothed; indued. (*Lat.*)

INDWYNE. To endow. *Prompt. Parv.*

INE. Eyes. Minot's Poems, p. 29.

INEAR. The kidney. *North.*

INECHED. Inserted. (*A.-S.*)

INENNERABLE. Undiscovered; unknown.

INFAME. To defame, or slander.

INFANGTHEFE. The liberty of trying a thief granted to the owner of an estate for a robbery committed within it. (*A.-S.*)

INFANT. A child; a knight. *Spenser.*

INFANTRY. Children. *Jonson.*

INFARING. Lying within. *Somerset.*

INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable. *Drayton.*

INFECTIVE. Contagious. *Palsgrave.*

INFERRE. To bring in; to cause. (*Lat.*)

INFEST. Annoying; troublesome.

IN-FEW. In short; in a few words. *Shak.*

INFORTUNE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

INFRACT. Unbroken; unbreakable. (*Lat.*)

INFUDE. To pour into. *Palsgrave.*

INFUNDID. Confounded. See the list prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

INFUSE. Same as *Inseuse*, q. v.

ING. A meadow, generally one lying low near a river. *North.*

IN-GA. To go in. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century.

INGAN. An onion. *Suffolk.*

IN-GANGE. The porch of a church. *Spenser* has *ingate*, entrance. See also Craven Gloss.

INGENE. Genius; wit. (*Lat.*)

INGENIATE. To contrive. *Daniel.*

INGENIOSITY. Wit; contrivance. Opticke Glasse of Humours, p. 92.

INGENIOUS. Ingenuous. These terms were often transposed by early writers.

INGENNER. To generate. The commentators on Shakespeare have overlooked the occurrence of the word in this sense in Decker's Knight's Conjuring, 1607. It would have gone far towards the explanation of a difficult passage in Othello, ii. 1.

INGENUITY. Ingenuousness.

INGENY. Wit. See Brit. Bibl. i. 302; Opticke Glasse of Humours, p. 42.

According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 277.

INGINER. An inventor, or creator. (*Lat.*)

Our worthy poets, *inginers* of wit,
Pourtray these knights in colours: what for fit
But to be represented on a stage
By the shanke buskind actors, who presage
A dearth of gentlemen, plenty of knights
Fit for the stewes, but farre unfit for fights.
Middleton's Time's Metamorphosis, 1606.

INGLE. (1) A favourite; a friend; an attendant. Perhaps more correctly, a parasite. The word was used sometimes in the bad sense.

When the first word that a punke speakes at her *ingles* comming into her chamber in a morning, I pray thee send for some fagots.
Vox Graculi, 1623, p. 9.

(2) A fire; a flame; a blaze. *North.*

(3) The same as *Enghle*, q. v.

IN-GOING. An entrance. (*A.-S.*)

IN-GOOD-WORTH. Well intended.

INGRAM. Ignorant.

I am ne clerke, but an *ingram* man, of small cideration in suche arogant buke farles.
Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 5.

INGROTON. To stuff, or surfeit. *Pr. Parv.*

IN-GROUND. The same as *In-bank*, q. v.

INHABITED. Uninhabited. (*Fr.*)

INHERIT. To possess, or obtain. *Shak.*

INHIATE. To gape. (*Lat.*)

How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked mammon.
Becon's Works, 1843, p. 253.

INHIBIT. To prohibit; to forbid.

Inhibityng them upon a greate payn not once to approche ether to his speche or presence.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. V.* fol. 1.

INHILDE. To pour in. (*A.-S.*)

INHOSPITALL. Inhospitable. *Hall.*

INIQUIETACION. Disturbance. See Hall, Richard III. f. 9.

INIQUITY. One of the names of the vice or buffoon in old plays. He is mentioned as *old iniquity* by Ben Jonson.

INJEST. Almost; very nearly. *West.*

INJOIN. To join together. *Palsgrave.*

INJURE. Injury. (*A.-N.*)

INJURY. To injure. *Middleton.*

INK. In falconry, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of a bird that a hawk preys upon. See the Gent. Rec.

INKHORN. To use inkhorn terms, i. e. to write affectedly, and use fine language. "*Escorcher le Latin*, to inkhornize it, or use inkhorn tearmes," Cotgrave.

INKLE. Inferior tape. See Florio, p. 124; Harrison, p. 222.

INKLING. A wish, or desire. *North.*

INK-STANDAGE. An ink-stand. *North.*

INLAID. Laid in; provided. *Yorksh.*

IN-LAWE. To receive. (*A.-S.*)

INLEASED. Entangled; insnared. (*A.-N.*)

IN-LOKE. To look narrowly. (*A.-S.*)

INLY. Inwardly; deeply; thoroughly. (*A.-S.*)

INN. (1) This term was anciently applied to any kind of lodging-house, or residence.

When he was schryven of his synnes,
He went hom into his *innes*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

(2) To enclose. *Sussex.*

INNANDE. Within. Arch. xxx. 409.

INNARDS. Entrails. *Var. dial.*

INNATIVE. Innate. *Chapman.*

INNE. In. The adverb. (*A.-S.*)

INNEAW. Presently. *Lanc.*

INNERESTE. Inmost. (*A.-S.*)

INNERMORE. The inner. *North.*

INNING. A harvest, or gathering in of corn; enclosing. *South.* Lands enclosed, when recovered from the sea, are called innings. See Wright's Mon. Letters, p. 105. At cricket, the party at the wicket has the innings.

INNIOLF. Strong thread, such as shoemakers use. *Prompt. Parv.*

INNOCENT. (1) Ignorant; silly. Hence a substantive, an idiot.

(2) Small and pretty, chiefly applied to flowers. *Northampt.*

INNOM-BARLEY. Such barley as is sown the second crop, after the ground is fallowed. *North.*

INNORMITY. Minority; not being of the legal age to reign. (*Lat.*)

INNOWE. Enough. Lydgate MS. *I-nouh* occurs in the Vernon MS. f. 13.

INOBEDIENCE. Disobedience. *Chaucer.*

IN-OPINION. Opiniative. *Palsgrave.*

IN-OVER. Moreover; besides. *Withals.*

INPARTE. To mix things together. *Lydgate.*

IN-PLACE. Present; here; in this place.

INPLIȝED. Implied. Apol. Loll. p. 73.

INPORTABLE. Unbearable. (*A.-N.*)

INPRAVABLE. Not able to be corrupted.

Set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.
Becon's Works, 1843, p. 105.

INPRENNABLE. Impregnable. (*A.-N.*)

INPURTURED. Portrayed; pictured; adorned.

INQUETE. To inquire, or seek for. (*A.-N.*)

INQUIRATION. An inquiry. *East.*

INRED. Red in colour or complexion.

INRISE. To rise in; to arise.

Sothely fra thythene *inryses* a gret lufe, and what thynge that it trewely towches, it ravesche it utterly to it.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 192.

IN-SAME. Together. (*A.-S.*)

INSCULP. To carve, or engrave. *Shak.*

INSELED. Attested under seal. (*A.-N.*)

INSENSE. To inform; to make a person understand a thing; to convince; to infatuate. *North.* See the Times, Aug. 18th, 1843.

IN-SENT. Sent, or cast in; placed.

INSET. Implanted. *Chaucer.*

INSHORED. Come to shore. Stanihurst, p. 29.

INSIGHT. A road in a coal pit that is driven into the work. *North.*

INSPAYRE. Inspiration?

And my sawle made thurghe thyne *inspayre*,
And gaffe me lymmes semly and faire.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 191.

INSTANCE. Motive; cause; proof; example, information. *Shak.*

INSTANT. To importune. State Papers, i. 595.

INSTATE. To place in. See the Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. A. iii.

INSTAURED. Renovated. *Marston.*
INSTILE. To name, or style. *Drayton.*
INSTORID. Included; contained. *Baber.*
INSTRUCT. To design, or appoint. (*Lat.*)
INSUFFISANCE. Insufficiency. (*A.-N.*)
INSUIT. Suit, or request. *Shak.*
INSURGE. To arise. (*Lat.*) This word is also used by Hardyng.

> What mischiefe hath *insurged* in realmes by intestine devision. *Hall, Henry IV.* fol. j.

INT. A kind of sharper, or rogue; the same as *intaker* in Blount.
INTACK. An inclosure; part of a common field planted or sown, when the other part lies fallow. *North.*
INTELLIGENCER. A spy. *Intelligenciaries,* Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 45.
INTEND. To attend to; to be intent upon; to stretch out; to pretend; to understand; to be at leisure. *Palsgrave.*
INTENDABLE. Attentive. *Hall.*
INTENDMENT. Intention; design.
INTENTION. Intensity of observation on any object. *Shak.*
INTERCOMMON.

> About 1595, all between Easton-Piers and Castle-Comb was a campania, like Cotswold, upon which it borders; and then Yatton and Castle-Combe did *intercommon* together. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 290.

INTERDEAL. Traffic, intercourse, or dealing between persons. *Spenser.*
INTERESSE. To interest. Often, to interest or implicate very deeply.
INTERFECTOR. One who kills. (*Lat.*)
INTERGATORY. An interrogatory. *Shak.*
INTERMEAN. Something coming between two other parts. *Ben Jonson.*
INTERMELL. To intermeddle.

> But thay loved eche other passynge well,
> That no spyes durst with thame *intermell.*
> *MS. Lansd.* 208, f. 19

INTER-MEWING. A hawk's mewing from the first change of her coat till she turn white.
INTERMINABLE. Infinite. (*A.-N.*)
INTERMITTING. The ague. *North.*
INTERPARLE. A parley. *Daniel.*
INTERPONE. To interpose. (*Lat.*)
INTHRONIZATE. Enthroned. *Hall.*
INTIL. Into. (*A.-S.*)

> Yif scho couthe on horse ride,
> And a thousande men bi hire syde;
> And sho were comen *intil* helde,
> And Engelond sho couthe welde;
> And don hem of thar hire were queme,
> An hire bodi couthe yeme;
> Ne wolde me nevere ivele like,
> Me thou ich were in hevene riche.
> *Havelok.* 128.

INTIRE. Within. Marlowe, iii. 364.
INTISYNG. Enticement.

> Thorow the fendis *intisyng,*
> The doutȝur thouȝt anodur thyng.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

INTLE. If you will. *North.*
INTO. Within; short of. *Heref.*
INTOXICATE. To poison. (*Lat.*)
INTREAT. To use or treat. *Shak.*
INTREATANCE. Entreaty. It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 18.
INTREATY. Treatment. *Painter.*
INTRINSE. Intricate. *Shak.*
INTROATE. To make entries. (*Lat.*)
INTROITS. Psalms said or sung while the priest was entering within the rails of the Communion Table.
INTRUSOUR. An intruder. *Lydgate.*
INTUMULATE. Buried. See Hall, Edw. IV. ff. 34, 61; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 44.
INTURN. (1) Instead. *Salop.*
(2) A term in wrestling, when one puts his thigh between those of his adversary, and lifts him up.

> Then with an *inturne* following that,
> Upon his backe he threw him flat.
> *Lucan's Pharsalia,* 1614.

INTUSE. A bruise, or contusion. (*Lat.*)
I-NUȝHE. Enough. (*A.-S.*)
INVASSAL. To enslave. *Daniel.*
INVECT. To inveigh. *Nares.*
INVINCIBLY. This word seems sometimes to have the sense of *invisibly.*
INVITATORY. A hymn of invitation to prayer. In the Latin services, the 95th psalm is so called.
INVOCATE. To invoke. *Shak.*
INWARD. Intimate; familiar. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 34.
INWARD-MAID. A house-maid. *Suffolk.*
INWARDS. The intestines. *Var. dial.*
INWHELE. The inner wheel of a mill.
INWIT. Conscience; understanding. (*A.-S.*)
INWITH. Within. (*A.-S.*)
IN-ȝETTIS. Gets in. (*A.-S.*)

> This name Jhesu leicly haldyne in mynde drawes by the rote vyces, settys vertus, in-lawes charytee, in-ȝettis savoure of hevenely thynges.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 192.

I-PAYNNED. Ornamented. (*A.-S.*)

> How than, seyst thou, that he is soo lovely, the whyche evydence in dede shewith soo gresly *i-paynned* and unlovely.
> *Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

IPOCRAS. (1) Hippocrates.

> And ynto preson put he was;
> And now begynneth the tale of *Ipocras.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

(2) This beverage has been already mentioned, in v. *Hippocras,* but some further explanation may, perhaps, not be unacceptable. The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of medical and other receipts—"To make ypocrasse for lords with gynger, synamon, and graynes, sugour, and turesoll: and for comyn pepull gynger canell, longe peper, and claryffyed hony. Loke ye have feyre pewter basens to kepe in your pouders and your ypocrasse to ren ynne, and to vj. basens ye muste have vj. renners on a perche, as ye may here see; and loke your poudurs and your gynger be redy and well paryd or hit be beton into poudur. Gynger colombyne is the best gynger; mayken and balandyne be not so good nor holsom. Now thou knowist the propertees of ypocras. Your poudurs must be made

everyche by themselfe, and leid in a bledder in store, hange sure your perche with baggs, and that no bagge twoyche other, but basen twoyche basen. The fyrst bagge of a galon, every on of the other a potell. Fyrst do into a basen a galon or ij. of red wyne; then put in your pouders, and do it into the renners, and so into the seconde bagge. Then take a pece, and assay it; and yef hit be enythyng to stronge of gynger, alay it withe synamon; and yef it be stronge of synamon, alay it withe sugour cute. And so schall ye make perfyte ypocras. And loke your bagges be of boltell clothe, and the mouthes opyn, and let it ren in v. or vj. bagges on a perche, and under every bagge a clene basen. The draftes of the spies is good for sewies. Put your ypocrase into a stanche wessell, and bynde opon the mouthe a bleddur strongly; then serve forthe waffers and ypocrasse." This is printed in the Forme of Cury, p. 161, but I have had no opportunity of seeing the original manuscript, and I am afraid it has not been quite correctly copied in some few instances. Another receipt, much more simple and intelligible, is given in Arnold's Chronicle:—"Take a quarte of red wyne, an ounce of synamon, and halfe an unce of gynger; a quarter of an ounce of greynes, and long peper, and halfe a pounde of suger; and brose all this, and than put them in a bage of wullen clothe, made therefore, with the wyne; and lete it hange over a vessel, wyne be rune thorowe." A third receipt is given by Cogan,—"Take of cinamon two ounces, of ginger halt an ounce, of grains a quarter of an ounce: punne them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar: let all steep together a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thinne linnen cloath or a piece of a boulter over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the vine and spices." Ipocras seems to have been a great favourite with our ancestors, being served up at every entertainment, public or private. It generally made a part of the last course, and was taken immediately after dinner with or some other light biscuits. According to Pegge, it was in use at St. John's College, Cambridge, as late as the eighteenth century, and brought in at Christmas at the close of dinner.

IPRES. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

I-QUERE. Every where. *Gawayne.*

I-RADE. Read; perused. (*A.-S.*)

Here lettres were not for to layne,
They were *i-rade* amonge hem alle.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 118.

IRAIN. A spider. See *Arain.*

To skulk als *train* thou made saule his.
Psalms, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 27.

IRALE., A kind of precious stone.

Hir payetrelle was of *irale* fyne,
Hir cropoure was of orpharé.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 148.

IRAN. An eagle. *Skinner.*

IRE. Iron. *West.*

He let nine platus of *ire*,
Sumdel thinne and brode. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 92.

IRENESE. Rennet. *Somerset.*

IREN-HARDE. The herb vervain.

IREOS. The orris powder. See *Gerard.*

IRISH. An old game, similar to backgammon, but more complicated.

IRISHRY. The Irish people. Also, Highlanders and Isles-men.

IRISH-TOYLE. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Irishe Toyle is he that carrieth his ware in hys wallet, as laces, pins, poyntes, and such like. He useth to shew no wares untill he have his almes; and if the good man and wyfe be not in the way, he procureth of the children or servants a fleece of wool, or the worth of xij. d. of some other thing, for a peniworth of his wares." The same character is mentioned in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. B. iii.

IRK. Tedious; slow; weary.

Yn Goddys servyse are swyche men *irk*,
When they come unto the kyrke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.

Of hyr [illegible] were nevyr *yrke*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

IRNING. The same [illegible]se, q. v.

IRON. To taste [illegible], by running a cheese-swoop in.

IRON-MOU[illegible] Yellow lumps of earth or soft [illegible] in chalk. *Oxon.*

IRON-SICK. A ship or boat is said to [illegible] iron sick, when the specks are so eaten away with the rust, or the nails so worn, that they stand hollow in the planks, so that the sea takes in water by them.

IRON SIDED. Rough; unruly.

IROUK. Anger. Sevyn Sages, 92.

IROUS. Angry; passionate. (*A.-S.*)

The colerik froward fulle of dyscet,
Irous in hert, prodegalle in expens.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 140.

It es uone honour to me to owttray hys knyghttez,
Thoghe ze bee *irous* mene that ayres one his nedez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

Charyté ys nat *irus*,
And charyté ys nat coveytous.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.

IRP. A fantastic grimace, or contortion of the body. *Ben Jonson.*

IRRECUPERABLE. Incapable of being recovered. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 27.

IRRECURABLE. Incurable. *Hall.*

IRREVERBERATION. Vibration. (*Lat.*)

IRRUGATE. To wrinkle. (*Lat.*)

ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. *Worc.* Corrupted from *Heisugge*, q. v.

ISCHEWE. Issue; progeny.

Thare es none *ischewe* of us on this erthe sprongene,
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

ISE. I. *West.* In the North, I am, I shall.

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